NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (1 pg)	3/31/60	A
2. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (3 pgs)	3/28/60	A
3. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (2 pgs)	3/25/60	A
4. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (1 pg)	3/22/60	A
5. Synopsis	of Intelligence material reported to the President (1 pg)	3/17/60	A
6. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (1 pg)	3/16/60	A
7. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 3/14 and 3/15 (3 pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-87 #3	[3/15/60?]	A
8. Synopsis	of Intelligence material reported to the President (1 pg)	3/11/60	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 48
Folder: Briefings-March 1960

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
9.	Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (2 pgs) Exempted MR 81-82 #12 appeal; portions exempted MR81-82 #12	3/10/60	A

FILE LOCATION

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4(b)
MR 81-87 #23
BY DJH 12/8/83

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(4)
NSC 9/12/83; CIA 4/20/83
DATE 12/8/83

~~TOP SECRET~~

March 14, 1960

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

KOREA

Rhee's party predicts an easy victory in the coming election to the extent of winning 80% of the vote. The opposition Democratic Party maintains its strength primarily in the cities, but Rhee's Liberal Party carries the rural areas. The chief concern of the Liberal Party is the rash of petty violences which has broken out in the country. They fear this will give Korean democratic processes a further black eye. The Government press is seeking to anticipate adverse publicity by claiming that "voting will be essentially fair." Meanwhile, hope continues for some settlement of the Japanese-Korean crisis.

BURMA

General Ne Win, the outgoing premier, has postponed his visit to the United States for medical treatment. Ne Win feels his presence in Burma is necessary to ensure the smooth transfer of government and has expressed strong reservations about the incoming government of former Premier U Nu. He has served notice to U Nu that he would seize control again if conditions required it.

ARGENTINA

Tension is increasing as the congressional elections of March 27 approach. The Peronistas and Communists, reacting to President Frondizi's efforts to proscribe their candidates, are both campaigning for the casting of blank ballots by several parties as a sign of opposition. They hope that a plurality of blank votes would encourage efforts to unseat Frondizi, who is increasingly unpopular because of hardships under the US-backed stabilization program. While the government sees the blank vote as helping maintain its majority in congress, it continues firm security measures.

LAW OF THE SEA CONFERENCE - MEXICO

The Mexican delegate to the Law of the Sea Conference has repeatedly predicted that as a result of recent high-level Latin American talks, there would be little support at the conference for any form of a six-plus-six formula. He predicted the conference would fail and another would be held in three years. Meanwhile, in New Delhi our Embassy comments that Krishna Menon has given his cabinet figures indicating that the six-plus-six formula cannot prevail. Karachi will, however, support this proposal.

John S D Eisenhower

~~TOP SECRET~~

March 15, 1960

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

USSR-ARGENTINA

Soviet First Deputy Premier Mikoyan will follow up his recent visits to Mexico and Cuba with a trip to Argentina for its national independence day celebration on 25 May, according to an Argentine Communist party member. The USSR may also want to participate in the commercial exposition planned on this occasion.

USSR

Khrushchev's illness is apparently genuine. Foreign Minister Gromyko has informed a Western ambassador that Khrushchev was indisposed and a Soviet doctor has told another member of the diplomatic corps that Khrushchev has had severe grippe.

INDONESIA-USSR

A Sukarno-Khrushchev agreement, apparently in addition to the $250,000,000 credit arrangement initialed during Khrushchev's recent visit, calls for the USSR to supply Indonesia with one cruiser and three or four submarines, [redacted] say they wish to accept from the USSR only that support which cannot be obtained from the United States. Accordingly, the navy will accept only equipment from the USSR, and will look to the United States for training and for help in building a Sumatran naval base.

BERLIN

Our Berlin Mission reports that at a meeting yesterday with the Chiefs of the Western Military Liaison Missions the Soviets stated that, in light of the upcoming summit conference and in order to maintain a good atmosphere, Moscow had issued instructions to reinstitute the old military liaison passes as the West had requested. It was made clear this measure is temporary pending a solution at the summit of overall problems. The old passes of the officers attending the conference were returned yesterday and the others are scheduled to be returned today (March 14).

John S D Eisenhower

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

March 10, 1960

6

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

FRANCE-ALGERIA

De Gaulle's 3 March statement at Constantine that the Algerian problem cannot be settled for a long time and only after the victory of French arms probably has the double purpose of reassuring the French Army and putting pressure on FLN leaders to speed cease-fire talks. By confining his Algerian tour to military field installations, De Gaulle is further emphasizing his interest in army operations and in officer opinion.

Bourguiba has since voiced the opinion as a result of this speech that De Gaulle is not master in his own house.

FRANCE

The second French nuclear test is now scheduled to take place "on or after 14 March, [redacted] Khrushchev's scheduled arrival in Paris on 15 March may have determined the choice of date for the second test. [redacted]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

There is no prospect for an early improvement in the deteriorating church-state relations in the Dominican Republic which have contributed to a serious weakening of the Trujillo dictatorship. The church leaders' demand for clemency for political prisoners has not been satisfied by Trujillo's 3 March statement.

GREECE - COMMON MARKET

In an effort to accelerate favorable action on Greece's bid for association with the Common Market, Premier Karamanlis has warned ambassadors from the Common Market countries that failure to take such action may force Greece into closer economic ties with the Soviet bloc. Opposition circles in Athens, pointing to widespread unemployment and growing surpluses, are waging an intensive campaign against the government's

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-82 #12
BY DJH DATE 1/26/84

~~SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(3)
ND Letter 1/4/84
NLE DATE 1/23/84

reluctance to increase trade with the bloc. Greek officials expect the USSR will attempt to exploit the situation during the scheduled April visit to Athens of the Soviet minister of foreign trade by making attractive proposals involving either a large-scale loan or an offer to absorb surplus agricultural products.

WEST INDIES

Prospects for a mutually satisfactory revision of the 1941 Caribbean bases agreement at the planned US-UK-West Indies conference have received a setback. [redacted] The status of the US base at Chaguaramas, Trinidad, is one of the principal issues for the proposed conference. [redacted]

John S D Eisenhower

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Telephone	Call, DDE to Admiral Burke (1 pg)	3/26/60	A
~~2. Phone Call,~~	~~DDE to Rockefeller~~ 8/15/77-RS	~~3/21/60~~	~~C*~~
3. Phone con	versation, DDE & Macmillan (2 pgs)	3/21/60	A

FILE LOCATION
Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)
DDE DIARIES
Box 48
Folder: Telephone Calls March 1960

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

3/30	called Pete Jones
3/30	" " " in Florida
3/30	called Sec. State re under contemplation in UN against South Africa
3/26	Admiral Burke re number of attack submarines now being planned
3/	Sec. State re John McCone and foreign policy
3/23	Prime Minister
3/21	Nelson Rockefeller re election
3/21	Prime Minister re Geneva
3/18	Sec. State re draft of letter to Macmillan
3/9	Sec. Brucker re man named Bennett

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 31, 1960

9:08 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

9:11 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower - to suggest Nixons be invited to Little Cabinet party this evening

6:03 Amb. Lodge called the President re UN resolution on Africa, at suggestion of Secretary Herter

6:08 The President called Secretary Herter

7:01 The President called Mrs. Frank Caffey

7:24 The President tried to get General Heaton, called back at 7:50 and they talked

7:26 The President called acw

7:32 David Eisenhower called the President

March 30, 1960
Telephone calls

9:56 The President called Secretary Herter - re press conference questions

10:02 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower to report he was home

10L;4 The President called Secretary Herter - more press conference

4:42 The President called General Persons

4:46 The President called Pete Jones in Miami, principal topic: to enlist Mr. Jones' help in trying to get academic membership in Bohemian Grove for Dr. T. Keith Glennan. The reply was that it would be done. Also discussed: Augusta visit; Macmillan talks, bridge possibilities. President also told him about Charlie Russell pieces

4:51 The President reported to General Persons that Pete Jones assured him Glennan matter was in the bag.

7:30 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 30, 1960

The President called Pete Jones in Florida to ask him to be sure that Keith Glennan got the limited membership in the Bohemian Grove, through a man named Kendricks, that he wanted. Mr. Jones said it would be done -- he was, incidentally, enthusiastic about Dr. Glennan himself.

Other subjects: they talked about the gift from a 93 year old woman in Los Angeles of Charles Russell items totalling $6,000 in value. Also: about Macmillan visit, the President said "he looks like John Bull, but he has a delightful sense of humor, he is quite a raconteur", about going to Augusta in April right after the Masters. Mr. Jones also said he would try to stop by here before then.

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 30, 1960
4:20

The President called the Secretary of State regarding the resolution under contemplation at the UN against South Africa. He said that while we, the United States, were trying to better condition, he could not escape the feeling that we are not entirely in a different position ourselves. He said the South Africans have a right to say they want to make progress any way they want to do it.

He is afraid that if we vote for a tough resolution, we may find ourselves red-faced -- in other words concerning our own Negro problem

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 26, 1960

11:00 The President called General Persons at home - re road program (as result of conference General Bragdon had with him). He thought presentation should be made to Cabinet.

11:29 The President called Admiral Burke about submarine program

12:50 The President called Dr. Milton to see how he was feeling

4:02 The President called Allen Dulles

4:41 The President called Colonel Schulz's office

4:41 The President called Major Streiff - not in

5:25 The President Called Colonel Schulz

7:32 The President called Prime Minister Macmillan - who had a couple of hours before arrived here for a series of talks with the President. Prime Minister was at Embassy

8:30 The President tried to get Mrs. McCaffree - she was not int.

March 27, 1960

8:32 The President called acw -- all these calls were about speech

12:59 The President called acw

4:47 The President called Major Eisenhower

5:15 The President called acw

6:05 The President called acw

10:30 The President called Secretary Herter.

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For further information,
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at the front of this folder

March 24, 1960

8:20 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

10:56 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

5:43 The President called acw

DIARY
TELEPHONE CALLS

The President called the Secretary of State -- said he had heard from General Goodpaster about the latter's difficulty with John McCone. The President said "You have got to make it clear to him that he (McCone) is not making policy of the United States of America. He is an operator, not a foreign policy maker."

The President went on to say that he had talked to Mr. McCone along these lines and said this is our policy and this is what America will follow. Despite that, Mr. McCone felt that he could go to the Secretary and argue further. He said further that when people like Mr. McCone got into a field that was not there, the Secretary should make them understand so.

March 23, 1960
Telephone calls

2:38 The President called Chief West, farm

3:21 The President called Dr. Milton Eisenhower re Kansas State University offer to name Institute for International Studies after him.

3:36 The President was not in, but acw took a call from Dr. Milton saying the thing had been handled

5:58 Dr. Milton called again but the President was in the movies.

TELEPHONE CALLS - 3/23/60

10:55 The President called the Prime Minister. He said he had been able to clear out his schedule both Monday and Tuesday except for one two hour period. The Prime Minister agreed instantly.

The Prime Minister asked how the President was getting on with his thoughts (about Russian proposal). The President said he had been studying it -- that he had another document he would show the Prime Minister -- that he thought the Russians wanted finally to talk forever and forever on the below (rest I could not get) ----
But then the President went on to say that they sound as though they want to negotiate.

There was some discussion about what "cover" the Prime Minister would use for his visit -- the two of them thought they could safely say to talk about testing (but the President said he wanted to check with the others). They tentatively agreed announcement would be made simultaneously in London at 5 PM Saturday afternoon and here at noon Saturday.

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 22, 1960

11:32 The President took call from Aksel Nielsen - more about aging of beef

1:37 The President called Bob Schulz

2:44 The President called Secretary Anderson, agreed to appointment of Bob Lovett for some special chore. Agreement rather reluctant, the President said he had not liked some of Lovett's testimony before Hill recently

3:45 The President called Mr. West, Usher, about cost of usual State Dinner. Total cost of food and flowers $1,200 - extra help $400 - total $1,600.

4:38 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

5:04 The President tried to get Dr. Milton but could not

6:25 The President called Secretary Flemming -- I think to give him a "pat on the back" because of the difficulties over medical insurance for the aged. Secretary Felemming testifies tomorrow.

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 21, 1960

In mid afternoon the President called Nelson Rockefeller. He explained why he had, quite deliberately, "come out" for Nixon -- since Rockefeller was no longer in the race. I did not hear Nelson's side of the conversation but I deduce he said something about he might have wished the President had waited until July 1st.

They also talked about Nelson's shelter program - the President asked certain questions.

In conclusion the President said how much he enjoyed being at Laurence Rockefeller's Dorado Beach in Puerto Rico.

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 21st

9:27 The President talked to Francis Case about Geneva test control conference. Case suggested using instead of "inspection" something like "check point" -- said inspection meant espionage to many people.

1:37 The President called Dr. Moos about speech for the White House Conference on Youth and Children next Sunday

2:27 The President called Secretary Herter re possible visit here of Harold Macmillan.

He called Macmillan twice through ~~seuciryt~~ security phone.

4:32 The President called Nelson Rockefeller
5:05 The President called Colonel Draper's office

6:05 The President called Aksel Nielsen in Denver about beef loin

6:12 The President called Walter Tkach

6:33 The President called Major Eisenhower

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TELEPHONE CALLS
March 19, 1960

8:50 The President called Secretary Herter (leak through Marugerite Higgins regarding his correspondence with Khruschchev) --

8:58 The President called General Goodpaster

9:28 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower, in Phoenix

March 20

9:13 Mrs. Eisenhower, in Denver, called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 18, 1960

9:08 The President called Secretaey Herter - see report

9:40 Bill Robinson, from New York, called the President

3:33 Dr. Milton was called by the President to ask if he wanted to go to Russia. Dr. Milton said No, only if he could be of service to the President. Later Dr. Milton called me back and said of course he wanted very much to go to Russia, but didn't want the Prsident to know he wanted so to go.

9:41 From Camp David, the President called Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 18, 1960

The President called the Secretary of State.

1. He wants Secretary to read draft of letter to Macmillan, with particular reference to section dealing with Greece and Turkey.

2. He wants list for deGaulle dinner kept down to a minimum, as far as State Department participation is concerned. He said that while he considered Wiley Buchanan "very efficient", it was not necessary for him to attend every dinner -- that he could be there in a working capacity. He agreed to the Secretary, head of European desk, Amb. Houghton and Dillon and (wives).

3. He wants to talk to the Secretary about some added person for the hemispheric foreign relations -- doesn't mean he is showing impatience with Rubottom, but thinks some one of stature would be helpful both in visiting the countries and explaining Latin America to our own country.

4. He had a suggestion from one of the Presidents he visited recently that he thought was a good one -- i.e., that his visit and that of the Secretary's be followed up by visits from other high officials of our government. Offhand he suggested that the Secretary of the Treasury and Agriculture go there this year, at intervals, and spend a month in the various countries listening, learning, etc. The President and Secretary want to talk more about this.

March 17, 1960

1;00 The President called General Snyder

1:37 The President called acw

1:50 ACW called the President

2:10 ACW called the President

5:33 The President called acw

7:00 The President called Jim Lemon

7:03 The President called Major Eisenhower

8:25 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower, in Phoenix

March 16, 1960

11:07 Immediately after press conference, the President called the Vice President, who was in New York, to tell him that he had said in press conference that of course he was biased in favor of Nixon for President and to tell him also that he hoped what he had said about Nixon's desire for an agricultural program of his own was all right.

12:05 The President called Dr. Milton

12:14 The President called Colonel Schulz

1:07 The President called John Eisenhower

4:09 The President called Captain Aurand

5:45 Aksel Nielsen returned a call I had placed previously 0 it was about "some investment matter."

TELEPHONE CALLS

March 15, 1960

12:52	Mr. Hagerty
2:55	Mrs. Hoffman (in acw office)
2:57	Major Eisenhower
6:14	ACW
6:28	ACW
11:23	Mrs. Eisenhower in Phoenix

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 14, 1960

2:01	The President called acw
2:05	The President called Mr. Hartley at farm
4:28	The President called acw
4;30	ACW called the President back
4:46	The President called General Goodpaster
5:04	The President called acw
7:46	The President called Mrs. E.
8:07	The President tried to get General Heaton, said never mind
8:09	The President called General St. John at Walter Reed
8:10	The President called acw

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 12

11:06 The President called Secretary Herter

11:17 The President called Major Eisenhower

12:25 The President called Captain Aurand

2:30 The President called Secretary Gates

3:10 The President called General Goodpaster

4:50 The President called acw

4:52 The President called Dr. Tkach, for Milton

6:07 The President called Usher

March 13

10:07 The President called General Gruenther

10:09 The President called acw - send message to widow of Reuben Robertson

9:09 PM The President called Mrs. Eisenhower, in Phoenix

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE CALLS - all from House, March 10

4:45	Major Eisenhower
5:21	acw
5:45	acw
6:08	Bob Anderson about action of Federal Reserve
6:12	General Persons
6:53	Major Eisenhower
8:58	Mrs. Eisenhower - Phoenix
8:39	Aksel Nielsen, Denver
8:55	Jim Lemon

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 9, 1960

The President called Secretary Brucker about some case involving a man named Bennett, who has apparently been going for five years through Army judicial process and is now condemned to death. The President said he had two things on his mind -- one that the case had dragged on so long -- his view was that punishment for a crime such as Bennett's was necessary because of the effect it would have on those who would know him. But all those people are now out of the Army and that is now lost. Apparently, also, some doctors have recommended clemency. While they were talking Brucker received a report that a judge had granted a stay of another week, so the matter did not have to be decided then and there.

MARCH 9
TELEPHONE CALLS

12:14 The President called the Usher

12:19 The President tried Chief West - he was on vacation, cancelled

12:53 ACW called the President

2:51 Secretary Herter was called by the President

4:22 The President called Secretary Brucker

4:40 The President called acw

4:50 The President called acw

4:51 The President called General Snyder

4:52 The President called Usher

5:58 The President called Major Eisenhower

7:46 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower, Phoenix

TELEPHONE CALLS

March 8, 1960

8:24 a.m.	Dr. Milton Eisenhower
1:00 p.m.	Dr. Milton Eisenhower
4:00	Dr. Milton Eisenhower
4:05	Secretary Rubottom
4:26	Mr. Hagerty
5:20	Major Eisenhower
7:31	Mrs. Eisenhower - in Phoenix Arizona
7:37	Dr. Milton Eisenhower
7:41	Mrs. Whitman
7:45	Dr. Moos - in Baltimore
8:35	General Lemnitzer

TELEPHONE CALLS

March 7, 1960

4:24 p.m.	Dr. Milton Eisenhower - He was in meeting - President said he would call later
5:34	President talked with Dr. Milton Eisenhower
6:50	Mrs. Eisenhower - in Phoenix Arizona
7:07	Major Eisenhower - at Farm
7:10	General Snyder

TELEPHONE CALLS

March 4, 1960

9:01 a.m.	General Persons
9:02	Mr. Morgan's office - He was not in President talked with Mr. Harlow
9:03	Mr. Harlow
9:04	Mr. Minnich

TELEPHONE CALLS

March 3, 1960

6:00 p.m.	Mrs. Eisenhower
6:25	Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

March 2, 1960

4:41 p.m.	Mrs. Eisenhower

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memo of Conf., 76-56, #27	DDE, Kistiakowsky, Persons, Goodpaster 3/30/60, re nuclear testing (3 pgs) (exempt-7/29/77-LKS)	4/4/60	A
2. Pre-press	conference notes (2 pgs) remains closed per RR81-4, [illegible] 12/5/80	3/30/60	C*
~~3. Memorandum~~ 77-79, #4	~~re meeting of DDE with Macmillan, 3/29/60~~ 5/21/77-DSH	~~4/20/60~~	~~A~~
4. Memcon.(State), 77-16, #11	DDE, Macmillan and others at Camp David re Nuclear Test Negotiations (5 pgs) (exempted-NSC-4/18/77; ERDA-5/2/77; OSD-5/18/77)	3/29/60	A
5. Memcon.(State), 77-16, #12	DDE, Macmillan and others at Camp David re Summit (5 pgs) (exempted-NSC-4/18/77)	3/28/60	A
6. Memcon.(State), 77-16, #13	DDE, Macmillan and others at Camp David re Nuclear Test Negotiations (3 pgs) (exempted-NSC-4/18/77)	3/28/60	A
7. Memcon.(State),	DDE, Polish Deputy Prime Minister and others (4 pgs)	3/25/60	A
~~8. Minutes~~	~~of Cabinet Meeting~~ 12/5/77-	~~3/25/60~~	~~A~~
~~9. Memo of~~ 76-56, #28	~~Conf., DDE, Herter, Dillon, Gray, McCone, Goodpaster, Kistiakowsky, Douglas, Irwin, 3/24/60, re nuclear testing~~ 12/1/77-bc	~~3/25/60~~	~~A~~
10. Memo of ~~76-57, #29~~ 78-87, #1	Conf., DDE, Herter, Allen Dulles, Goodpaster, 3/24/60, re Dominican Republic, Africa, nuclear testing negotiations (2 pgs) (exempt per NSC-2/11/77) portions exempted MR 78-87#1 portions exempted MR 82-468#2	3/25/60	A

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11.	Memo of Conf., DDE, McCone, Kistiakowsky, Stans, Persons, Goodpaster, 3/23/60, re physics program (3 pgs)	3/26/60	A
12.	~~Memo, Calhoun to Goodpaster re DDE conversations with Spanish Foreign Minister Castiella and Memcon.(State), DDE, Castiella and others re Letter from General Franco~~ (3 pgs)	~~3/23/60~~	A
13.	~~Memcon.(State), DDE, Spanish Foreign Minister Castiella and others re Spanish Stabilization Program~~ (1 pg)	~~3/23/60~~	A
14.	~~Memcon.(State), DDE, Spanish Foreign Minister Castiella and others re Tourism in Spain~~ (1 pg)	3/23/60	A
15.	~~Memcon.(State), DDE, Spanish Foreign Minister Castiella and others re Spanish Protestants~~ (2 pgs) 12-15 DJH 6/15/82	3/23/60	A
16.	Memcon.(WH), DDE, Herter, Spanish Foreign Minister Castiella and others re above topics (3 pgs)	3/23/60	A
17. 76-56, #30	Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Dillon, Goodpaster re Summit, nuclear negotiations, 3/23/60 (exempted - ACDA letter - 10/14/76)	3/25/60	A
~~18-21.~~	~~Copies of items 12-15~~ (6 pgs) DJH 6/15/82	3/23/60	A
22.	Draft statement re Geneva nuclear test negotiations (1 pg)	3/23/60	A

FILE LOCATION Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

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3/31	appointment -- Commander of American Legion
3/30	nuclear testing with Dr. Kistiakowsky
3/30	pre-press briefing ...Germany, Summit, British position on Common Market, Disarmament problem, Cuba, domestic, Democratic representation at Summit, Medical care for the aged, Midwest Petroleum company matter, Polaris, civil rights
3/29	meeting with PM Macmillan -- conversation
3/28	memo of conversation -- re summit negotiations
3/25	memo of conversation re PM of Poland
3/23	Committee on Government employment policy, survival item program, Cuba overflights, expediting agency reports on legislation, national economy,
3/	statement by Flemming
3/24	...nuclear test suspension -- Soviets
3/25	...World Bank in Mauritania ; State Dept. action in South Africa
3/23	...high energy physics program
3/28	Pres. conversation with Spanish Foreign Minister
3/23	letter to the Pres. from Gen. Franco
3/23	Spanish Stabilization program
3/23	tourism in Spain
3/23	situation of Spanish protestants
3/23	memo of conversation Spanish FM
3/23	meeting with Gov. of Oregon and Senator
3/23	conference with Sec. Herter, Sec. Dillon, Gen. Goodpaster
3/23	memo of conversation Spanish FM re letter from Gen. Fran
2/23	" " " " " re Spanish stabilization pr

3/23	memo of conversation with FM of Spain re tourism in Spain
	" " " " " " " re situation of Spanish Protestants
3/22	summary of opposition to H. R. 4700
3/22	Congressional leaders meeting agenda
3/21	key Congresional Items
3/21	possible legislative proposals in social security area
3/21	proposed Senate increases for aid to fed. affected school dist.
3/22	Congressional leaders meeting agenda
3/21	re nuclear test suspension
3/21	... re operation of the Panama Canal
3/20	... re hospital and medical training program in the Canal zone
3/20	evolution of rank insignia
3/18	Mr. Gates, Gen. Goodpaster ... matters of Defense Department
3/18	re the Brazilian FM call on the Pres.
3/17	... Ambass. Bonsal being sent back to Cuba; Pres. trip to Russia; Herter with Adenauer; FM Lafer to see Pres.; Ambass. Briggs back from Greece
3/16	pre=press briefing Cuba, Ben Gurion, Khrushchev, Moscow-Tokyo trip, Panama, Civil rights, testimony of Robert Lovett, Pioneer V, Economics, immigration, Gen. Twining
3/16	memo of conversation re with Chancellor Adenauer
3/15	sugar act, immigration, pay legislation, civil rights,
3/15	memo of conversation-- re Germany and Berlin; Importance of Propaganda; German rearmament; disarmament
3/15	re aid to underdeveloped countries

3/15	memo of conversation re vested German assets
3/15	" " " re Chancellor's visit to Japan; economic portion of the Communique
3/15	memo of conversation re Germany and Berlin; Importance of propaganda; German rearmament; disarmament
3/15	re luncheon at White House
3/16	pre-meeting with Adenauer
3/14	letter Paul G. Hoffman re his round-the-world trip
3/12	memo of conversation re Pres. trip to Portugal
3/11	re atomic matters meeting
3/11	post-talk on DeGaulle meeting
3/11	re atomic test laboratories
3/11	cabinet meeting . . . world refugee year, Commission on National Goals, foreign policy speech clearance, oceanography, defense program
3/10	meeting with PM Ben-Gurion
3/10	. . . Project Gnome
3/8	. . . letter from Khrushchev delivered by Menshikov; high level flights over West Berlin
3/8	legislative leaders meeting-- . . . export expansion, CCapprorpiation, aid to education, minimum wage legislatinn, civil rights,
3/8	congressional leaders meeting agenda
3/7	"advantages of the multilateral way"
3/4	cabinet meeting . . . 1960 campaign, Air Force manuals

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 31, 1960

Memo to: Ann Whitman

Subject : Appointment with The President --
Martin B. McKneally
National Commander, The American Legion
Thomas Tierney
Aide to Commander McKneally
William F. Hauck - Director, Washington Office
E.A. Blackmore

From : Earle D. Chesney Earle

The President met with the above group at 10:30 this morning. The National Commander called to pay his respects to the President. Commander McKneally reported the gratification of the American Legion over the splendid reception the President received in the countries visited and the good relations that have developed as a result of these visits. The Commander stated that it was the desire of the Legion that he visit Russia sometime in September prior to the Legion convention in October so that Mr. McKneally could make a report to the convention of his observations. The President stated that he believed a visit of this nature would be most helpful for a better understanding between the two countries and in view of the Legion's large membership this report should come from their national commander. The President volunteered to ask the Secretary of State to cooperate in every way possible in helping them get their visas.

Pictures were taken at this meeting.

(Note: The President was not presented with the legislative program as has been done in the past. This was handled direct with the organization.)

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MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

March 25, 1960

9:00 a.m. -- 10:50 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sec. Herter
Sec. Anderson
Mr. James Douglas
  for Sec. Gates
AG Rogers
Mr. John McKibben
  for PMG Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Mr. Philip Ray
  for Sec. Mueller
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Flemming (in part)

Amb. Lodge
Gov. Hoegh
Mr. Stans, BoB
Dr. Saulnier, CEA

Gen. Quesada, FAA (in part)
Mr. Roger Jones, CSC
Mr. Archibald Carey
Mr. W. Arthur McCoy, President's
  Cmte. on Govmt. Employment Policy
  Dr. Ross Clinchy

Dr. Carruth J. Wagner, Public
  Health Service
  Mr. Arnold H. Dodge
  Dr. John Porterfield

Gen. Persons
Mr. Robert Gray
Maj. Eisenhower
Mr. Gordon Gray
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Harr
Mr. Kendall
Dr. Kistiakowsky
Mr. Lyons
Mr. Paarlberg
Mr. Wallis
Mr. Morrow
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

Committee on Government Employment Policy (CP 60-107) - Mr. Archibald Carey gave the background of the creation of this Committee, the first in its field to report directly to the President, as established by Presidential Executive Order 10590. He then outlined the work of the Committee, emphasizing the steps taken by Departments and Agencies to prevent cases of discrimination from developing and to handle them short of referral to the Committee, if at all possible. He noted that while most of the cases concerned Negroes, Jewish and Latin American people, some eighteen other categories exist. He noted the preventive work of the Committee carried on through reports and memoranda circulated to the Agencies.

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Mr. Carey set forth by way of conclusions his feeling that measurable progress is being made in relieving discrimination, that Federal employment does provide many opportunities for minority groups, that the general climate of opinion and behavior in a particular locality can be detrimental to the antidiscrimination program, and that the greatest problem lies in the areas of the lowest and the highest grades of Federal employment.

Mr. Carey then set forth the Committee's recommendations (see Cabinet paper for details), emphasizing the things that Cabinet officers might themselves do to reflect the importance of this effort and to insure the greatest possible success of Agency programs.

The President inquired whether this report was available in printed form, and Mr. Carey said that it could be made available. The President also inquired about what the Committee itself was doing toward publicizing its work beyond the immediate Government area in which it was active. Mr. Carey replied in terms of publicity given to the various regional meetings sponsored by the Committee, but noted that the amount of publicity received varies considerably from place to place. Surprisingly, in Mobile a conference was reported extensively, whereas a Miami conference was barely mentioned. The President commended Mr. Carey for having made one of the most succinct and worthwhile presentations he had ever heard.

Amb. Lodge called attention to the importance of this activity in the eyes of the delegates of the new nations entering the United Nations. He believed the matter to be of great moment to our foreign relations.

Mr. Carey inquired as to approval of the recommendations. The President said that he approved in substance, but that he would want to review the specifics before giving final approval.

Survival Item Program (CP 60-106) - Mr. Hoegh recounted previous Cabinet attention to this subject and noted the year-long study just made by HEW. Dr. Flemming then called on Dr. Porterfield, Deputy Surgeon General, to make the presentation.

Dr. Porterfield, with the aid of a number of slides showing charts, set forth the situation that might be expected as regards medical supplies in the event of nuclear attack. He outlined also the current status of the medical supply stockpile and of prepositioned emergency hospitals. On the basis of the most recent study and taking into account the potential destruction from nuclear attack, he concluded that there was a need for stockpiling additional medical supplies and 7,500 additional hospital units, each of 200 beds. The entire cost would be nearly 3/4 of a billion dollars. He stated the recommendation that the stockpile procurement program for FY 1961 be increased by $119 million for medical supplies, and $5,000,000 for 200 hospital units.

Gov. Hoegh asked that this presentation be regarded as a working objective for eliminating the stockpile deficit over a period of time,

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and that specific steps be taken after further study of ways of reducing requirements through protection of medical supplies in normal commercial channels, increasing the amount of medical supplies in the hands of individual families, and other similar things. He believed that a definite beginning on a 10-year program should be made in FY '62. Mr. Stans agreed that these various possibilities should be reviewed and added that the attack assumptions on which the study was based should also be reviewed. He made clear, however, that the Bureau has no objection to the basic premise that the stockpile needs to be increased.

The President stated his feeling that a clear-cut need existed and that a prompt beginning should be made, especially since there was no possibility that the alternative measures would completely eliminate the need for an increased stockpile.

There was brief discussion by the President, Sec. Benson, and Gov. Hoegh about means of protecting the stockpiles and their durability while in storage. Gov. Hoegh pointed out that the stockpile supplies and hospitals have a 25-year durability in storage, although some things like generators have been borrowed for civil emergencies, such as the New York City power failure last year.

The President ascertained that no special filters were needed for supplying air to home shelters.

Cuba Overflights (CI 60-69) - Mr. Quesada reported on the measures taken since the last Cabinet discussion of this subject when he was asked to coordinate Federal activities to prevent these overflights. He stated that an information clearing point had been established in Miami, under the Bureau of Immigration, and that arrangements had been made with all who lease light planes to report activities other than those with regular customers. In addition, light plane operators have been made thoroughly aware of the heavy penalties provided for violations of existing laws and regulations; also the Air Defense Identification Zone regulations are being sharply enforced.

There was brief discussion of the most recent incident and of the evidence suggesting that it may have been inspired by a well-known Castro supporter. Mr. Rogers hoped that in the light of such devious possibilities, State Department would not ever prematurely apologise for overflights. Mr. Herter assured him that State Department was being careful to await the establishment of pertinent facts.

It was noted also that the evidence in this latest incident is not yet sufficiently clear to determine what might best be done in the interests of the United States.

Expediting Agency Reports on Legislation - Mr. Stans referred to a circular letter sent to the Departments and Agencies on Thursday with regard to the need for expediting reports on legislation for the benefit of Congressional committees. He indicated that this had resulted from a request from Rep. John McCormack.

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Mr. Stans noted the tremendous number of requests for positions that come from the Congress every year. He commented that Department and Agency heads should realize that the expediting of replies must, because of this volume, be accomplished on a selective basis. Obviously, some issues would definitely require extensive study and others would be unimportant, but the remainder could well be expedited.

National Economy - Under Secretary Ray reported at length on the opinions voiced in meetings earlier this month between Commerce Department officials and nongovernmental experts from pertinent fields of activity. He went over a number of statistics and summarized that the outlook of all these people was one of confidence and that there were no excesses foreseen that might lead to an early reversal of present trends. He concluded that the prospect of a balanced Federal budget was a helpful factor in the situation, and led to expectations of a continued good growth of the economy.

Dr. Saulnier also commented at length, stating that the Commerce appraisal is in general conformity with the Council of Economic Advisers' outlook. He cautioned that the figures for March may well be less attractive than those for February, primarily as a result of the continued bad weather in many sections of the country. With the coming of spring there would be, he was sure, a definite pickup. Also the current increase in commitments for highway construction will produce cash outlays by mid-year and a sharp rise thereafter.

Dr. Saulnier commented finally on the easing of the money situation, which he regarded as a definite turn for the better. Sec. Anderson noted the various reasons being given for the money ease, and then cautioned against placing too much weight on the fluctuations of short term interest rates.

The President inquired about reports he had heard that Internal Revenue was tightening up on business expense accounts. Mr. Anderson said that certain information was being requested so that proper decisions could be made on that information, but that there was no intent to be punitive. The President then noted the relatively new trend among writers and publishers to spread royalties over a long period, thus creating large "holding funds" for the publishers to invest.

The Vice President took note of rumors that there will be an economic decline in July and August with the recovery being delayed until September and October, a timing which would be particularly adverse with regard to the fall election. He noted favorable factors like the highway construction commitments, then asked Deputy Secretary of Defense Douglas what the procurement situation among the military would be. Mr. Douglas said that there is always a slight slowup in procurement at the beginning of the new Fiscal Year, because plans must be delayed until final action by the Congress on appropriations. Mr. Stans thought that this might not be so important a factor this year if the Congress makes good on its effort to adjourn

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early.

The President was interested in the number of economists employed by one agency or another around Government when the Council of Economic Advisers is established to handle much of this activity. He asked that a report be made to him of the numbers of economists in each Department and Agency.

Sec. Benson recalled the Department's Outlook Conference of last November which pointed to some improvement in the farm situation. He then noted several developments such as the drop in hog breeding, the improved dairy situation, the expected reduced yield of major crops, particularly corn, all of which make the picture a little bit better than expected in November. He felt that the prices received by farmers would rise about 5 points, and that the parity index would go up somewhat in consequence.

The President commented that there had been a 16% growth in the population of the Nation since inauguration and that there ought to be a corresponding growth in consumption of agricultural products. Mr. Benson stated that this was so.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

~~Copy~~ to:
✓Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Gray
Mr. Minnich

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April 20, 1960

Supplementary Memorandum -- Meeting of the President with Prime Minister Macmillan on March 29, 1960 at Camp David, 3:30 PM.

Secretary Herter brought in a draft of instructions to the US and UK delegations at the test suspension negotiations in Geneva. The President said he had looked at these and thought they were satisfactory.

Prime Minister Macmillan commented that he saw two reasons against trying to incorporate the provisions for a moratorium on testing below the threshold into the treaty. First, we have always said that we would not sign an agreement unless there were fully effective inspection. The second point is that the moratorium then would not go into effect until the treaty is ratified. This would mean that we would have to wait at least until next February, which is apparently the earliest time that a treaty could be expected to be ratified.

Mr. Herter raised the point as to whether there should be a moratorium on tests above the threshold while we await ratification. He said that it has always been generally assumed that there would be such a moratorium, and general agreement with this position was indicated.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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By DJH NLE DATE 5/31/77

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr President –

Dirksen, Halleck, Byrnes, Curtis *and* Hoeven – all, *unanimously*, salute Secretary Flemming on this statement!

Thought you would wish to glance over it – and to know the troops are content

Bryce

I now want to discuss the cost of medical care for the aged.

In approaching this problem I feel that we should keep in mind the developments that have taken place on two fronts.

First of all, there are the very significant steps that the Federal Government has taken in recent years to help deal with the hazards of old age.

The number of persons who benefit from the Old Age and Survivors Disability Insurance program has increased very materially. At the same time there has been a marked increase in the payments to the beneficiaries. Benefits under the Old Age Assistance program have been liberalized and medical service for the indigent has been added to the program. There has been a sharp increase in the funds the Federal Government has made available for medical research. The aged have benefitted as much if not more than any other age group in our population from this investment. The Hill-Burton program has benefitted, of course, persons of all ages in providing more adequate hospital facilities. Provision has now been made for providing for FHA type of guarantee for the construction of private nursing home facilities. This could prove to be one of the most significant advancements in dealing with the problem of health facilities and health costs of the aged.

In the second place there are the very significant advances that have been made in recent years in extending the benefits of health insurance to people 65 years of age and over.

As I reported to you last year, more than 40% of the persons in this age group now have some protection against the cost of hospital care. While we do not have precise data, I think it is safe to say that approximately 6-1/2 million aged persons currently have some health insurance. Contrast this figure with that for 1952 when it was estimated that only slightly more than 3 million aged persons had any coverage of this kind.

Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans have been extending their benefits and improving their coverage. Several insurance companies have aggressively entered the field to provide better protection to aged individuals.

For example, Blue Cross which operates all over the country has taken various steps to assure that persons age 65 and over are offered the opportunity of obtaining protection against the cost of hospital care. Most local Blue Cross plans provide periodically for "open enrollment" when individuals of any age may subscribe for hospital coverage. Additionally more and more Blue Cross plans are extending the time during which they will pay hospital benefits. There are now 36 Blue Shield plans in 33 States which are actively offering coverage for persons of age 65 and over. Sixteen additional plans in 11 other States have programs in various stages of development.

Insurance companies also have been working to make health insurance available to older people. There is considerable flexibility in what policies cover and in the benefits they provide. It is difficult to generalize on the protection offered to the aged under insurance company policies. However, the significant fact is that more and more companies are offering group and individual coverage to the aged against the cost of nominal hospital, surgical, and in-hospital medical expenses. Additionally several insurance companies have recently introduced or will soon present policies that will provide good protection against catastrophic cost of long-term or other expensive illnesses.

In addition, more and more employers are extending the benefits of group health insurance to retirees and their dependents. In many cases the employers are paying all or a substantial part of the cost of the group plan.

In testifying before the members of this Committee on July 13, 1959, in opposition to H.R. 4700, I made the following statement:

> "In other words, enactment of H.R. 4700 would have far-reaching and irrevocable consequences. It would establish a course from which there would be no turning back. The opportunity for continued growth in coverage and adequacy of voluntary health insurance for the aged would be stifled before its full potential could be gauged. The pattern of health coverage of the aged would have become frozen in a vast and uniform governmental system, foreclosing future opportunity for private groups--non-profit and commercial--to demonstrate their capacity to deal with the problem."

In the light of the developments that have taken place since July 1959, we are all the more convinced of the fact that it would be very unwise for our Government to take any step that would lead to such a result.

Since appearing before the Committee last year, we have given consideration to the question of using a payroll tax in order to provide more of the aged with better protection against the risk of catastrophic illnesses. We have decided that even a restricted program of this kind would be subject to the same fundamental objections that we have made to H.R. 4700.

Therefore, I want to make it clear that as an Administration, we will oppose any program of compulsory health insurance.

At the same time I desire to emphasize again that I believe that continued progress in the direction of covering an increasingly large percentage of the aged by voluntary hospital insurance programs will still leave us with serious problems. There will still be aged persons whose policies provide inadequate protection. Also there will still be aged persons who will have no protection but who would be willing to participate in voluntary programs if provided with policies at rates that they could afford to pay.

We have been investigating, therefore, the feasibility of a program that would help accelerate rather than impede the present voluntary approach to this problem. In these studies we have been keeping in mind the following guiding principles:

1. That there should be no compulsion on anyone to participate in any insurance program.

2. That there should be no action taken by anyone that would tend to stifle private initiative in the health insurance field. Anything done in this area should build on -- and not undermine or replace with a Federal system -- the excellent progress that is now being made by private effort.

3. That we should strive to strengthen and stimulate our existing private system so as to foster additional progress -- both in terms of scope of protection and numbers of persons protected.

4. That we should preserve and strengthen the private relationships which now characterize the rendering of health care services.

5. That all aged persons should have the opportunity of participating in any program that might be developed.

6. That there should be available to the aged in the low income group policies that will protect them against the severest burden of health care costs, namely, the financially catastrophic cost of institutional care in connection with long-term and other very expensive illnesses.

Before arriving at a final conclusion as to whether the Federal Government can devise within this framework of principles a practical program, it is going to be necessary for us to explore further some complex issues.

For example, we have been considering methods of relating to his income the amount of money that each voluntary participant would contribute to the cost of an insurance policy. We have been analyzing possible plans under which persons in the lowest income group would make a very small contribution and then the contribution would increase up to a given level of income. Beyond this level the policy holder would be expected to pay the full premium costs.

Also we have been exploring the question of whether State Governments, aided by the Federal Government, could provide the difference between the amount paid by the policy holder in the low income groups and the actual cost of the policy. In exploring this aspect of the matter, major emphasis would be placed on the responsibility of the States for developing plans which would call upon them to carry their fair share of the total burden.

Also wehave been endeavoring to identify the various factors that must be considered in determining minimum conditions that States would be required to meet before they would be authorized to contract with private groups for the actual conduct of the program.

We have not reached a conclusion as to the best manner in which to deal with such basic issues as these. In the effort to arrive at sound conclusions, it will be necessary for us to consult still further with experts in Government, with outside experts and groups, and with State

Governments. It is impossible for me to predict the length of time that it will take for these consultations. Furthermore, it is impossible for me to predict the length of time that it will take to resolve these very complex and basic issues.

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March 25, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 24, 1960 -- 10:57 (After NSC)

Others present:
Secretary Herter
Secretary Dillon
Secretary Douglas
Secretary Irwin
Mr. McCone
Mr. Gordon Gray
Dr. Kistiakowsky
General Goodpaster

The President began by saing that, with regard to his views on the latest Soviet proposal on nuclear test suspension, he is not, of course, going to do anything that would damage vital interests of the U.S. Neither will he do anything that works to the relative disadvantage of the U.S. vis-a-vis the Soviets. He commented that he does not accept the Soviet formulation sent to him by Khrushchev, which would call for continuation of discussions regarding inspection below the threshold at the end of any moratorium, but without resuming tests. Also he noted that he will not take any action which has the effect of mortgaging his successor -- other than a treaty. On the other hand, the President felt he could not stand out against some kind of reasonable solution on this issue if it can be obtained. His idea is to say that he prefers a moratorium of one year, but would accept a two-year moratorium, if necessary. Any such moratorium would have to be qualified to give an incoming President the right to make his own decision in the matter.

Mr. McCone said the principal point in his mind is that we cannot leave ourselves in a position where the Soviets could conduct tests while we could not. Because we cannot inspect successfully against explosions below the threshold, he thought we would be in this situation with a moratorium. He thought a four- or five-year moratorium, as suggested by the Soviets, is much too long. The President said he is in agreement that there should be a relatively short fixed period, and reiterated that his successor should retain an open hand. Mr. McCone suggested that, rather than a moratorium, there be an undertaking to reduce the threshold as rapidly as we can. It will take

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three to five years to accomplish this; perhaps it could be accomplished in as little as two years.

The President said he does not see how the moratorium provision can hurt us. The Soviets might try to evade, but they would be running a great risk of being detected. He noted that, within such quota of inspection as may be agreed upon, there will be no limit as to conducting inspections above or below the threshold signal of 4.75. He added that he did not think this action would hurt our security position. His assessment is that the Soviets may be coming toward our position (although he recognized that perhaps this is just a clever gambit). He added that he felt we have got to try to make some progress somewhere in the disarmament area.

At this point Mr. McCone said he felt that Khrushchev is simply going back to the initial Soviet proposal. The President expressed disagreement, and after a further exchange, stated that the position outlined is the way he is going to proceed. Mr. McCone said he would have to state that he believes this is a mistake. The President commented that the only real hazard is that the Soviets test and we do not. But the fact is that we have been doing some experimenting, not involving weapons tests. We cannot be completely sure that the Soviets will not make some small tests, but the risks are very great to them.

Secretary Douglas said one point of concern to Defense is that the U.S. has stated the principle that we will not agree to any measure of disarmament which cannot be inspected. The President acknowledged this, but stated that by pronouncement we have already stopped tests for a year and a half. He commented that the Soviets would not be able to test weapons above 20 KT. Mr. Irwin said that even though the tests are below 20 KT, the Soviets can extrapolate the results upward, and build larger weapons with less danger of technical fault. The President said he realized this. He added that we are preparing tunnels, and could conduct tests ourselves if the Soviets violate the moratorium. He did not think the U.S. can be hurt if the moratorium is held to a short period rather than an indefinite one, or one of four to five years duration. He added that if we cannot agree after the two years of work and negotiations that have been conducted at Geneva, then he thought we would be going back to something hopeless and dangerous, and that there will be severe cracks and ruptures in the Western position. He could not agree that we should break up our whole effort over this remaining question. The idea is to see if we can improve the inspection scheme in two years, through additional stations, etc.

Mr. Irwin returned to the point that the Soviets could test weapons larger than 20 KT through the use of the "big hole," but that this would be expensive. The alternative scheme is to proceed with smaller shots and then scale those up. This would not be expensive.

The President commented that he recognized the risks in what we are doing, but pointed out that we have great risks now simply because we are in a cold war.

The President then told the group that Prime Minister Macmillan would be coming to Washington at the end of this week for talks with the President on Monday and Tuesday. The President intended to tell him just how far we are going. The President said he would, of course, prefer the agreement without the provision relating to the moratorium, but that it is clearly impossible to get an agreement on those terms. He stated he would not go beyond two years, and would try for a one-year term. In any case, the moratorium remains subject to the views of his successor. The President commented that it will take a couple of years to install the inspection system. Mr. Irwin suggested keeping the pressure on the negotiation in the effort to reach a satisfactory inspection system quickly.

The President said he does not like the idea of trying to send a treaty up to the Senate at this time. Mr. Herter stated that we would not be able to get a treaty to the Senate in time for action this year.

The President commented that we can, of course, continue with our experiments. He would not, of course, break an agreement, and there would be no debris that would reach the air.

Mr. Irwin added that it would be helpful to go ahead with joint experiments now incident to the research and development for an improved inspection system. We should not wait for the treaty. Mr. McCone said the Soviets insist that the research must be carried out without nuclear explosions, and that we think it should include nuclear explosions. The President noted that our proposal does call for nuclear explosions.

Mr. Dillon suggested that the moratorium should run from the date on which the offer is made, and Mr. Irwin suggested that the research with nuclear explosions should start then. Mr. Gray proposed that we should make clear that we are not under a test moratorium at the present time. As the group left, the President stated that the period of the moratorium should be not over two years, beginning sixty days after the offer is made.

Mr. Herter stayed to talk with the President briefly about Macmillan's visit. The President thought that Mr. Herter should have a meeting of Macmillan with officials, including Mr. McCone, Secretary Douglas, and Dr. Kistiakowsky during the time that the President is tied up with the Congressional Leaders. The President called General Persons in to ask him to try to shift the Legislative Leaders meeting to Monday. The President could then take Macmillan up to Camp David on Monday and stay with him there through much of Tuesday.

The President said it is not clear just what all Macmillan wants to discuss, particularly in light of the information I gave him that Macmillan's staff had spoken of his returning to the U.K. "late next week." Mr. Herter thought Mr. Macmillan is being pressed by his Commonwealth associates. The President said he would give further thought to the question of going to Camp David, or to having Macmillan to a stag dinner here on Monday evening. He suggested Mr. Herter might plan to see Macmillan'a second time, in the latter part of the day on Tuesday.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

[redacted]

[illegible]

March 25, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 24, 1960 -- 8:45 AM

Others present: Secretary Herter
Mr. Allen Dulles
General Goodpaster

The President spoke for a moment to Mr. Herter alone. He asked Mr. Herter to look into a report that the World Bank is moving into a project in Mauritania, over the objection of the Moroccans. There may be serious political questions involved in this, and the President would like Mr. Herter to bring them to the attention of Mr. Black.

[redacted]

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NR 78-87 #1
By NJH Date 7/16/81

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~~PORTIONS EXEMPTED~~
~~E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (c) (d)~~
~~State/NSC 8/15/79; DOD 11/27/78; CIA 6/19/81~~
~~NLE Date 7/15/81~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (1)(4)(5)
NSC 8/29/83; CIA 10/19/83
NLE DATE 1/24/84

[redacted]

The President said he had seen in the newspapers a statement from the State Department deploring actions in South Africa, and asked about this. Mr. Herter said he had not heard about this until after the statement had been made to the press. He is furious about it, regarding it as a breach of courtesy between nations. It occurred through internal failure within the State Department whereby a bureau chief proposed a statement and the press office released it without checking at the top policy level, and without investigating the facts of the matter. The President said the fat is in the fire. All he could see to do would be to call in the South African Ambassador and tell him that, although we are much distressed by events in South Africa, we do not regard it as our business to make public statements about this, and officially regret having done so. This action should be kept secret. In further discussion, the President agreed that this action might be taken through our Ambassador in South Africa if Mr. Herter wishes. The President said that, if it were his decision, he would find another post for the bureau chief involved.

The President commented that Mr. Hagerty would like to put out the statement concerning Macmillan's visit at noon today, rather than tomorrow. He asked me to contact the Prime Minister's office and see if this would be agreeable. (I later did so and the Prime Minister was agreeable; I so notified Mr. Hagerty who released a statement, using an edited and agreed version of the text sent to me by Ambassador Caccia.)

[redacted]

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

CONFIDENTIAL Enclosures

March 28, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR BRIG. GEN. A. J. GOODPASTER
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: The President's Conversation with Spanish Foreign Minister Castiella, March 23

Enclosed for approval prior to distribution are the following memoranda of the President's conversation with Spanish Foreign Minister Castiella on March 23:

Letter From General Franco
Spanish Stabilization Program
Situation of Spanish Protestants
Tourism in Spain

The President's remarks are sidelined in blue. The memoranda have been reviewed by the Secretary's office.

John A. Calhoun
Director
Executive Secretariat

Enclosures:

Memoranda of the President's conversation with Spanish Foreign Minister on March 23, 1960.

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3533

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

LIMIT DISTRIBUTION

DATE: March 23, 1960
White House
11:30 a.m.

SUBJECT: Letter to the President from General Franco

PARTICIPANTS:

U.S.	Spanish
The President	Foreign Minister Fernando Maria Castiella
The Secretary of State	Ambassador Jose Maria de Areilza
Ambassador John Davis Lodge	
Mr. Ivan B. White, EUR	

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After an exchange of pleasantries, the Spanish Foreign Minister referred to the outstanding success of the President's recent visit to Spain and the fact that the Spanish people were still talking about the good results of the visit. In reply, the President said that he was greatly impressed with the modern appearance of Madrid and with the number of large buildings.

Mr. Castiella then said that Generalissimo Franco had entrusted him with a personal message to the President. The President scanned the letter and said that while he had only had an opportunity to read it hastily, he agreed with General Franco in the latter's analysis of Communist objectives. He particularly agreed with the comment made that for the underdeveloped nations of America "the key to success lies in what they themselves will do".

Mr. Castiella said that the Spanish Government had the impression that the Communists were using Spanish Communists to incite the peoples of Latin America. The President remarked that he had discussed Communist activities with all of the Presidents of the countries in Latin America visited by him and that they were all aware of the problem in one degree or another.

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or another. Some appeared, however, to be complacent or disposed to sweep the problem under the rug. The President continued that the Communists have penetrated some student bodies in Latin American countries. He added parenthetically that we have to a degree a similar problem in the United States, remarking that at a recent student military conference the Air Force participant had unconsciously used the Communist line. This was that American businessmen were interested only in obtaining profits from their operations in Latin America. This, of course, challenged the very basis of our free enterprise philosophy. Happily, there is little of this agitation in the United States.

The President had received a letter from a student in a Latin American country who claimed to represent 25,000 students. He had learned that this student had been assisted in writing this letter by an agitator and the President, with the assistance of the State Department, was preparing a comprehensive rebuttal. During his trip to Latin America the President had noticed little evidence of Communist agitation excepting among student groups. He had noticed one sign which read "We like Ike but we like Castro too". After referring to the tear gas episode in Montevideo, the President said that he personally had not seen a single case of animosity during his entire trip. Mr. Castiella said that all of the reports which his Government had received had indicated that the trip was a great success; that the Latin American peoples had been greatly impressed by the fact that the President had taken the time and trouble to go to their countries to discuss with them their problems.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

LIMIT DISTRIBUTION

DATE: March 23, 1960

White House
11:30 a.m.

SUBJECT: Spanish Stabilization Program

	U.S.	Spanish
PARTICIPANTS:	The President	Foreign Minister Fernando Maria Castiella
	The Secretary of State	
	Ambassador John Davis Lodge	Ambassador Jose Maria de Areilza
	Mr. Ivan B. White, EUR	

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U - Mr. Leddy
Amembassy Madrid

During the Spanish Foreign Minister's call, the President mentioned that at Madrid he had expressed to Generalissimo Franco his happiness at the large degree of cooperation between the two countries and he was greatly pleased with the reports he had read recently that General Franco was making great progress in his stabilization program. The Spanish Foreign Minister replied that Spain had had a great success with its economic stabilization and now had $200,000,000 in reserves. The program was now in a shock stage and the Spanish Government must forthwith move ahead without falling back into inflation. In this connection, Mr. Castiella referred to the recent talk by Finance Minister Kamitz of Austria on the Austrian experiment in stabilization. It had been necessary for the Government to resist pressures from many quarters and this resistance had resulted in the stabilization experiment being a success. It was necessary for Spain to display the same firmness.

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3535

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

LIMIT DISTRIBUTION

DATE: March 23, 1960

White House
11:30 a.m.

SUBJECT: Tourism in Spain

PARTICIPANTS:

U.S.	Spanish
The President	Foreign Minister Fernando Maria Castiella
The Secretary of State	Ambassador Jose Maria de Areilza
Ambassador John Davis Lodge	
Mr. Ivan B. White, EUR	

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During the Foreign Minister's visit to the White House, the conversation turned to the state of the Spanish tourist business. The President remarked that when he was in Europe members of his staff missed no opportunity to visit Spain because the hotel rooms and other facilities were inexpensive. The Spanish Foreign Minister replied that while there had been some increase in hotel rates in Spain, tourist facilities were still among the least expensive in Europe. The number of tourists was up to 3,000,000 annually. When the President inquired as to the areas in Spain with the best beaches, the Spanish Foreign Minister cited the Costa Brava, the Malaga area, as well as the Balearic Islands. In the winter season tourists from northern Europe were going in increasing numbers to the Canary Islands. The President remarked that he was very interested in this question because in 9 months and 27 days he would be a free man and planning a world tour.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

LIMIT DISTRIBUTION

DATE: March 23, 1960
White House
11:30 a.m.

SUBJECT: Situation of Spanish Protestants

PARTICIPANTS:

U.S.	Spanish
The President	Foreign Minister Fernando Mari Castiella
The Secretary of State	Ambassador Jose Maria de Areilza
Ambassador John Davis Lodge	
Mr. Ivan B. White, EUR	

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During his call on the President at the White House, the Spanish Foreign Minister gave a report on the question of the treatment of Protestants in Spain, a subject which had been raised by the President with General Franco during the President's visit to Madrid. He reported that he could assure the President that in a very short time this matter would be settled to his satisfaction. General Franco had decided it would be done and this was Government policy. It was, of course, a delicate problem. It was necessary to consult the hierarchy. The President commented that General Franco had told him that 98 percent of his people were Catholic and he could readily see that it was a delicate problem.

Mr. Castiella said that he would be giving Ambassador Lodge a short memorandum explaining how the Protestant problem would be resolved. The President's initiative in this matter had been most helpful. Furthermore, he, the Spanish Foreign Minister, had previously discussed this matter with Foreign Minister Selwyn Lloyd in London. Mr. Castiella was acutely aware of the complexity of this problem because he had negotiated the Concordat between the Vatican and Spain, in negotiations which had taken one and a half years. He hastened to assure the President that this present project would not take this long.

The President

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The President emphasized that the successful resolution of the problem of the treatment of the Protestants in Spain would have a large and favorable impact in the United States. The first amendment of the United States Constitution made provision for freedom of worship. With Catholics in the United States in the minority, they were the ones concerned here about the protection of minority rights and a favorable Spanish solution would be tremendously popular in the United States.

In closing the conversation, the President asked the Spanish Foreign Minister to convey to Generalissimo Franco how very pleased he was with the news that a solution would soon be found to the Protestant problem in Spain.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 24, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Meeting: March 23, 1960, 10:18 a.m. to 10:40 a.m.
The President, Governor Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon
Senator and Mrs. Hall Lusk of Oregon, Mr. Jerrold
Frank, and Mr. Merriam

The visit was largely to have the new Senator meet the President, and conversation was very largely of a social nature. In the course of the discussion the President offered to give Senator Lusk a helicopter ride over the City at some time, and asked me to see that this is arranged.

REM
Robert E. Merriam

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. . . .

So Symington was the star of the show until the very end of it. At the very end of it, something happened that never before has happened at a Gridiron Dinner. The chorus sang a song bidding the President goodbye. Always before, there was the chance of the President running again. Or, if he was not going to run again, no President had dared announce it this far ahead of time. So the song was somewhat dramatic. But not the highlight of the show. The highlight of the show came when Mr. Eisenhower took the microphone.

With Symington having stolen the show and made this important appeal for the necessity of proper weapons, Mr. Eisenhower began to speak.

He described taking over the office of the President; how sitting behind that desk on the first day before pictures had been put on the walls, the Chiefs of Staff start coming in. And they start presenting difficult problems.

And after they leave how he paced back and forth on the floor -- the bare floor -- because the carpets were not yet down. And he reviewed these difficult problems that had been presented to him, he then looked out the window and said to himself, "My God, how did I get myself into this?"

After this light, informal lead, the President then went on into the seriousness of the office and said that his every prayer would be with the new President, whoever he was.

This brought heavy applause from the audience.

And then the President grinned and said of course all this folderol about the election could very easily be done away with if they would just move the head table down a couple of seats.

What this meant was that Nixon was on the left of the Club's president and this would have put Nixon into Mr. Eisenhower s chair.

Once, again, he brought laughter and applause with his light touch.

And from here, he went into a magnificent explanation of the responsibilities of the Presidency and how they far exceed the importance of weapons, "and I know the importance of weapons, having been a soldier all my life". He went into the responsibilities to the whole nation and to the family and to the whole man. He talked about the spiritual things as well as material

/things.

THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL PAGE(S) IS (ARE) OF POOR QUALITY. UPA HAS MADE EVERY TECHNICAL EFFORT TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE REPRODUCTION.

things. He built an awesome and inspiring and yet heartwarming image of the broad scope and high responsibilities that are a President's. And then he said goodnight.

I don't suppose that the greatest theatre director in the world, or the world's greatest master at debate, or if the brightest minds in the country had been put to it, any of them could have better answered Mr. Symington. The President simply rose above him, wrapped up what he said and tucked it away in a drawer. And, in doing it, of course, racked up another great victory. It was a victory not only for himself but for the high ideals to which he is dedicated. As an American, I was proud and excited and pleased for him. As a Democrat, and particularly an ex-Missouri Democrat, it kind of hurt my ears to hear Stuart fall so hard when the rug was pulled out from under him.

...

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1. Memo of Conf. 76-56, #31	DDE, Herter, Goodpaster, 3/21/60, re nuclear testing (1 pg) (portions exempted State, 11/2/77; NSC-10/11/78)	3/25/60	A
~~2. Memo of Conf.~~	~~DDE, Herter, Merchant, Rubottom, Brucker, Roderick, Persons, Goodpaster, re Panama Canal, 3/21/60 (2 pgs)~~	~~3/22/60~~ 5/17/82, bc	~~A~~
3. Memo of Conf. 76-56, #32	DDE, Gates, Goodpaster, 3/18/60, re misc. JCS, military missile, intelligence, organizational etc. matters (5 pgs) - (portions exempted - NSC-11/14/78)	3/26/60	A
~~4. Memcon. (State)~~	~~DDE, Brazilian Foreign Minister Horacio Lafer (3 pgs)~~ 7/2/82, bc	~~3/18/60~~	~~A~~
5. Memo of Conf. 76-56, #33	DDE, Herter, Goodpaster, 3/17/60, re Cuba, Greece, planned trip to USSR (4 pgs) (portions exempted State - 11/9/77; NSC-10/11/78) portions exempted, MR81-84 #10	3/18/60	A
6. ~~Memo of Conf.~~ ~~76-56, #34~~	~~DDE, and Adenauer, (State)~~ (declass. per 76-117, #1; 11/4/76-DJH)	~~3/16/60~~	~~A~~
~~7. Notes on~~	~~Legislative Leadership Meeting~~ 12/5/77- bc	~~3/15/60~~	~~A~~
8. ~~Memcon. (State)~~	~~DDE, Adenauer and others re Berlin and Germany~~ (5 pgs) 4/15/81-bc	~~3/15/60~~	A
~~9. Memcon. (State)~~	~~DDE, Adenauer and others re Aid to Underdeveloped Countries (3 pgs)~~	3/15/60 7/2/82, bc	~~A~~
10. ~~Memcon. (State)~~	~~DDE, Adenauer and others re Vested German Assets (3 pgs)~~ 4/15/81-bc	~~3/15/60~~	A

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legislative
note.

3/22/60

When I appeared before the members of this Committee on July 13, 1959, I summarized our opposition to H. R. 4700 in the following manner:

"1. The percentage of aged persons covered by hospital insurance written by non-profit groups and insurance companies has increased in a very significant manner in recent years.

" 2. There is every indication that the percentage of aged persons covered by hospital insurance written by non-profit groups and insurance companies will continue to increase.

" 3. The enactment of a compulsory hospital insurance law would represent an irreversible decision to abandon voluntary insurance for the aged in the hospital field and would probably mark the beginning of the end of voluntary insurance for the aged in the health field generally.

" 4. Instead of abandoning voluntary hospital insurance for the aged in favor of compulsory insurance, every possible effort should be made to determine whether or not a plan can be developed that will strengthen the voluntary approach by making adequate protection available to a larger percentage of the aged."

Our position has not changed. We are still opposed to the enactment of H. R. 4700 for the same reasons.

Since then we have given consideration to the question of using a payroll tax in order to provide the aged with protection against the risk of catastrophic illnesses. It is clear ~~We have decide~~d that even a restricted program of this kind would be subject to the same fundamental objections that we made to H. R. 4700.

Therefore I want to make it clear that as an Administration we will oppose any program of compulsory health insurance.

At the same time I desire to emphasize again that I believe that continued progress in the direction of covering an increasingly large percentage of the aged by voluntary hospital insurance programs will still leave ~~us with~~ serious problems. There will still be aged persons whose policies provide inadequate protection. Also there will still be aged persons who will have no protection but who would be willing to participate in voluntary programs if provided with policies at rates that they could afford to pay.

We have been working, therefore, on the development of a program that would strengthen the present voluntary approach to this problem. In working on such a program, we have kept in mind the following guiding principles:

1. That the Government should place no compulsion on anyone to participate.
2. That all aged persons should have the opportunity of participating.
3. That after providing for a deductible of a given amount the program should provide protection against the cost of comparatively long periods of hospital care, care in a skilled nursing home or organized home nursing care or a combination of these three.
4. That each voluntary participant should make some contribution to the cost of the policy. Persons in the lowest income group would make a very small contribution and then the contribution would increase up to a given level of income. Beyond this level the policy holder would be expected to pay the full premium cost.
5. The difference between the amount paid by the policy holder and the actual cost of the policy would be made up by contributions from the Federal and State Governments.
6. States would be given the responsibility for administering the program under approved plans and would be authorized to contract with private groups for the actual conduct of the program.

We do not have agreement on the best manner in which to handle many basic issues that have to be resolved in the development of such a program. In order to reach such an agreement, it will be necessary for us to consult with experts both in and out of Government. It is impossible for me to predict the length of time that it will take for these consultations and for the obtaining of agreement on the best way in which to resolve these basic issues.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS MEETING

Tuesday, March 22, 1960 - 8:30 A. M.

AGENDA

1. Social Security Amendments* (8:30 - 9:15)	Secretary of HEW Arthur S. Flemming
2. Aid to Federally Affected School Districts * (2d Supplemental) (9:15 - 9:25)	Director, Bureau of the Budget Maurice H. Stans
3. Status Report (9:25 - 10:00)	
Senate	Senator Everett M. Dirksen
House	Representative Charles Halleck

- Cuba -

*Fact Sheets to be Distributed

Civil rights
Immigration

THE WHITE HOUSE

KEY CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS---MARCH 21, 1960

PUBLIC LAW

1. Tobacco Bill

VETOED

1. Water Pollution Control - 2/22/60 Sustained 2/25/60

PASSED HOUSE AND SENATE

1. Industrial Use Farm Products

PASSED

SENATE

1. Area Redevelopment
2. Unemployment Commission
3. Nuclear Ban Resolution
4. International Health
5. D.C. Home Rule
6. Peacetime Veterans' Benefits
7. Youth Conservation Corps
8. Elections Bill
9. Aid To Education
10. Juvenile Delinquency

HOUSE

1. Keogh-Simpson Tax
2. Reorganization Act Extension
3. Federal Preemption
4. Omnibus Public Works

REPORTED

SENATE

1. Reorganization Act Extension
2. Food For Peace Act of 1959
3. Department of Science
4. Loyalty Oath Repeal
5. Civil Rights (Committee by-passed)

HOUSE

1. Area Redevelopment
2. Aid To Education
3. Fair Trade
4. Price Stability-Employment
5. Civil Rights
6. Interest Rates
7. Housing

*8. Aid To Education

HEARINGS

SENATE

1. Civil Rights (Reported By Subcte.)
2. Minimum Wage (Reported By Subcte.)
3. Omnibus Public Works
4. Immigration
5. Keogh-Simpson Tax
6. Fair Trade (Tabled)
7. Price Stability-Employment
8. Mutual Security

*9. International Development Assoc.

HOUSE

1. Community Facilities (Reported By Subcte.)
2. Impacted Areas-Schools (Tabled)
3. Medical Care-Social Security
4. Unemployment Compensation
5. International Health (Reported By Subcte.)
6. D.C. Home Rule
7. Minimum Wage
8. Mutual Security
9. Peacetime Veterans' Benefits

*10. Wheat

*11. Federal Pay Raises

*12. International Development Assoc.

* Changes since March 14, 1960

Fact Sheet No. 60-13
March 21, 1960

POSSIBLE LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS IN SOCIAL SECURITY AREA

A. OLD AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

1. Extend coverage of OASI as follows:

    a. Make coverage available to policemen and firemen under State or local retirement systems in all States.

    b. Extend coverage to self-employed physicians.

    c. Extend coverage to Guam.

    d. Permit non-profit organizations to extend coverage to consenting employees even though 2/3 of the employees do not consent. All new employees would be compulsorily covered.

    e. Cover services (other than domestic services) performed by a parent for an adult son or daughter.

2. Provide that the benefit for each child of a deceased worker would be 3/4 of the worker's primary insurance amount. (The benefit now available for families with only one child)

3. Provide benefits for approximately 25,000 elderly survivors of workers who died before 1940.

4. Deem a valid marriage to exist for purposes of eligibility for dependents' benefits if the widow of the worker had entered into a ceremonial marriage in the belief that it was valid and the couple were living together at the time of the death of the worker.

B. DISABILITY INSURANCE

1. Provide disability insurance benefits for workers under age 60 and benefits for their dependents on the same basis as such benefits are provided under present law for disabled workers age 50 to 65 and their dependents.

2. Provide for a trial work period during which disability insurance beneficiary could engage in substantial gainful activity without termination of his disability benefits. (Suggested period would be six months.)

3. Eliminate the six months waiting period for disability insurance beneficiaries who have had a prior period of disability which terminated not more than five years before onset of current disability.

Fact Sheet No. 60-14
March 21, 1960

PROPOSED SENATE INCREASES FOR AID TO FEDERALLY AFFECTED SCHOOL DISTRICTS

In reporting the Second Supplemental bill, the Senate has added $7,362,000 to enable the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to make retroactive payments for fiscal year 1959 to so-called federally affected school districts. This amount represents the difference between $157,362,000, the maximum entitlement of all districts as determined at the end of fiscal year 1959, and the $150,000,000 appropriation available to meet such entitlements. In accordance with provisions of the basic statute, available funds were prorated to all school districts, thereby permitting 95 percent of the entitlement to be met.

With respect to 1960 funds, the House has already added $8,330,000 to meet a similar anticipated excess of entitlement over the current $163,957,000 appropriation. Within the past few days it has become apparent that the excess of entitlement will be $22,343,000 instead of $8,330,000, and the Senate committee was advised of this last Friday. The committee report indicates that this information came too late for its consideration.

Because of the interest shown by the committee in attempting to provide maximum funds under present law, it is possible that there may be floor action to make the full $22,343,000 available. If this were done, the bill would contain $29,703,000 in excess of currently available funds. The President's supplemental request contained none of these amounts.

In an attempt to head off floor action in the Senate and to eliminate the gratuitous 1959 retroactive payments, the following points might be made:

1. The payments are made to assist school districts to meet operating expenses. Operating expenses have somehow been met for 1959 and additional funds at this time could only augment current year revenue.

2. The basic law anticipates that there may be shortages in funds available to meet entitlements and provides that appropriated funds are to be prorated among all school districts. This has been done for 1959, and for 1960, school districts have been advised of the anticipated proration. Thus, we can presume that any adjustments in their operating budgets for 1960 have already been made and that further gratuitous increases are not necessary to permit school districts to operate for the remainder of the year.

3. The mounting costs of this program, as evidenced by the unexpectedly large increase in entitlements for 1960, are one of the factors leading to the President's recommendation for amendment

of the basic act. His budget message states that such legislation is necessary to discharge more equitably the Federal responsibility on these so-called federally affected districts, and points out that, in many cases, the presence of Federal installations in communities adds to rather than detracts from the revenue base for the support of schools. Therefore, he has urged the prompt enactment of corrective legislation.

4. The implications of these cost increases on 1961 estimates and without the changes in the law recommended by the President, are staggering. The budget for 1961 recommends $126,695,000; it is now estimated that, under present law, full entitlement may require as much as $219,000,000, an increase in the budget of $92 million. Thus, action on the President's recommendation is even more imperative now than it was last year. In the meantime, adherence to presently available funds is urged to avoid further dependence on Federal sources of income.

HEALTH INSURANCE PROPOSAL

1. This program will be limited to persons of 65 years or over, and would be entirely voluntary in nature.

2. The Federal Government would join with those States who enacted a suitable insurance plan on an average 50/50 matching basis of subsidy of catastrophic hospitalization insurance (ranging from 75% Federal subsidy in the lowest income States to 33-1/3% Federal subsidy in the highest income States).

3. The plan would provide for all hospital expenses for up to 180 days of care in a general hospital or 540 days in a skilled nursing home, but would have a $150 deductible feature.

4. All participants in the program would be required to contribute something toward the cost of the premium, which is estimated would run around $70 per year. Persons whose income was less than $1000 per year, for example, would contribute $6 toward the premium, and the Federal and State Governments the remaining $64. The subsidy would decrease by stages until the person with a $3600 income would pay the full cost of the premium.

5. If 50% of the currently eligible aged entered the program, combined Federal-State costs would approximate $500 million per year, of which $250 million would be the Federal share.

6. States would administer the entire program under approved plans, and would also be allowed to provide more liberal benefits at their own expense if they cared to. All programs would be by contract with the insurance companies or the non-profit hospitalization plans (i.e., Blue Cross).

52

OLD AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE AMENDMENTS

1. Extend coverage of OASI as follows:

   a. Cover services (other than domestic services) performed by a parent for an adult son or daughter.

   b. Make coverage available to policemen and firemen under State or local retirement systems in all States.

   c. Extend coverage to self-employed physicians.

   d. Extend coverage to Guam.

   e. Permit non-profit organizations to extend coverage to consenting employees even though 2/3 of the employees do not consent. All new employees would be compulsorily covered.

2. Provide that the benefit for each child of a deceased worker would be 3/4 of the workers primary insurance amount. (The benefit now available for families with only one child)

3. Provide benefits for approximately 25,000 elderly survivors of workers who died before 1940.

4. Deem a valid marriage to exist for purposes of eligibility for dependents' benefits if the widow of the worker had entered into a ceremonial marriage in the belief that it was valid and the couple were living together at the time of the death of the worker.

DISABILITY INSURANCE PROPOSALS

1. Provide disability insurance benefits for workers under age 60 and benefits for their dependents on the same basis as such benefits are provided under present law for disabled workers age 50 to 65 and their dependents.

2. Provide for a trial work period during which disability insurance beneficiary could engage in substantial gainful activity without termination of his disability benefits. (Suggested period would be 6 months)

3. Eliminate the six months waiting period for disability insurance beneficiaries who have had a prior period of disability which terminated not more than five years before onset of current disability.

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 5 (B) (1)(2)(3)
State 11/2/77; NSC 10/11/78
NLE Date 12/18/78

March 25, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 21, 1960 -- 10:12 AM

Others present: Secretary Herter
General Goodpaster

Mr. Herter stayed briefly after the President's meeting with himself, Governor Brucker, and others. He told the President that there had been preliminary analysis of the new Soviet proposal relating to suspension of nuclear testing. The key point relates to a moratorium on testing below the threshold. The British are pressing us very strongly on this.

The President asked Mr. Herter to give him their preliminary conviction concerning the proposal, even though it has to be based on an assumption of hypothesis. Mr. Herter said he had planned to have a meeting Wednesday on the matter with Mr. McCone, Dr. Kistiakowsky, Defense authorities, and others, but would try to move that up. The President told him that if it develops that there is something fuzzy or unclear in the Soviet proposal, he would be quite ready to cable Khrushchev about it. He said he was inclined to phone back to Macmillan and tell him that he would give him definite word on Wesnesday concerning the proposed visit. (Later in the day, at about 2:30 in the afternoon, the President phoned Macmillan and told him this.)

G

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-56 #31
By [illegible] Date 12-18-78

[redacted]

March 22, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
21 March 1960

Others present: Secretaries Herter, Merchant,
Rubottom, Brucker, Roderick,
General Persons, General
Goodpaster

The meeting was held at the President's request to consider current questions relating to the operation of the Panama Canal, including specifically a number raised with the President by Mr. Robert Burroughs during a recent visit. Governor Brucker handed to the President a memorandum giving views and recommendations on ten points, listed on the attached paper. He thought all of these actions could be taken without necessity to go to Congress for enabling legislation except for the proposed housing and the increase in pensions for disabled Panamanian employees.

The President read through the memorandum with care and discussed a number of the points in it. He then asked what are our treaty obligations in the world community with regard to the rate structure. He said he understood there had been no increase in rates since 1914 -- this despite rising costs generally. He thought we should give some thought to putting a sum of money into amortization each year.

To a question by the President, Governor Brucker and Mr. Merchant confirmed that the new arrangements regarding third country procurement and luxury purchases have gone into effect and are having a very good impact on the Panamanians.

Governor Herter mentioned a long-range study that is under development in the State Department pertaining to the future of the Panama Canal. He said that this study examines alternate locations for a sea level canal. He said that estimates indicate the cost of a sea level canal across the Isthmus in the uninhabited area east of the Canal would be about $750 million, and that a

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
[redacted] MR 81-84 #9
By DJH Date 5/12/82

canal through the uninhabited area of northern Colombia would be about $1,250,000,000. Both of these costs are premised on the use of nuclear explosives for excavation. The President reiterated a view he has previously expressed that if we are building another canal, we should not put it also in Panama. Mr. Herter brought out that this is simply a study, which study has a long way to go.

Governor Brucker mentioned another suggestion that has been studied -- for the use of Gorgas Hospital as a medical educational center for Panama and Latin America. Mr. Herter referred to a memorandum he had sent to the President, asking that this matter be given further study. He said it is being carefully examined in State at the present time. The President commented that ICA could cover a good part of the costs insofar as Latin Americans are concerned.

The President recalled that Governor Potter had put up the flags in the Canal Zone -- both U. S. and Panamanian -- on last March 1st and that this action had had a very fine effect. He concluded the meeting by saying that he would like to see some amortization on our investment in the Canal, probably with some raise in the rate structure. He asked that this be studied.

At this point everyone left except Mr. Herter and Governor Brucker. The President discussed with them the changeover in the posts of Governor and Ambassador.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

[redacted]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON
March 20, 1960

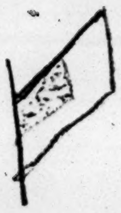
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Hospital and Medical Training Program in the Canal Zone

Secretary Herter and I were impressed with the concept of a hospital and medical training program at Gorgas Hospital for the benefit of medical science in the other American Republics, as set forth by Mr. Ralph Cake and quoted in your letter of March 10.

I have been informed that the Governor of the Canal Zone, in consultation with our Ambassador in Panama and other appropriate officials, has made a preliminary survey of the project. I have asked for a prompt study of the feasibility of the program.

The preliminary survey clearly envisages a hospital and medical training program which would be hemispheric in scope with implications far beyond its probable impact on our relations with Panama. Consequently, while it might be of some value to discuss the Panamanian aspects of this proposal during your meeting scheduled for March 21 on the general problem of United States-Panamanian relations, I believe that a final determination on it should be made later in the light of the study of feasibility and a further consideration of its hemispheric effects.



check terms
information

Douglas Dillon
Under Secretary

B2

March 20
1960

THE GOLD BAR

Evolution of Rank Insignia

Several stories have been fabricated to explain the origin and the reason for adopting our present system of insignia to denote the rank of officers in the American army. One peculiarity of our system is that silver takes precedence over gold in insignia. The other is that our insignia differ markedly from those in foreign armies. Up until the time of our Revolutionary War, officers did not wear insignia of rank in the sense we know them now. Officers were distinguished by different types of uniform or by special markings on their uniforms.

In the early stages of the Revolution it became apparent that some means of identifying officers in our Army was necessary. As an expedient, field officers were ordered to wear red cockades on their hats, captains wore yellow or buff, and lieutenants green.

In 1780, Washington recommended that major generals wear epaulettes with two stars on each shoulder; brigadier generals would also wear two epaulettes with one star on each; field grade officers would wear a plain gold epaulette on each shoulder; captains one on the right shoulder; and subalterns one on the left.

When the rank of lieutenant general was created, three stars were prescribed.

When the Army was reorganized in 1821, the chevron was adopted as a means of denoting rank for company grade officers as well as noncommissioned officers. Captains wore one chevron above the elbow, lieutenants one below. In 1832 this was abolished and the spread eagle adopted as the insignia for full colonels.

At this time it became the practice for all officers to wear epaulettes. Infantry officers wore silver ones and all others wore gold. So that insignia of rank would be clearly visible on these epaulettes, they were of opposite color - an infantry colonel wore a gold eagle on his silver epaulette, and other colonels wore silver eagles on gold epaulettes.

In 1836 the shoulder strap replaced the epaulette on field uniforms. It had a border of silver or gold depending on the color of the epaulette it replaced; the interior was the same color as the uniform facings. The leaf and bars appeared at this time as insignia of rank but the colors were not fixed - officers wore gold insignia on silver-bordered shoulder straps, and vice-versa.

THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL PAGE(S) IS (ARE) OF POOR QUALITY. UPA HAS MADE EVERY TECHNICAL EFFORT TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE REPRODUCTION.

Starting in 1851 all epaulettes and shoulder strap borders were gold; rank insignia for all arms became the same color. On the epaulettes all insignia were silver. Majors and second lieutenants, however, wore no rank insignia - they were distinguished only by the type of fringe on their epaulettes. Rank insignia on shoulder straps were silver for all officers down to and including lieutenant colonels; captains and first lieutenants wore gold insignia.

Why Silver "Ranks" Gold

When epaulettes were abolished from the uniforms of regimental officers in 1872, and replaced with shoulder knots which had no fringes, it became necessary to devise some insignia for the major to distinguish him from the second lieutenant. So the gold leaf was adopted to denote majors. This is why the lieutenant colonel has a silver insignia and the junior major wears gold. At the same time that this change was taking place, the color of the bars of junior officers on shoulder straps was changed to silver. The second lieutenant wore no insignia and was distinguished only by the shoulder strap or knot.

Library

Second Lieutenant's Gold Bar

The need for insignia to denote the rank of second lieutenant became apparent when the Army adopted khaki uniforms in the Spanish-American War and officers and men alike wore plain shoulder straps. But it was not until 1917 that the Army decided to adopt a new insignia for him. The plan offering the least possible change was to follow the color precedent established in devising the major's insignia and adopt the gold bar. Thus the junior officer acquired the insignia color representing the more precious metal - gold - while his senior, the first lieutenant, retained the already established silver color.

This insignia designation, initiated in 1917, has continued without interruption to this day.

References:

Special Regulation No. 42, subject: Specifications for the Uniform of the United States Army, 15 August 1917, as amended by Change 1, 29 December 1917. Pertinent information appears in paragraph 37j.

Major Mark M. Boatner III, Military Customs and Traditions, New York, 1956.

"Mister" As a Form of Address for Officers

The practice of addressing certain officers as "Mister" rather than by their specified rank appears to have developed as a matter of social custom and not by military regulation. Its origin seems to be lost in the past.

Notice is taken of the practice in various of the officer guides published during the period embracing the two world wars. These note that lieutenants were addressed as "Mister" under certain circumstances.

The death knell of the practice was probably struck on 9 February 1921 when the Army created the grade of warrant officer and specified that they would be addressed as "Mister." This was later extended to flight officers coincident with the creation of this Army Air Force grade in World War II.

Despite this early official action and its obvious inhibiting affect on the practice, there is ample evidence to indicate that the use of "Mister" as a title for lieutenants continued into the World War II period on something of an uneven basis.

In 1947 the Adjutant General, in answering a letter of inquiry on the point, noted that the custom of addressing officers below the grade of captain as Mister "has become obsolete." Reference was made to the warrant officer - flight officer implication in substantiation.

Typical of the explanations of the usage are the following:

a. 1914. In the fifth edition of the Officers Manual by James A. Moss (Menasha, Wisc., 1914) it is stated that when on duty, when referring to lieutenants, the military rank is usually used. When not on duty, the style of address for officers of this rank will be "Mister."

b. 1934. In Lt Cmdr Leland P. Lovett's Naval Customs; Traditions and Usage, when discussing Army practices, it is stated that "all lieutenants shall be addressed by other commissioned officers as 'Mister,' except in official communications and except when speaking of them or making reference to them in the presence of enlisted men. When speaking directly to them, or when introducing them, lieutenants are called 'Mister'; when speaking of them and when making reference to them to enlisted men, they are called 'lieutenant';.... During and since the World War, this tradition has been to a certain extent ignored in some quarters because of the fact that large numbers of persons entered the service at that time to whom old customs of the Army were unknown."

c. 1941. The Officers Guide (Harrisburg, 1941) states that lieutenants are addressed as "Mister" or, in the case of medical officers, "Doctor," except when with enlisted men or in official communications.

d. 1942. An edition of the Officers Guide (Harrisburg, 1942) published in this year, indicates that lieutenants will be officially addressed as "lieutenant."

e. 1947. See comment of Adjutant General above.

f. 1956. Major Mark M. Boatner III, in his book, Military Customs and Traditions, (New York, 1956), states "it used to be that Army lieutenants were addressed socially (and sometimes in oral official communications) as 'Mister.' This practice is observed these days only by a few 'wives of the Old Army.'

The Navy still clings to the old traditions and frowns on addressing officers below the rank of commander by their titles. When speaking, socially or officially to Naval officers below the rank of commander, you should use 'Mister.'"

March 26, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 18, 1960

Others present: Mr. Gates, General Goodpaster

Mr. Gates told the President that he was planning to leave for Europe to visit Army and Air Force installations, which he has not visited before, going on to the NATO Defense Ministers meeting a week later.

He said that his working arrangements with the JCS are moving along very well. They are clearing up great accumulation of items that had been stalled. The President said he had in mind to have the JCS come in to see him early the following week, perhaps for a stag luncheon or a dinner. He wants to stress to them how much influence he thinks they can exert if they get together on a program and stick with it. They now are occasionally lending themselves to demagogues, who exploit them for their own use. One of the problems the Chiefs have is a tendency to become the prey of their staffs, some of whom are self-serving, others of whom have the idea that they and only they know how things should be done.

Mr. Gates said he has the idea of appointing a Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Disarmament, if he can find a suitable man. There is some feeling which he shares to a certain extent, that a negative attitude toward disarmament exists in the Pentagon. The President said he is inclined to like the idea. He asked me for my view, and I told him I thought it could be quite valuable.

Mr. Gates next mentioned to the President that a proposal had come before him for a White House device to be worn by military personnel assigned to the White House. The President asked

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-56 #32
By SW Date 12-18-78

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 5 (B) (2)(3)
NSC letter 11/14/78
NLE Date 12/18/78

me if I knew anything about this. I told him that it was an idea generated by his Aides. Initially the idea had been in terms of a ribbon, and to this I was very much opposed. As an identifying device I do not feel so much opposition. I recalled that the War Department General Staff, the OSD, and our headquarters at SHAPE had had identifying devices. Mr. Gates said he was not clear as to whether the President had already approved this concept, or whether it was before him for his view and recommendation. I told him it was the latter. At this point the President said he thought that a nice device would be a fitting recognition for military personnel attached to the White House. He commented that the Signal men work long hours with great effectiveness, for example. He then went on to say that in Britain there is a ribbon given for service to the Royal Family. He recalled that Brigadier Gault was given one during the war. Mr. Gates said he would consider the project.

Mr. Gates said that, with respect to a note the President had sent to him, it is the plan of the Defense Department to bring the ranks of the Superintendents of each of the Academies down to a two-star level. The only three star officer now is General Davidson at West Point, and this will be dropped to two stars on his departure.

Mr. Gates said that he has a strong recommendation from the Army, supported by General Palmer, to retain the post of Chief of the MAAG in Vietnam as a three star billet. After discussion the President said he would have no objection to doing so, but that the slot would have to be taken away from some other post.

The President said a matter had come up in some of his recent discussions with the Treasury. They would very much like to see a reduction in U. S. government personnel abroad in order to ease some of the pressure on our dollar balance of payments position. He would like to have the services study this to see if they can cut down somehow. Mr. Gates said that one of the expenses arises from having the dependents there. The President said he believed that, where troops are overseas for a considerable period, it is necessary to have the dependents in order to keep morale up. He asked whether it is correct, as he has heard, that senior officers are able to have their families with them in Korea while junior officers do not. As he has heard of this it pertains both to officers in the MAAG and in the military commands. Mr. Gates said he would look into this and report on it to the President.

Secretary Gates next reported to the President that he is planning to set up a comprehensive review of the whole intelligence set-up in Defense -- covering equipment, personnel, facilities, etc. It has become terribly expensive, probably running to $1 1/2 billion to $2 billion a year total. The President recalled that several years ago he had set up his Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities. He thought that Mr. Gates might be able to get some one or more of them to participate in this review. Mr. Gates said he would like to do so. Mr. Gates went on to say that we have approached our present intelligence set-up from a tactical standpoint -- with each service building its own structure. Now this needs to be reviewed. The President asked for my reaction to this, and I told him I thought such a review would be splendid.

Secretary Gates said he is, in his testimony, keeping the door open for possible increases in some of our key military programs if we should get a breakthrough. Mr. Gates said the period over which he feels the greatest concern is at the end of 1960 to the latter part of 1961. At that time, we will be in good shape if the Titan and Minuteman are coming along as planned. Otherwise we may have a problem. He felt there is adequate reason to do some reprogramming, in all likelihood taking a substantial amount of funds from Bomarc and Super-Sage, and increasing the number of Atlas missiles in certain of the later squadrons.

Mr. Gates said that the additional programs he had in mind would involve something like $50 million added expenditures in FY-60 and $500 million added expenditures in FY-61, with half of these additional expenditures met from reprogramming.

The President said that once we have had a full service test of the Polaris missile from a submerged submarine, he would be willing to go to a higher program if this is completely successful. Mr. Gates said there will not be a submerged firing until August and he would like to take some steps prior to that time. The President said he would like for Congress to give an authorization to contract for the long lead-time items for twelve additional submarines as soon as these have been proved out. We would then get a deficiency appropriation after the Congress comes back next year. The President said he did not want to build so many of these vessels at once as to require the opening of new shipyards.

He said we retain one big question regarding the Polaris, and that is how to protect our bases.

Mr. Gates said there is a project to increase the range of the Polaris from 1500 to 2500 miles. This will require $75 million additional NOA in the first year. This step would be taken later than the other adjustments being considered. The President thought this is acceptable, but considered it should have a low priority.

On all of these matters Mr. Gates stressed that he is not asking for a decision. They must be discussed with the Bureau of the Budget first. There are, however, major factors, some of these of a political nature, which he would like to ask be considered. The President commented that he is not moved too strongly by political considerations. If a bill came to him with unacceptable provisions in it, he would veto it if necessary. Mr. Gates said there is some indication of uneasiness on the part of our public relating to our defense program -- resulting largely from the attacks and demagoguery that have been engaged in lately. The President said he has seen little indication that people are actually unhappy about the program. His mail certainly does not show it. In concluding the discussion, the President asked that Mr. Gates watch particularly the Polaris program and the airborne alert program to see that if there is reason to put more funds into either one, we do so promptly.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

ARA:RRRubottom, Jr:jk
(Drafting Office and Officer)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: March 18, 1960

SUBJECT: The Brazilian Foreign Minister's Call on The President

PARTICIPANTS:
The President
Brazilian Foreign Minister Horacio Lafer
Ambassador Moreira Salles
Assistant Secretary Rubottom

COPIES TO:

S/S	H
G	P
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S/P	Amembassy Rio de Janeiro - Amb. Cabot
ARA - 2	Amembassy Ottawa - Amb. Wigglesworth
EUR	

The Foreign Minister began by telling the President that his trip to Brazil had been a tremendous success. The President expressed appreciation for the reception which had been given him by the Brazilian Government and people, saying that he had told many since his return about the project being carried out at Brasilia. He expressed the hope that it would meet with success and that it would serve as a rallying point for the development of the interior of the country.

The Foreign Minister told the President that he had enjoyed his visit to Canada and was pleased to report that the Canadian Government had, for the first time, stated in the joint declaration released at the time of his departure that Canada would examine all possibilities of increasing cooperation with the rest of the Americas. The President expressed satisfaction with this news, recalling that Canada had traditionally looked to the East and the West rather than southward, even eschewing "America" in its own name and in any references to itself.

The Foreign Minister asked the President his impression of Argentina. The President replied that the Argentines were carrying forward their program steadfastly although they still face many problems. He did not feel that he had quite as much opportunity to know Argentina as he had had to know Brazil,

although

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By bc NLE Date 6/30/82

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although he had covered quite a bit of territory. The President alluded briefly to his pleasant visits in Chile and Uruguay, deprecating the significance of the two student demonstrations against him in Montevideo as compared with the over-all reception. He stressed the importance, however, of answering directly whatever complaints the students might have regarding the United States, citing the way in which he had replied briefly but directly to the so-called students' letter in Santiago. He said that he understood that the letter had actually been drafted by one of the leftist professors although signed by two students, leaders of the federation. The President observed that while the letter ostensibly was critical of certain United States policies, it also was quite critical of the Chilean Government by implication. He urged Mr. Rubottom to expedite the Department's preparation of a complete reply to be transmitted to the students through Ambassador Howe.

The President referred to the importance of educating citizens at large in the importance of government stability, especially with respect to fiscal policy. He said that we had work still to do in that respect in our own country. He felt that it was especially important to convey this message to student groups and labor unions.

The President asked the Foreign Minister his views regarding the Cuban situation. Ambassador Moreira Salles pointed out that the Minister, in a CBS interview on his arrival in New York, had replied to a query by the interviewer that he felt Cuba's actions against the United States were not justified. The President recalled a statement made to him in Uruguay that Castro, the revolutionary, had been a hero, whereas Castro, the political leader, was a failure.

Mr. Rubottom told the President that the New York Journal American on March 16 had published an interview between President Kubitschek and William Randolph Hearst, Jr., in which the President had offered Brazil's assistance in improving U.S.-Cuban relations. Mr. Rubottom said that the Department on March 17 had, through its press officer, expressed appreciation for this generous offer by President Kubitschek but had explained that it intended to pursue its problems with Cuba through regular bilateral discussions.

The President stressed his view that the Cuban problem was a problem affecting all of the Americas and was not just a United States problem. The Foreign Minister nodded agreement.

Prior to

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Prior to the termination of the discussion and the entry of the photographers, the Foreign Minister leaned over to tell the President that President Kubitschek was very hopeful that Brazil and the United States could work together for the successful culmination of Operation Pan America, including the forthcoming meetings of the Committee of 9 and the Committee of 21.

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[redacted]

March 18, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 17, 1960 (following NSC)

Others present Secretary Herter
General Goodpaster

Mr. Herter said it was the view of the State Department that Ambassador Bonsal should be sent back to Cuba. He believes that this is the last time Bonsal should return if the Cubans involve him in their charges and plots in the future. He showed the President a proposed message to our charge in Cuba, including the text of a proposed press release. The President said he agreed that we might as well get Bonsal back in Havana, to do whatever we can with a very unsatisfactory situation. Mr. Herter said that the South Americans are reacting very favorably to the restrained and correct actions being taken by the United States in this whole matter, and he thought Bonsal's return would help this.

Regarding his accompanying the President during his visit to the Soviet Union, Mr. Herter commented that the principal conversations are now planned for the 11th and 12th of June and for the morning of June 16th. He saw no need for his accompanying the President to Leningrad and Kiev, or on to Irkutsk. He had consulted Thompson about this, and thought this was Thompson's feeling. The President thought we would do well to be guided by Ambassador Thompson's sensing of the situation. Mr. Herter said he agreed with the President that it is best for the two of them not to be absent together for long periods of time from the United States, particularly for ceremonial-type activities. He commented that the purpose of this trip is not one of negotiations, and this lessens the need for senior State Department personnel. He added that he expects to have drafts of speeches and remarks the President is scheduled to make during the trip available to the President by the end of this month.

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MR81-84 #10
By DJH Date 5/12/82

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (d)
NSC letter 2/22/82
NLE Date 5/12/82

Secretary Herter then went on to say that he had spent a very bad evening with Adenauer the night before. He had given a very restricted dinner for Adenauer, following which the Chancellor became very difficult and contentious in his discussion. Adenauer started with a long argument on what the Soviets are going to be able to do to the West, economically, premised on a report that had reached him that the Soviets will pass the United States in economic output by mid 1965. He had mentioned this the night before to Bruce, Dowling, Allen Dulles, Clay and McCloy, all of whom told him that his information was quite erroneous. [redacted]

Mr. Herter said that the Chancellor had asked if the United States would support his idea for a quick referendum. Mr. Herter had replied that we would certainly support the principle of self-determination, which was a basic element in U. S. foreign policy. [redacted]

Mr. Herter said Von Brentano stayed after Adenauer left for half an hour to try to put things on a better plane. Mr. Herter said it is clear that Adenauer has become extremely suspicious, and ready to believe any rumor that the United States is doing something against the interest of himself or his party. [redacted]

Mr. Herter next raised the request for Foreign Minister Lafer of Brazil to come in to see the President. He realized that it has been the practice not to have Foreign Ministers visit the President, at least on the record, but said that Kubitschek has made a public offer of good offices as between the United States and Cuba. The State Department thinks it is much too early to think about good offices. The Cubans and others might try to help the situation along through the OAS, however. This he gave as a reason for the President's seeing Lafer. The President said he would be happy to see Lafer, and the meeting could be on the record. He thought it would create no precedent in light of the fact he had seen him on his recent trip. The President thought that the State Department should take the position that the United States is very anxious to strengthen its ties with the OAS. Our problems with Cuba probably do not affect the United States so adversely as the other countries of this hemisphere, since investments in those countries will inevitably tend to dry up. This is not a question of a quarrel between the United States and Cuba which needs the mediation of other people. Mr. Herter thought that the forthcoming visit of President Lleras of Colombia will provide an excellent opportunity to make progress on this point, in that he was formerly chairman of the OAS. The question is now one of timing in the matter before the OAS.

Mr. Herter said that Ambassador Briggs is back from Greece for consultations. Greece is in trouble economically -- having trouble disposing of its export products. The Soviets are making an offer of economic aid to the Greeks which they find it hard to resist. He asked if the President would be agreeable to seeing Ambassador Briggs for five minutes so as to demonstrate his interest in the economic plight of the Greeks. The President said he would be agreeable to doing this. I suggested that he might have Mr. Dillon in at the same time so as to avoid creating a practice of Ambassadors seeking to see the President every time they are back in town. The President and the Secretary agreed to this. The President said he thought that Greece should develop ties to the Common Market or Free Trade area. Mr. Herter pointed out that the volume of trade with Greece is not large or important for these other countries. The President said the Britain has traditional ties to Greece and he thought they should take some responsibility. He said he would mention it in a letter to Macmillan that he was drafting.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: March 16, 1960

SUBJECT: Conversation Between President Eisenhower and Chancellor Adenauer at the White House March 15, 1960, 10.30 a.m.

PARTICIPANTS: The first part of the discussion was carried on between President Eisenhower and Chancellor Adenauer alone, in the presence of interpreters Weber and Lejins. At the point indicated in the memorandum, the following persons joined the principal: Secretary Herter, Undersecretary Dillon and Ambassador Dowling on the US side, Foreign Minister Von Brentano and Ambassador Grewe on the German side.

COPIES TO:

(Mrs.) Nora M. Lejins

After the usual hearty greetings, President Eisenhower invited the Chancellor to discuss any questions which he might like to bring up prior to the talks involving a larger group. Chancellor Adenauer thereupon presented to the President a memorandum concerning the intellectual basis of the fight against communism. He indicated that he had discussed similar matters with the President in December and expressed his hope that the President would take the time to read the memorandum and would let him know whether he agrees with its premises. President Eisenhower promised to send him a note concerning the matter but stated that he could say at once that he heartily agreed with the second sentence of the memorandum which stated something to the effect that communism is governed by Marxist-Leninist principles and that the Communist Party rules supreme in

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By DJH NLE DATE 11/4/76

the Soviet Union. Chancellor Adenauer then stated that the memorandum deals with the intellectual aspects of the struggle with communism and that we must expect this struggle to continue for years to come. The President agreed, saying that he has been emphasizing in his speeches that the aims and objectives of communism cannot be expected to change.

Chancellor Adenauer then spoke about the importance which he attached to the question of disarmament. He stated that he had addressed the Council for Foreign Affairs in New York the day before and had there expressed and emphasized the need for a coodinated disarmament program. He stated that in spite of work of the UN Ten Nations Committee he felt it would be necessary for the leaders of governments assembling in Paris to do everything in their power to achieve progress in disarmament. He was very emphatic in his statement that he felt it was the human duty of the Big-4 leaders to work for effective disarmament in order to free humanity at long last from fear. He then proceeded to inform the President that he was in Berlin in January and had there addressed the parliamentary body, composed of freely elected representatives of the population. He had discussed with them the question of Germany and Berlin. Three weeks ago he had discussed the same questions in the Bundestag and found that, for the first time since 1949, there was complete unanimity on this question between the Government and the Opposition. President Eisenhower interjected that this was a very welcome development and he wished he could say as much at home.

Chancellor Adenauer agreed that this unanimity was a good thing and expressed the hope that it might remain until after the 1961 elections. Naturally

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the election campaign was bound to bring out and accentuate differences. However, he stated his party had to win in order to continue the line followed by Germany during his administration and which in fact closely followed the policies set up by President Eisenhower himself. Then he the Chancellor proceeded to say that regardless of whether the Summit Conference achieved any immediate success or for that matter any success at all, the fact of this Summit Conference was a monumental historic event and merit, which could not but help improve the world situation ultimately.

President Eisenhower then stated that he had heard that there were several points on which the Chancellor might have some doubts or misgivings, and the President therefore wished to reassure him. From General Norstad and others the President had heard that the Chancellor feared a withdrawal of American troops from Europe. Mr. Eisenhower emphatically assured the Chancellor that there was no intention of doing so until substantial progress had been made in achieving a workable disarmament program. Until that time such a withdrawal would not even be discussed. Secondly, the President wished to assure the Chancellor that the American flag would continue to fly over Berlin as long as present conditions prevailed and no agreement acceptable to the populations of West Berlin and Western Germany had been concluded. The President assured Mr. Adenauer that this is his firm position to which he will adhere as long as he is in office, [and he would like to assure the Chancellor that if, as he hopes, his successor in office will be of the same party, that will also be the policy of his successor.]

The Chancellor hastened to assure the President that he himself had never doubted the firmness of the US position on these points, but that he had heard doubts and questions on the American side concerning the steadfastness of German public opinion and the intentions and firmness of the German government. Such rumors were completely untrue. Western Germany was firmly resolved in its stand. The Chancellor recalled Mr. Dulles' last trip to Bonn in February 1959, at which time Mr. Dulles had stated that the United States was ready to use force to overcome any obstacles which the GDR might create for the allies in Berlin. At that time Mr. Adenauer had told Mr. Dulles that he fully agreed with this stand and considered it the only correct one. He wished to reiterate this belief to Mr. Eisenhower at this time and wanted the President to know that the German Government was resolved and ready to do everything necessary for the Allies to break opposition with force. Mr. Eisenhower then stated that it appeared that the stand of the two governments in this question was firm and clear. He continued to say that the Chancellor realised, of course, that all types of political thinking were represented in the United States. For this reason it was possible to hear speeches which contained ideas quite different from those expressed by him in the above question. However, these speeches were of no political import. Mr. Adenauer then stated that in his opinion certain circles, probably at the instigation of the USSR, were starting rumors to spread distrust among the Western Allies.

The President said that he would like to discuss one more personal question. Mr. Dulles' papers were being stored at the Princeton Library, [illegible] Herbert Hoover, Jr. was taking a particular interest in the matter. He had expressed the hope that the Chancellor might find it possible to make his correspondence, or copies thereof, available to the Princeton Library in order to complete the collection. These papers would, of course, be held under the conditions prescribed by the Chancellor himself in case, for instance, he might not wish them to be opened until 25 years after his death or some other specified period. The Chancellor expressed his willingness to cooperate, saying that he received an honorary degree at Princeton the day before, whereupon the President laughingly said that Mr. Adenauer should in that case be all the more willing to cooperate in this project as an alumnus of the institution. The President promised to tell Mr. Hoover that the Chancellor was willing to cooperate and that, if the Chancellor wished, Mr. Hoover might write him a memorandum concerning the history and development of this collection. The Chancellor appeared to be favorably inclined toward receipt of such a memorandum. He then indicated that there were several personal matters which he wanted to bring to the President's attention. First, he wanted the President to know that he had just come from Mr. Dulles' grave, where he had deposited a wreath. Secondly, knowing about the President's interest in photography, he had taken the liberty to bring him one of Leitz' latest products and, thirdly, to strengthen the President in the difficult times ahead, he was sending him some wine, which should not, however, be permitted to freeze. At the same time he admonished the President not to use the wine too sparingly.

Prepress
March 16, 1960

When I went into the room the President was talking about disarmament -- and his plaintive query was "how was a person supposed to remember all the details of disarmament .... and farming .. and everything."

Cuba -- suggested sugar legislation is not as a punitive measure to Castro, but it is to re-adjust quotas to any foreign countries and to protect our own country.

Ben-Gurion. The President said he did not mention the business of Suez transit (nor, added Hagerty, did he to the State Department people).

Khrushchev. The President brushed aside any suggestion as to what he should say to a question about his "illness."

Moscow-Tokyo trip -- these are only two stops announced. Nothing is ready to be said about South Korea. If said, it will be some time after the election held yesterday.

Panama. New regulations governing post exchange and sales policies going into effect now. Governor Potter recently displayed both flags, with good effect. The President commented that it should have been done several years ago and the situation there would have been much better.

Civil rights -- two facets to problem. (1). Legislation; (2) tenseness in the south regarding the lunch counter incidents. The Attorney General, talking about (2) said that the situation arose from mass protest against discrimination in chain stores and fountains. The Negroes say in these public places they are entitled to sit where everybody else sits and that they have a right, when that privilege is denied them, to assemble and make their protest known. A lot of ill will is developing. The President commented that eating then became in one case a necessity and in another a "social event." There was some argument about the statement that had been prepared for the President's use -- it developed he did not use any prepared statement on the matter. At one point the President said "There is no use of you fellows trying to get me to say things I don't believe -- you might as well go on to the next subject." Mr. Hagerty did.

Regarding the legislation -- the important thing is that the President should stress the necessity for passage of the referee proposal. The Attorney General said "it will work." He said also the "enrollment plan" just won't be effective. About Lausche's suggestion of making legislation across-the-board, i.e., including labor, Rogers said he did not oppose but that it was not necessary. He said they were able to get Federal court orders in labor disputes when necessary.

Testimony of Robert Lovett, former Secretary of War. The President was thoroughly familiar with the excerpts that had been taken out of context and thoroughly prepared for question. It was emphasized that the Jackson Committee had adhered to the guide lines that had been agreed to in the testimony. Others who had testified were Tom Watson, Sprague, James Phinney Baxter -- but it was thought no question on them would come up.

Pioneer V - President was given most recent facts.

Economics. There might be a question on whether the President thought stock market of recent week or ten days indicated economic down turn. The President thoroughly up to date on that.

Immigration - legislation bill to "liberalize" laws; President is in favor.

General Twining - if trip taken by General Twining should come up, General Twining has no objection if the President said he had discussed with him and that General Twining agreed it was an error in judgment.

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NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

March 15, 1960

8:30 a.m. -- 10:50 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Kuchel
Sen. Saltonstall

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Arends
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Hoeven
Rep. Allen

Sen. Bennett (in part)
Sen. Wiley (in part)
Sen. Carlson
Sen. Morton
Sen. J. Williams (in part)

Rep. McCulloch (in part)
Rep. Rees

Sec. Herter (in part)
Mr. Morse, Agriculture (in part)
Mr. James Macomber, GSA (in part)
Mr. Stans, BoB
  Mr. Staats
  Mr. Hughes

Dep. AG Lawrence Walsh (in part)
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Gen. Swing, Immigration & Naturalization (in part)
Mr. Roger Jones, CSC (in part)
Sec. Flemming, HEW (in part)

Gen. Persons
Mr. Harlow
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Wheeler
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Kendall (in part)
Mr. Merriam
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Lyons
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Hagerty (in part)
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Minnich

SUMMARY

Sugar Act - Mr. Morse set forth the Administration proposal for extending the Sugar Act with new provisions, particularly providing some discretional authority to the President. It was the concensus that the matter of quotas or any general reapportionment of them should not be opened. There were differences of opinion as to whether action should be taken early or later in the session, but it was agreed that the Administration should proceed promptly to submit its recommendations.

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Immigration - Mr. Walsh set forth the new Administration proposals for authorizing admission of refugees and enlarging quotas, and it was agreed that they should be submitted promptly without attempting to discuss them in advance with the opposition Leaders. Sen. Dirksen felt that the House should act first.

Pay Legislation - Attention was given to the importance of opposing proposals now before the House Committee for postal pay raises.

Civil Rights - There was extensive discussion of items that might be considered germane or not germane in the Senate should the House bill become the basis for Senate action.

Mr. Harlow was requested to secure Justice Department's views regarding an anti-poll tax amendment.

* * * *

Sugar Act - Mr. True Morse described the interest of sugar producers, refiners, and consumers in accomplishing this legislation. Half of the usage, he said, was commercial. He noted that action on this would normally have occurred last session but had been postponed on the recommendation of State Department to await developments in Cuba.

Mr. Morse then outlined the provisions being recommended (see attached Fact Sheet), emphasizing two things: (1) the new provision which would foreclose later fulfillment of a quota after it had been declared a deficit and reallocated by the Secretary; (2) a new provision whereby the President could reduce the quota, for no more than one year, of any foreign country except the Philippines should he determine that a shortage exists or that there is need to assure the supply. Mr. Morse said that Rep. Cooley objects to the latter as a giving up of a power of the Congress; however, since the power was limited to one year, the Congress could act to change quotas whenever it saw fit, and the need did exist for the President to be able to act at such times as Congress was not in session or might find it embarrassing to deal with the issue.

The President inquired about the provision by which 96% of any Puerto Rican or Virgin Island deficit would be allocated to Cuba. Mr. Morse said this was merely to continue existing practice, and that there is a great desire not to open up the matter of quotas among foreign countries in the light of the extreme lobbying of 1955. Also, to open up foreign quotas would reopen the domestic situation, whereas the industry is now agreeable to the proposal as it stands. He noted the complication that new areas of production would add to the quota question if opened up.

Mr. Halleck asked about timing. Mr. Morse said there were differences

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of opinion, but the matter had to be handled this session and probably should not be left to the last minute. Mr. Halleck thought it might be more easily handled at the end of the session. Mr. Morse said it would take quite a while to get to the Floor in any event. Sen. Williams had doubts about awaiting the end of the session. The President said this was something for the Leaders to discuss and settle. It was agreed that the Administration submission should be made promptly in any event.

Sen. Dirksen said the bill would give rise to great discussion of the Cuban situation when it gets to the Senate. Sen. Bennett recalled that this had been handled on a bipartisan basis in the past, but that Senator Ellender objects to the authorization for the President, hence it should be submitted as an Administration bill this time. Sen. Bennett suggested that some sort of a compromise might be possible by stipulating that Congress would have power to review such a Presidential determination if it were in session. Mr. Herter thought this would make the situation much more difficult for the President if he ever found it necessary to use the authority. Sen. Bennett continued to be interested in the possibility of trying to develop some mutually agreeable language. The President thought that the most important thing was to get agreement on a decent length of time for which this bill would be extended, especially since there had been so many comments about drastic limitation of the time.

Mr. Herter called attention to Articles 15 and 16 in the 1949 Treaty, ratified by the Senate, creating the Organisation of American States. These Articles denied any right of a nation to intervene or threaten to intervene in the affairs of another member, and also prohibited coercive economic measures. The President felt that should any problem arise as to Cuban sugar being cut off, it could be argued that Cuba is interfering with the United States economy. Mr. Herter hoped, in view of Article 16, that there would be no clamor in the Congress for punitive measures against Castro.

Sen. Wiley noted that there were many complex questions involved, concerning domestic matters as well as foreign, and inquired if these had been studied. Mr. Morse replied affirmatively, and stated that all concerned felt that the quota question should not be opened up. Mr. Hoeven noted the disinclination in the House Agriculture Committee to do anything more than a short-term extension in view of Castro's hostility toward the United States. He thought it might be best to get a closed Rule for whatever limited bill might be reported in the House, and let the Senate undertake any necessary modification. Mr. Halleck agreed that the situation would be difficult but that the Leadership would do its best.

Sen. Saltonstall asked if this constituted generally a great foreign affairs problem. Mr. Herter said no, that it was much more a domestic problem. He commented also that a straight one-year extension, without the additional authorization to the President, would

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be in effect helpful to Castro without accomplishing anything on domestic problems.

Mr. Byrnes thought it so desirable to avoid any great controversy over this, that every effort should be made to try to work in agreement with the Democrats. The President responded that a one year extension merely served to keep the pot boiling and that it would keep the sugar growers in doubt as to where they stood. If it were to be a one year extension, there would be all the greater necessity for the special authorization to the President. He hoped that Mr. Hoeven could be very persuasive with his colleagues.

It was agreed that the Leadership might announce after the meeting that the Administration would submit a bill designed to meet requirements of the industry and protect United States consumers. It was also agreed that Administration bills should be filed simultaneously in the House and the Senate even though the House must act first.

Sen. Dirksen asked about the consumption estimate set by Agriculture for the year. Mr. Morse said that it had been estimated -- as a form of insurance -- at as high a level as could be justified.

The Vice President thought it might be best to secure action on this as quickly as possible since the emotional trend was likely to increase. He asked the Secretary of State if there was any basis for assuming that the situation would improve in the near future. Mr. Herter said there was no evidence of such.

Immigration - Mr. Walsh reviewed the presentation at the last Cabinet meeting and set forth the Administration proposals for new immigration legislation, providing for refugees, doubling the number of quota immigrants and making certain changes as regards the increased quotas even while keeping to the existing basis for present quotas. He stressed that this bill was very much simplified by virtue of elimination of the many technicalities in previous proposals.

Sen. Saltonstall ascertained that the 1960 census would be used as the basis for allotting quotas as soon as it should become available.

Mr. McCulloch raised the question of discussion with appropriate members of the opposition. Mr. Walsh said that that had been avoided since it was desired to maintain the identity of this as an Administration proposal. Gen. Swing thought it important that this identity be maintained as a means of showing that the Administration is not a party to Rep. Walters' discriminations. Sen. Saltonstall spoke very favorably of the Administration bill and proposed procedure.

Sen. Dirksen ascertained that there was no need to withdraw the original Administration bill submitted last year since it covered some technical things that could desirably be enacted, but that the present proposal was aimed at getting essentials as quickly as possible.

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Mr. Halleck noted Mr. Walsh's mention of prior Cabinet discussion of this, and felt that a similar discussion had to be undertaken with Republican Congressmen before it would be possible to "bless the proposal." Sen. Saltonstall spoke of the great importance of this subject around the country. Sen. Dirksen felt it should be handled first in the House since the pertinent Committee in the Senate was so constituted that it probably would not act without the added impetus of the House approval.

There was further discussion of the tactical situation, particularly as regards the prospect of a Kennedy proposal.

It was agreed that the Administration proposal should be made as quickly as possible.

Pay Legislation - Mr. Lyons read the attached Fact Sheet setting forth the arguments that might be stated in favor of a pay raise and also the offsetting factors.

Mr. Rees noted that the Committee was "playing to a full house," and that the great push is on despite the fact that the Post Office budget already will show a $1/2 billion deficit -- which the pay raise would increase to $2 billion.

Sen. Carlson reported that not much interest in pressing this had yet appeared in the Senate.

Mr. Halleck urged that Republicans avoid any efforts to arrange some compromise proposal, for the issue here was clear-cut and it would do more damage than good to compromise.

Mr. Stans noted that there would have to be discussion of the pay bill since action was required on the temporary 2-1/2% feature of the last bill. He said that some attention had been given, without success, to finding other means of making the 2-1/2% permanent without getting into a full discussion of pay.

The President, in his comments, emphasized the importance of holding down the cost of government and eliminating unnecessary jobs. Particularly, he stressed the Administration's efforts over the years to eliminate the compression of wages that had developed in the past. He recalled that a second lieutenant's pay in his time was 10 times as much as a private's, whereas now it is only double.

In response to the President's query, Mr. Jones said that the statistics at hand in the Civil Service Commission provide much evidence of the fact that the Federal government pays well at the lower levels in any comparison with industry.

The President noted at the end of the discussion that Rep. Rees intended to retire, which was greatly disappointing to him.

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Legislative Leadership Meeting, March 15, 1960 - page 6

Civil Rights - (The President left the meeting shortly after this discussion began.)

The Vice President noted that the question of germaneness might arise in the Senate with regard to amending the House bill by adding a statutory basis for the Civil Rights Commission, and provision for school grants to assist in ending segregation. He noted that the House had voted that these were not germane, hence an embarrassing situation might develop where he would be asked to rule on germaneness of things that the Administration was sponsoring.

There was extensive discussion of the possible means of obviating such a situation but no firm conclusions were reached.

Rep. Halleck inquired whether the Senate would accept an anti-poll tax amendment if the House voted one. Sen. Dirksen recalled that the Senate had once passed a resolution for a Constitutional amendment to this effect, and the House might best follow the same procedure rather than amending the civil rights bill. He was sure there would be much opposition in the Senate to any amendment to the civil rights legislation to this effect.

Rep. Halleck referred to the Lausche proposal regarding court orders in any and all situations rather than just civil rights; he hoped it would be held to be out of order since the whole civil rights legislation might be killed if this amendment crept in.

There were a number of comments to the effect that the voting referee proposal is the real essence of the legislation, and that it will be a major step forward in civil rights, far outweighing the possible loss of any other items now in controversy. It was agreed, however, that Republicans should continue to press for these other items although it might be necessary to act in the Senate on the House approved bill, which would mean that the two items in controversy might be ruled non-germane. Rep. Byrnes stressed that any Senate deviation from the House bill would require sending the matter to Conference, which could result in losing the entire bill.

The discussion was concluded with Rep. Halleck's request to Mr. Harlow to secure the views of the Justice Department as regards an anti-poll tax amendment.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

Drafting Officer:
LS:Mrs. Lejins

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White House: 5/31/60

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MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

Time: March 15, 1960
10:30 a.m.
The White House

SUBJECT: Germany and Berlin; Importance of Propaganda; German Rearmament; Disarmament

PARTICIPANTS:

The President
Secretary Herter
Under Secretary Dillon
Ambassador Dowling
Mrs. Lejins (interpreter)

Chancellor Adenauer
Foreign Minister von Brentano
Ambassador Grewe
Mr. Weber (interpreter)

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Following a private talk between the President and the Chancellor, the additional participants joined the group and the President proceeded to explain to them briefly what had been discussed before, stressing the Chancellor's assurance concerning German unity on the question of Berlin, and the President's assurances with regard to the stationing of US troops in Europe and US intentions about Berlin. The President also stated that both he and the Chancellor had agreed that the need for a constructive and workable disarmament program was of paramount importance as a subject for discussion in Paris. He also referred to the paper given him by the Chancellor, which he promised to read and pass on to the State Department.

Next the President stated that Khrushchev goes around the world making a lot of noise about his peace proposals and peace offerings of various kinds, for instance, the peace treaty with Eastern Germany. All of these things the President considers more theoretical than actual, but he feels that the West must do something to counter such propaganda. He knows that Mr. Herter heartily concurs on this point. Moreover, the best way of doing this is to base our argumentation upon the right of self-determination, and we must insist that all our peace negotiations are based on this principle. This, the President feels, will be the most effective weapon against Mr. Khrushchev's program.

The Chancellor stated that this is his opinion too, but the West must do something to publicize all this for all the world to know. The President replied that his trouble is that Congress never wants to give him any money for propaganda.

When Khrushchev was here, the President went on, he had told Khrushchev that the United States was ready to discuss any question, including the question of Germany and Berlin, but that we were willing to do this only on an understanding of our basic position, namely, that we will stand on our rights and that we will make no agreement of any kind that is not acceptable to the people concerned, to wit, the Germans. But we are willing to talk about all questions.

Mr. Adenauer stated that this was a very clear stand and that if it was repeated to Khrushchev often enough, he would finally understand it and accept it.

At a subsequent point in the conversation, the President remarked that, in view of the Chancellor's convictions concerning the importance of propaganda, he wished Mr. Adenauer had a chance to discuss this matter with Congress, since, as the President had indicated before, the Congress was prone not to listen to him when it came to appropriating funds for propaganda. The Chancellor smilingly stated that he would try to do his best in this connection

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during the Embassy dinner which would be attended by many of the Congressional leaders. He referred to the Biblical precept about not hiding one's light under a bushel and stated the West should take this to heart. The President replied that he would welcome a tripling of United States effort in this area.

Mr. Adenauer indicated that Germany has greatly increased its outlay for "propaganda", although the word as such is in disrepute. What it actually amounts to is informing the public and the world at large of German plans and efforts. The President stated that propaganda is a downright wicked word in the United States. Mr. Adenauer stated that the Nazis are to blame for this. He deplored the fact that it was not possible to bring back from heaven a converted Goebbels, and both agreed that this would be a fine thing, provided the fact of the conversion were definitely established.

In a more serious vein, the President then stated that he wished to discuss with the Chancellor something about the military planning concerning Germany. Ever since he went to NATO in January of 1951, all the talks which he had heard about German rearmament had been connected with very stringent upper limits on German armament. The EDC plans had contained not only very tough ceilings but even indications on how German military forces were to be organized.

This was, of course, based on the fear that a militarily powerful Germany might be reborn, which would again take the offensive in Europe. The President wished to know, however, how Germany herself regarded her position and needs, being in the center of Europe as she was, considering what help was available to her from outside, etc. He wanted Mr. Adenauer's own views with respect to a realistic evaluation of the situation. Was Germany happy with what NATO prescribed for her or not?

The Chancellor replied by stating that no one knew better than the President, as a soldier, how difficult it was to build up an army from scratch. It is difficult from an organizational standpoint as well as from the standpoint of procuring sufficient weapons and supplies. In the case of Germany, aside from the question of ceilings, the difficulty has been not so much a question of money, but the problem of getting and training cadres, building barracks, etc. The plans laid down in conjunction with NATO will be fulfilled by 1963. The funds are available now or will be made available at the proper time. As an example of the difficulties involved, the Chancellor pointed out that Germany is making much larger down payments than necessary on supplies ordered in the US in order to keep available funds from being diverted elsewhere. This is a constant struggle.

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As to the President's question on how he feels about the situation, the Chancellor went on, all he could say was that if no effective controlled disarmament program goes into effect in the foreseeable future, Germany will have to redouble her efforts and outlays in this area. A country as exposed as Germany in the heart of Europe cannot afford to sit without doing anything. Whatever that country does or leaves undone is to the good or detriment of the rest of the Free World. But the President need have no fear about Germany. Germany will do the necessary. However, some of the other NATO partners may raise objections. By this the Chancellor did not mean to refer to France. He had asked de Gaulle to inspect some German units, feeling that this would be of great symbolic value, and de Gaulle had readily agreed. Others might however cause trouble. But, if no effective controlled disarmament program went into effect, Germany would be forced to increase its military effort -- with NATO concurrence, of course.

The President expressed pleasure at what the Chancellor had said. He had been concerned about the fact that all military planning with reference to Germany had been calculated on the basis of the fear that a new Hitler Germany might arise and seek to dominate Europe. Since this fear had in the past been nurtured primarily by France, the President was hopeful that this type of reasoning would decline under de Gaulle's leadership.

The President continued by citing some facts and figures for Mr. Adenauer concerning the US 80 billion dollar budget, 56% of which was committed to military purposes alone, primarily for US retaliatory power which was for the protection of the entire Free World, not only for the exposed European front. The money included funds for the Navy, Air Force, the latest heavy bombers, etc. To repeat, all this was intended not only for the protection of Western Europe but for any spot in which the Communists might strike. The President then proceeded to state with some feeling that he felt that the thinking and talking in the West should equal in intensity our political convictions. For instance, he said, if we say that we shall stand firm with reference to Berlin, or a unified Germany, or Turkey perhaps, we must make certain that our military strength conforms to the moral strength of what we are saying. The Chancellor wholeheartedly agreed, adding that the President could rest assured that both out of a sense of duty toward the Free World and for selfish reasons Germany would do whatever is necessary in this respect.

The President said that all this pointed up the need for an enforceable disarmament program.

Mr. Adenauer stated that it was primarily the Laborites who were propagandizing on the fear of German rearmament. Smarting under recent defeats, they are looking for material on which to

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tangle with the Conservatives, and they have therefore picked on German rearmament. Mr. von Brentano at this point interjected "the British press". The Chancellor agreed and continued to say that he was not referring to the Beaverbrook press -- that was always bad. The London Times was generally more enlightened concerning German matters, but it was now presenting the Laborites' views. He hoped the readers would tire of this approach and the matter would be dropped. Perhaps only patience was required. However, perhaps some effort could be made on the US side to have some political influence exerted on the London Times. Macmillan, he hastened to add, was not to blame in the matter. The bad thing, as far as internal German affairs are concerned, was that the opposition picks up these arguments and makes use thereof for its own purposes.

The President explained that the reason he is so anxious that the Western Powers make the best effort possible to bring our efforts in the area of armament and disarmament into agreement with our political convictions and determination is that he feels we can get disarmament only from a position of strength. We have to pay a price for it. Only if we are strong in arms will Khrushchev understand what the situation is. And the best argument for countering British criticism of German armament is to say: "We are arming in order to make it possible for us to achieve disarmament".

Mr. Adenauer enthusiastically picked up this formulation, repeating, "We arm in order to be able to disarm".

The President ended discussion of this topic by stating that this was a necessity.

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3415

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

Time: March 15, 1960
10:30 a.m.
The White House

SUBJECT: Aid to Underdeveloped Countries

PARTICIPANTS:

The President	Chancellor Adenauer
Secretary Herter	Foreign Minister von Brentano
Under Secretary Dillon	Ambassador Grewe
Ambassador Dowling	Mr. Weber (interpreter)
Mrs. Lejins (interpreter)	

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- G - Mr. Hare
- C - Mr. Achiles
- S/B - Mr. Bohlen
- EUR - Mr. Kohler
- E - Mr. Mann
- U/MSC - Mr. Bell
- Amembassy Bonn - Ambassador Dowling
- Amembassy Moscow - Ambassador Thompson
- ✓The White House - General Goodpaster

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By bc NLE Date 6/30/82

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The President indicated that another subject which he had discussed on his visit to Bonn was assistance to underdeveloped countries. Frankly, he felt that unless the Western nations, namely Germany, the United States, United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands, exerted themselves in this respect, the West might lose the struggle with communism. The Communists can do much more than we can do, both from the standpoint of propaganda and politics, because theirs is a dictatorship. Therefore the West will be in a very bad situation unless it develops a very strong program.

The Chancellor then pointed out that, while Khrushchev talks a lot, it is the United States which does a lot. He pointed to the US 1960 budget, which contains more funds for underdeveloped countries for one year than Khrushchev has even promised over many years. The trouble is, however, that the world does not know enough about what the United States is doing. The United States must therefore publicize in a loud and strong voice what it is doing, and the rest of the Free World must do the same. The Chancellor then emphasized also that as regards the economic area as a whole, but especially aid to underdeveloped countries, more effective coordination of effort must be worked out. Above all, however, economic assistance must be politically guided and directed and have a political and not only a humanitarian aim.

The President agreed that the underlying reason must of course be political. He noted the bad situation in which the West finds itself in view of the fact that we are on the defensive in the war against communism, while communism is on the offensive and has the advantage of being a dictatorship. Therefore, the Communists can pick the spot at which they want to create trouble. It is like sneaking one rotten apple into a bushel of good apples, thereby trying to ruin the whole. This is the case with reference to Guinea and Guatemala, for instance. By the same token we must be on the alert everywhere and therefore must use four times as much energy and investment of effort and funds as the Soviets need to use. Moreover the Soviets give much of their aid in terms of long-term grants, which are designed to strengthen their economy at home at the same time. We cannot do things the same way, having to stand ready now to act in Guinea, then in Tunisia, then in Libya and wherever else required.

Chancellor Adenauer indicated that he was not as pessimistic about the entire situation as the President appeared to be. He stated that our only mistake is that we are too decent and we don't talk enough about what we are doing. The Russians, on the other hand, trumpet about everything they do. What is more, the press, which prints anything coming out of the Soviet Union, picks it up and does exactly what the Russians want them to do. Nevertheless he feels that the West must: 1) talk more and publicize more

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what it is doing; and 2) provide a more effective and better coordinated effort with regard to aid to underdeveloped countries. The group recently set up in Washington to discuss aid to underdeveloped countries is a step in the right direction, he feels. He is convinced that if we publicize what we are actually doing, the situation will work itself out in our favor and the West will win.

The Chancellor then indicated that he wanted to bring up specifically the question of assistance to Turkey. Under Secretary Dillon had suggested that Germany consider aid to Turkey and perhaps it might be possible to discuss this question this afternoon.

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Drafting Officer:
LS:Mrs. Lejins

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3416

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

Time: March 15, 1960
10:30 a.m.
The White House

SUBJECT: Vested German Assets

PARTICIPANTS:

The President
Secretary Herter
Under Secretary Dillon
Ambassador Dowling
Mrs. Lejins (interpreter)

Chancellor Adenauer
Foreign Minister von Brentano
Ambassador Grewe
Mr. Weber (interpreter)

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The Chancellor asked whether his Foreign Minister might raise the question of German assets.

Mr. von Brentano thereupon ~~told~~ the group that negotiations between the German Embassy and the Department of State had been in progress during the past weeks on the basis of the December talks of the President and Chancellor Adenauer. He stated that he did not wish to go into detail but wanted to mention only that progress had been made and agreement in principle was in sight. The questions of time and amount remained open, however. It was a fact that the Federal Government and Chancellor Adenauer particularly had been questioned about this matter by groups in the Parliament prior to his departure, and there was no doubt but that he would be questioned again upon his return. The question has been pending for years, and an early solution had been expected after the President's July 31, 1957 statement. The Federal Government and the Chancellor would be grateful for assurances of an early solution. Perhaps some guidelines could be laid down on the further course of action to be taken. Mr. von Brentano mentioned that he understood the sums to be made available were $130 million and an additional $60,000,000 - $90,000,000, which would represent a 50% satisfaction of the German claims. The German Government would be happy to accept this as a settlement of a problem which had created a degree of unrest and trouble back home.

The President, in reply, briefly traced the history of the question, beginning with 1953, through 1958, when it had appeared that a favorable bill might be gotten through the Congress but the Germans themselves had then asked that it be withheld because they had not been satisfied with the provisions. The President repeated that he was committed to the principle of the sanctity of private property even in time of war. But not everyone felt that way, especially not his political opponents. At the moment there was not much hope of getting a favorable bill through Congress. He felt the best thing would be to refer the matter to Secretary Herter and Foreign Minister von Brentano for the purpose of deciding two things: 1) the further tactics which would be most likely to bring the desired results; and 2) what might be said jointly at the present time to prove helpful to the Germans at home. That is all he felt he could say at the present time, except to reiterate his commitment to the principle involved.

Chancellor Adenauer added that he felt no mention of the matter should be made in the communique. He then continued, trying to explain his persistence in this matter. Because of the 1961 elections his entire twelve years of administration will be up for review and criticism. His main emphasis all along has been close association with the West, especially the

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US. He does not want to give his political opponents the chance to tell him that his friendship with the US has not borne fruit. It has borne fruit. Nevertheless, Ambassador Dowling, who is a keen observer of the German scene, can tell the President that this question of the return of German assets is one with political and psychological implications of some importance.

The President assured the Chancellor that he certainly did not want to damage the latter's political situation. But, he reiterated, he had tried to settle this matter for seven years, negotiating not only with Germany, but also with his friends on the Hill. It had turned out to be a sort of three-cornered problem, with him, the President, caught in the middle. But he shall continue to do the best he can because he is committed to a fair settlement and he will try to achieve it. Perhaps the Foreign Ministers can find some way which holds out hope for success. After all, the President added, Congress is rather unpredictable, so there is no telling.

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Drafting Officer:
LS:Mrs. Lejins

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White House: 5/31/60

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MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

Time: March 15, 1960
10:30 a.m.
The White House

SUBJECT: Chancellor's Visit to Japan; Economic Portion of the Communique

PARTICIPANTS:

The President	Chancellor Adenauer
Secretary Herter	Foreign Minister von Brentano
Under Secretary Dillon	Ambassador Grewe
Ambassador Dowling	Mr. Weber (interpreter)
Mrs. Lejins (interpreter)	

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Authority MR 80-115 #3
By bc/bm _ DDE Date 4/14/81 & 3/12/84

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The Chancellor indicated he would like some advice concerning his visit to Japan. As everyone realized, he was proceeding from the United States to Japan. He mentioned this plan to the President in Paris who had at that time expressed his approval. Prior to leaving Bonn, the Chancellor had seen the Japanese Ambassador, who had acquainted him in some detail with the Japanese economic situation and he had been able to see from this that US-Japanese relations were proceeding very satisfactorily. The Ambassador had told him, however, that Japan's hinterland was Red China and that Japan was forced to cooperate with Red China in order to be able to survive. He planned to discuss this point with Kishi during his stay in Tokyo but he felt that the United States would have to make a decision with reference to Japan to strengthen the Japanese economy to such an extent that Japan would no longer have to look toward Red China as a means for survival.

The President assured the Chancellor that there was no topic that had been given any greater consideration and concern than the question of how to help Japan to make a living. This brought him right back to what the Chancellor himself had said about coordinated effort. Japan was forced to trade in order to survive. The United States had greatly liberalized its trade policies to assist Japan. But Japan needed more than a market in the Philippines, Formosa, other areas in the Pacific and in the United States; Japan also needed a market in Europe. This, the President realized, created serious problems because of Japan's cheap labor. However, a solution had to be found through a coordinated effort by a coalition of Free-World nations. Those in a position to help must help.

Later in the conversation, the President took up the question of the communique to be issued after the meeting, stating that he was agreeable to the references to economic endeavors which had been added to the earlier draft, specifically the final paragraph.

The Chancellor immediately stated that he felt this statement was too weak (re cooperation among Atlantic countries). To explain his point, he argued that Khrushchev is doing all he can to strengthen the Soviet Union to the point where it will be a decisive economic power. And no doubt he will in time succeed. This type of power, in Mr. Adenauer's opinion, can be countered only by the joint and coordinated efforts of the combined economic strength of the US and Canada, the Free European continent and Britain. He wondered whether Japan should not also be included - which was a question also in the President's mind. The President then solicited suggestions for strengthening the text, asking Mr. Dillon just what his definition of "Atlantic" was. This appeared to coincide with NATO countries.

Mr. Adenauer, asked for suggestions, placed the burden on Mr. Dillon by stating that Mr. Dillon was the father of the idea,

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let him name the child. Mr. Dillon then suggested a wording approximately as follows: "They welcomed the prospect that the US and Canada would soon join more closely with a reconstructed OEEC." As regard inclusion of Japan, Mr. Dillon stated that there existed great sensitivity in England and the rest of Europe concerning any closer linking of Japan and Europe with respect to trade. In other respects, as regards development, for instance, Europe was prepared to accept Japan. The other, however, posed a real problem.

The Chancellor replied that sensitivity was, of course, a fine thing. However, it was necessary to face facts, and the fact remained that there was, in Japan, a strong pro-Red party which sought rapprochement with Red China. If the group was afraid, however, to include mention of Japan in the communique, the Chancellor begged President Eisenhower to permit and authorize him to state in his talks with Kishi that he and the President had discussed the Japanese situation sympathetically. The President suggested that a statement to the effect that "the views and cooperation of Japan will be considered" might be incorporated in the communique.

Mr. Dillon then elaborated that in order to get the European countries to agree to inviting Japan to the recent economic talks, he had had to promise the British that this concession would not be used as a means of exerting further pressure on them with reference to Japanese economic matters. Hence his great reluctance to mention anything about Japan in the communique. The President thereupon told the Chancellor that he might tell Mr. Kishi that the President believes in closer cooperation between Japan and the Free World.

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. ~~Memcon. (State),~~	~~DDE, Adenauer and others re Germany and Berlin (5 pgs)~~ 4/15/81-bc	~~3/15/60~~	A
2. ~~Memcon. (State),~~	~~DDE, Adenauer and others re Adenauer's Visit to Japan; Economic Portion of Communique (3 pgs)~~ ~~portions exempted~~ 4/15/81	~~3/15/60~~ 1/22/86, [illegible]	~~A~~
3. ~~Memcon. (State),~~	~~DDE, Adenauer and others re Vested German Assets (3 pgs)~~ 4/15/81-bc	3/15/60	~~A~~
4. ~~Memcon. (State),~~	~~DDE, Adenauer and others re Aid to Underdeveloped Countries (3 pgs)~~ 6/30/82-bc	~~3/15/60~~	~~A~~
*********	Note: Items 1-4 are also located in folder: Staff Notes March 1960 (2		
5. ~~Memcon. (State),~~	~~DDE, Adenauer and others; luncheon at the White House (1 pg)~~ 4/15/81-bc	~~3/15/60~~	~~A~~
6. Memo of Conf., 76-56, #35	DDE, Herter, Dillon, Dowling, Kohler, Hillenbrand, Goodpaster, 3/14/60, re Adenauer and Germany (4 pgs) (exempted, NSC -10/11/78)	3/15/60	A
7. ~~Memcon. (State),~~	~~DDE, Portuguese Ambassador Luis Esteves Fernandes, Wiley Buchanan re DDE's trip to Portugal (1 pg)~~ DOH 6/18/82	3/12/60	A
8. Memo of Conf.,	DDE, Goodpaster, McCone, 3/11/60, re Adenauer and Dulles Library at Princeton, nuclear testing, personalities of various individuals, defense matters (2 pgs)	3/15/60	A&C

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as
President of the United States,
1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

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9. Memo of Conf. 76-56, #36	DDE, McCone, Goodpaster, 3/11/60, re nuclear testing (3 pp) (portions exempted, ERDA-8/9/76)	3/14/60	A
10. Memo of Conf. 76-56, #37	DDE, Norstad, Goodpaster rè de Gaulle, disarmament, Germany, 3/11/60 (4 pp) exempted, MR 76-56 #37	3/15/60	A
~~11. Minutes~~	~~of Cabinet Meeting~~ 12/5/77-bm	~~3/11/60~~	~~A~~
12. Memcon.,	DDE and Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and others (10 pp)	3/10/60	A
13. Memo of Conf. 76-56, #38	DDE, Dillon, McCone, Major Eisenhower re nuclear testing (portions exempted, State-11/2/77; NSC-10/11/78)	3/10/60	A
14. Memo of Conf. 76-56, #39	DDE, Herter and others re Khrushchev letter, Berlin (3 pp) (portions exempted-State-11/2/77; NSC-10/11/78)	3/8/60	A
~~15. Notes on~~	Portions exempted MR 80-500 #1 ~~Legislative Leadership Meeting~~ 12/5/77-bm	~~3/8/60~~	~~A~~
~~16. Minutes~~	~~of Cabinet Meeting~~ 12/5/77-bm	~~3/4/60~~	~~A~~

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Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: March 15, 1960

SUBJECT: Luncheon at White House

PARTICIPANTS: President Eisenhower; Chancellor Adenauer of Germany;
(Mr. Charlick, LS, Interpreter)

DS

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Before the luncheon there was a brief exchange between the President and the Chancellor on the topic of the President's painting. The Chancellor also repeated a humorous remark about how highly a New York press photographer valued a picture of Mr. Adenauer and Mr. Ben-Gurion together.

During the luncheon, the President and the Chancellor exchanged impressions about the Vatican. The Chancellor asked what Mr. Eisenhower thought of the elaborate ceremonial there, and both agreed that there could be somewhat less of this. The Chancellor compared the personalities of the present Pope and his late predecessor. There followed some good-humored exchanges about the meaning of traditions and customs in general.

President Eisenhower then said that he had a serious topic to discuss. This was, to offer to the Soviets a plan for continuous aerial inspection, divorced from any disarmament aspects, and operating in selected regions. It would be in the nature of a try-out, to see if it would be workable during a given period. At the outset the President said that he did not necessarily always mean to involve Europe in such a program, that if the Soviets, f.i., would open some part of Siberia, he would be willing to offer all or part of Alaska. The Soviets would then be faced with the necessity of either accepting or refusing the plan.

The Chancellor, after a moment's reflection, answered, "I would do it," and after a further pause, "It's a good idea," and "I do not believe 'they' will agree to it, but I would do it, nevertheless."

The President then went over the plan again, saying that "if we had one or two or three such areas, say, Siberia or Alaska or Central Europe," the aerial inspection could be tried out apart from any disarmament, to see if it would work. Nor would it be a valid objection that the plan would require excessive personnel. With modern infra-red techniques an aerial camera could locate the flower-basket before them from a height of 50,000 feet.

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March 11, 1960

MAJOR THREATS TO 1961 BUDGET

	Billions Budget effect	
Surplus		$4.2
Failure to adopt revenue proposals:		
Postal rates	-.6	
Aviation fuel tax	- .1	
Extension of telephone, travel taxes	- .5	
Adoption of unbudgeted proposals:		
School construction (S. 8)	- .9	
Employees' pay increase (H.R. 9883)	-1.6	
Peacetime ex-serviceman's benefits (S. 1138)	- .2	
Voluntary pension plan (Keogh Bill) (H.R. 10)	- .4	
Emergency Housing Bill (Rains Bill) (H.R. 10213)	- .7	
Public assistance increase	- .1	
Medical care (for medically indigent)	- .1	
Area assistance (S. 722), educational TV grants (S. 12), and youth conservation corps (S. 812)	- .2	
Tax cuts (cabaret tax (H.R. 2164) and increase in medical expense and students' income tax deductions (H.R. 9660))	- .1	
H.E.W. appropriations	?	
Defense appropriations	?	-5.5
Total (deficit)		1.3

March 15, 1960

52

Changes in 1960 Budget Surplus

	(Millions)
Budget document	+$217
Revenue changes	
Sale of leases to offshore oil lands now expected to be greater than January estimate by $129 million, but withheld personal income and excise taxes seem likely to underrun and it is too early to tell whether corporate taxes will offset this possible shortfall	?
Expenditure changes	
FNMA - bond-mortgage exchange is below expectations, only $315 million of an estimated $385 million	-70
CCC - certificates of interest, only $1 million issued, had expected $100 million	-99
Defense, Military - overrun reflected in present financial plans	-80
NASA - acceleration of activities	-25
VA - pensions underrun	+35
Inter-American Development Bank - first investment now expected to be in 1961 rather than 1960	+80
Surplus indicated by known changes	+58
Further probable or possible changes:	
Further Defense, Military overrun	-50 to -100
CCC - possible underrun due to greater cotton exports	?
Urban renewal - deferral of payments to 1961 due to congressional cut in supplemental appropriation	?
Underruns in agency activities:	
HHFA	+40
AEC	+25
Treasury	+28
Eximbank	+75
Post Office	+48
	+174? to +224?

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SPECIAL FUND **FONDS SPECIAL**

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: PLAZA 4-1234 CABLE ADDRESS: SPECFUND NEW YORK

REFERENCE:

14 March 1960

Dear Mr. President,

I have just returned from a round-the-world trip visiting many countries in which the Special Fund has projects, including India. While there I conferred with most of the Ministers. I questioned each one as to whether the highly favorable impact of your visit had been softened by the visit of Prime Minister Khrushchev. In all cases the answer was the same, namely, that the prestige of the United States and esteem for you personally had been heightened by Prime Minister Khrushchev's belligerancy and by his savage attacks on the United States and the West. They added that his long party line speech on communism in the Parliament was both boring and ineffective.

In addition to India I met with officials of the United Arab Republic, Pakistan, Thailand, Laos and Japan. Never in my experience has the standing of the United States in these countries been higher than it is today.

Some time in early April I will be telephoning Tom Stevens and asking for an appointment. Two or three situations are developing which I think would be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

Paul G. Hoffman
Managing Director

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

U/PR:WTBuchanan
(Drafting Office and Officer)

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: March 12, 1960

SUBJECT: The President's Trip to Portugal

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Luis Esteves Fernandes, Ambassador of Portugal
Mr. Wiley Buchanan, Chief of Protocol

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Amembassy Lisbon for
Ambassador Elbrick

The Portuguese Ambassador called on the President in order to invite him formally to visit Portugal. He expressed his hope that the President would be able to prolong his stay in Lisbon.

The President thanked the Ambassador for the invitation. He said he would like to extend his Lisbon stopover to 24 hours if he could. The President indicated he would try to work out a 24-hour stay only on the theory that they will have the fewest possible number of exhausting engagements in view of the schedule he will just have had at the Summit Meeting in Paris.

The Portuguese Ambassador said he understood completely and told the President this could be worked out between the American Ambassador in Lisbon and the Portuguese Government to ensure the simplest schedule possible.

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-56 #36
By D. W. Date 11/8/77

NLE MR Case No. 76-56
Document No. 36

March 14, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 11, 1960

Others present: Chairman McCone, General Goodpaster

Mr. McCone said he has been worried concerning the condition of the U. S. atomic test laboratories, and for this reason had made an inspection of them last week. He said the personnel are busy, reducing new developments that had been tested out to weapons. Thus far, the Government is not losing any of the top people. Dr. Teller wishes to return to teaching and turn his laboratory over to a successor but this had been anticipated.

Mr. McCone said he had re-examined what could be done in forward development without testing, or with underground testing. He said the AEC could accomplish any testing it needs to carry out in an underground environment. The Defense Department might not be able to do the same, since it would wish to test weapons systems in operational conditions. Mr. McCone said he would like to have authority to continue with hydro-dynamic experimentation, such as has been used in the recent series to examine the safety of certain weapons. Such experimentation, the explosions of which can be kept wholly confined, may result in very minor (one or two pound) nuclear energy releases. He commented that this experimentation has confirmed that the most important weapon, about which we felt concern for safety reasons, is safe. The President said he viewed such experimentation favorably. The explosions are really experiments in his mind so long as the nuclear energy release is so much smaller than the energy release from the high explosive. He asked Mr. McCone to write him a letter about this, and indicated that he would probably approve it with the remark that this experimentation does not constitute nuclear testing in the sense of the Geneva discussions, and that we do not regard it as nuclear testing.

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 5 (B) (2)
ERDA letter, 8/9/76
NLE Date 11/8/77

Mr. McCone then went on to describe what could be accomplished through further testing, even if it is testing below the threshhold under discussion.

Mr. McCone said the scientists press him to know whether they will be able to resume testing or not, since this makes a great difference in their techniques. If they are allowed to test, they do not need to carry their computations nearly so far. The President commented that he realizes the scientists would like to have everything pinned down and uncertainties removed. Like others, they would like to know what the decisions will be, but because these are political decisions they must be kept open, and should not be made rigid. Mr. McCone said he would tell his people that the matter cannot be hurried.

Mr. McCone stated that from the standpoint of the laboratories it would be a tremendous help to get the Plowshare project going. The President recalled that he had given certain approvals relating to this. Mr. McCone noted that this was approval of preparations, with final decision actually to conduct the explosions reserved to the President. He said that the proposed announcement had been agreed all around and would be put out on March 16th, the day after the Geneva Conference on disarmament opens. The President said he never wants to hear of any significance of the Plowshare Project in relation to weapons test and development.

Mr. McCone said that he has had a careful study made of the problem of inspecting and safeguarding a suspension of the production of nuclear materials. The task of inspection appears feasible of accomplishment except with respect to the single problem of possible use of small centrifuges to give a small clandestine output of fissionable material, at a cost which could be as little as $8 to $10 million for the installation. The output would be very small, but would be significant if the nations were to do away with all existing weapons stockpiles. He said this problem is being studied closely. The President commented that the great danger would be in someone finding a way to produce this material clandestinely in large quantities. Mr. McCone commented that if the Soviets really are prepared to open up their country to inspection, we should be able to do a lot in the disarmament field. If they are not, however, we are not going to accomplish much.

Finally, Mr. McCone mentioned that he is troubled by a recent development in the IAEA. There have been agreements and acceptances of obligations for the development of safeguards, to give assurance against the illicit production of nuclear materials for weapons purposes incident to the operation of nuclear power reactors. It now appears that the Soviets are trying to undercut this commitment, conditioning it upon reaching of agreement on test suspension and upon eleimination of nuclear weapons from national armaments. He said he thought this development, in which Emelyanov seems to be involved, is something that should be clarified, and commented that he planned to put the question to Mr. Emelyanov.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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E.O. 11652, Section 1
By jbc NLE, Date 12/6/77

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MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

March 11, 1960

9:00 a.m. -- 10:20 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Mr. Douglas Dillon
  for Sec. Herter
Sec. Anderson
Mr. Douglas
  for Sec. Gates
Mr. Lawrence Walsh
  for AG Rogers
PMG Summerfield
Mr. Elmer Bennett
  for Sec. Seaton
Sec. Mueller
Sec. Benson
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Flemming

Mr. Stans, BoB
Gov. Hoegh, OCDM
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Chairman McCone, AEC
Mr. Allen Dulles, CIA
Sen. Morton (in part)

Dean Francis B. Sayre, Chairman,
  U.S. Committee for Refugees (in part)
Mr. Robert McCollum, State (in part)
Mr. James H. Wakelin, Navy (in part)
  Mr. Robert Kreidler, (in part)
  Cdr. Merrill Sappington (in part)

Gen. Persons
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Gordon Gray
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Harr
Mr. Kendall
Dr. Kistiakowsky
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Morgan
Dr. Paarlberg
Maj. Eisenhower
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Fox (in part)
Capt. Aurand (in part)
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

World Refugee Year - Mr. Dillon introduced Mr. McCollum, of the State Department, and Dean Sayre, Chairman of the U.S. Committee for Refugees, to make this status report.

Mr. McCollum took note of the 2-1/2 million refugees around the world requiring help -- Europeans, Algerians, Palestinians, Tibetans and Chinese. He pointed out that since World War II the United States has spent more than $1 billion of government funds and has admitted over 750,000 refugees to this country, more than any other nation, although Australia and Canada are doing a great deal.

He stated that this World Refugee Year is being held under UN auspices; also that a White House Conference was held last spring, at which it

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was announced that the government would provide a special amount of $4 million for this purpose beyond the regular $43 million appropriation.

Mr. McCollum emphasized that for the first time since World War II, the United States does not now have any legislation authorizing refugees to enter the United States, for the Congress failed to act last year on the President's recommendation.

Dean Sayre spoke earnestly on the size and importance of this problem, and then outlined the private efforts by 38 principal organizations, coordinated through the U.S. Committee. He took note of the effective publicity developed thus far in World Refugee Year. He cited instances of the use of funds collected, and the President was particularly interested in finding out that a project for converting wheat into noodles was successful, and that the Chinese refugees were delighted to eat wheat in this form. He said that the major private agencies will this year raise $65 million, $15 over the annual average.

Dean Sayre recalled that the Congress had authorized the Administration to contribute an extra $10 million for the Year, the money to come from the President's special funds since there had been no specific appropriation. He hoped that the Administration might go beyond the $4 million already committed and make the entire $10 million available. Mr. Dillon subsequently pointed out that the contingency fund is low, and there may be overriding demands on it before June 30th. However, the subject will be reviewed toward the close of the Fiscal Year to see if more might be committed. He did not think it feasible to request a supplemental.

Dean Sayre also hoped legislation could be obtained to allow entry of refugees, and that the President would use his good offices toward this objective. He also hoped that the legislation would be applicable to all areas of the world since it would be dangerous to exclude any particular group.

There was extensive discussion of the possibility of securing legislation, and the President suggested that Gen. Swing endeavor to convince Rep. Walters of the need. Mr. Walsh pointed out that a bill was being developed by the Administration which would authorize the Attorney General to admit 10,000 refugees under parole, acting on the recommendation of the Secretary of State; and which would provide for redistribution within any geographical area of quotas unused in any single country. Also, the bill would provide for an additional 65,000 quota immigrants.

Dr. Flemming took particular note of the need for authority for the Attorney General to parole the "difficult to resettle" cases, involving people whom HEW could help to rehabilitate. Dean Sayre concurred that this provision was very much needed, but he noted the minor difficulty it would entail by setting up a third agency interest to deal with. Dr. Flemming agreed it was probably wise to stick to the two

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agencies -- State and Justice, and HEW would still be able to help in the rehabilitation phase.

There was some discussion of the difficult problem of admitting orientals. The Vice President hoped the Administration proposal could be broadened somehow so as to include some orientals. Mr. Walsh thought there were several things at hand that might be put in the bill in this respect.

Sen. Morton spoke of the extra urgency of submitting this recommendation since the opposition also have an interest and will soon be making recommendations.

The President noted in passing the rather unique situation in Surinam where there were five major ethnic groups. He told how proud each individual is of his group, and how the flag features five stars -- one for each group.

Commission on National Goals - In a brief status report, Mr. Merriam pointed out that this Commission was being headed by Mr. Wriston, included a great number of prominent and talented people, and that the group hoped to have at least a preliminary report for the President by December or January, even though it will take longer to complete an intensive analysis of the major problems the United States can expect to encounter during the next decade.

He said the Commission has set certain guidelines, including a recommendation that these be our own goals rather than merely imitation of Russia, that they be realistic rather than Utopian, and that the Report set forth means of accomplishment, areas of responsibility, etc. At the President's suggestion, the Commission was already working up a method of insuring wide publication of the results. Finally, the members of the Commission will make no comment on the work prior to the election.

Mr. Merriam emphasized how the President had specified that this be a completely private endeavor, although the government would stand ready to supply information upon request. The President said this cooperation would, of course, be subject to normal security restrictions.

Sec. Benson wondered if the Commission was deliberately delaying a report beyond election. The President replied in the negative, and pointed out the great length of time that had been required in finding sufficient funds to do the job. Mr. Mueller wondered if the guidelines were being made public. Mr. Merriam expected they were not.

The President commented on how the Commission had looked for any guidance he cared to offer, but he had refused to attempt to "call the play" for the Commission could draw upon his views to the extent they were stated publicly.

The President then remarked on the great effort being made in Brasil to open up the plateau area in which the new capital was being built. This was a matter in which President Kubitschek had set some specific

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goals for his people, similar to what the National Commission would be doing.

Foreign Policy Speech Clearance - The President thought it good to take note again of the need for clearance of any speech material touching upon foreign affairs. He directed that no speech should be made that touches upon foreign policy except after having it checked through the State Department.

Oceanography - Dr. Kistiakowsky reviewed the study made by the Federal Council, basing its efforts on the work done for four special committees of the National Academy of Science. He then called upon Assistant Secretary of the Navy Wakelin to describe the program in detail. This he did, pointing out the plan for a coordinated 10-year effort drawing upon the interests and resources of Interior, Commerce, AEC, HEW, the National Science Foundation, and the Navy. He outlined the funds being spent by the various agencies and by functions. He said that the chief problem focused on the need for constructing the ships and the facilities necessary in the program before most of the useful work could be carried forward. This created a great hump in expenditures early in the game, especially in FY '62.

The President inquired about the extent of participation of our allies. Dr. Kistiakowsky cited some of the many instances of such participation, and emphasized again the need for getting the special ships built and his hope that the President would be able to support the necessary budgetary needs.

Mr. Allen Dulles called attention to a recent CIA report on Soviet activity in this respect, and he showed the President a chart of the areas in which the Russians had been carrying on oceanographic projects.

Defense Program - The President took note of a letter he had gotten from a retired Navy Admiral who formerly had worked on many of the most modern weapons, and who expressed himself as enraged beyond words when he read the comments of self-styled experts. The Admiral thought that no right-minded commander would ever be satisfied with reliance on a single weapon, nor would he ever junk proved weapons for those as yet untested. The Admiral asserted that efforts to go faster than presently would serve merely to engender waste.

The President commented that it made him feel good to have this appreciation of views very similar to his own.

* * * * *

The President recalled how the Cabinet had met on earlier occasions in Executive Sessions without agenda, and he thought that the practice

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might be resumed for the purpose of letting the Cabinet act as a consultative body to those having political chores in the months ahead.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Gray
Mr. Minnich

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SECRET

March 10, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 10, 1960 - 8:35 AM

6

Others present: Secretary Dillon
Mr. McCone
Major Eisenhower

Mr. McCone opened by informing the President that plans are going forward for Project Gnome, part of Operation Plowshare. This experiment would require a full year of preparation. Since the extensive construction work will require obtaining contractors and letting bids, an announcement will be necessary in the near future.

The President said the only difficulty was that this almost serves notice to the world that we have given up obtaining an overall nuclear test ban agreement within a year. Mr. Dillon said that the principle of peaceful use of atomic energy has been agreed on with the Soviets.

The President said he had no objection, but that the announcement should include that we would welcome observers from the U.N. or from any member nation of the U.N. which has an interest in the project. He further desired that the idea that the principle has been approved between the U.S. and the Soviets be added to the announcement.

Mr. McCone said it would be useful to prod the Soviets on the test ban matter anyway. The Soviets have no intention of agreeing with any of our proposals at Geneva. Only yesterday they informed our negotiators in Geneva by direct telegraph from Moscow that they cannot fulfill their obligation to the IAEA on safeguarding nuclear reactors unless agreement on a nuclear test suspension has been reached. This linking of totally unrelated matters indicates they have no desire to make real progress.

The President said he wanted one more item added, which would be that final authorization for the actual detonation would be reserved for action by the President. He directed Mr. Dillon to inform the British Ambassador of our intention to go on with this project, but warned him not to afford the British a veto.

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-56#38
By ______ Date 2-18-78

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 5 (B) (1)(2)(3)
State 11/2/77; NSC 10/11/78
NLE Date 12/13/78

The President, as another sidelight, said he wished that we could eliminate nuclear weapons entirely from the world. This is, of course, impossible, but many people think it can be done. Therefore, the only qualm he has on an operation such as this is that it might unnecessarily worry people who are scared enough anyway.

* * *

Finally, Mr. Dillon told the President that our disarmament plan has been presented to NATO by Mr. Eaton. It was well received and another meeting on this subject is scheduled for Saturday. Indications are that this can be made public on Monday.

John S D Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

[redacted]

March 8, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 8, 1960

Others present: Secretary Herter, Mr. Merchant, Mr. Bohlen, Mr. Kohler, Mr. Gates, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Irwin, General White, General Goodpaster

Secretary Herter saw the President alone for a few moments before the others came in. The President said that the purpose of Ambassador Menshikov's visit had been to deliver a letter from Khrushchev. In this letter Khrushchev expressed concern regarding the President's statement in recent press conferences about giving atomic weapons to our allies. The President said Khrushchev's tone had been quite respectful. The only hint of a threat was a statement that if the United States did this the Soviets might be forced to consider doing it also. The President said he told Menshikov that the United States had tried, for just this reason, to turn over all atomic weapons to the UN in 1947. The Soviets objected at that time. He added to Menshikov that he shared concern over the wider distribution of these weapons.

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-500 #1
By DJH Date 12/8/81

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(d)
NSC letter 9/29/81
NLE Date 12/9/81

[redacted]

[redacted]

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The group then left, except for Mr. Gates who remained to report to the President on a meeting he had attended on the question of the Armed Forces Museum. He said there was little support for this proposal among the group he met with. They seemed to regard it as an alternative to the work of the Smithsonian Institution. The President said he found this hard to understand. A record of military activity in this country since 1607 would show military participation in every turning point in our nation's history since that time. He thought this should make a fascinating story. He illustrated the difference between a sterile exhibition and the kind of museum he has in mind by an example from the teaching of military history. He said that when he was a cadet, military history was taught by rote at West Point, and consisted simply of memorizing where each unit was on a certain day, who was its commander, what was its strength, etc. In later years a very wise senior officer of the Army suggested that he read romantic historical novels of the periods of various wars and thereby obtain a background for the military history. Gradually as he did this military history took on an entirely different meaning. He would have thought a fascinating story could be told through displays showing how our forefathers fought to defend themselves -- their log forts, their two-pounder guns, their squad huts at Valley Forge, etc.

Mr. Gates said he was afraid the President was going to get a report that would not say very much. Unfortunately, he felt that the Smithsonian people regarded this proposal as competitive with their own activities for funds.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

March 8, 1960

8:30 a.m. -- 11:40 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Kuchel
Sen. Saltonstall

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Arends
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Hoeven
Rep. Allen

Sen. M. Young
Sen. Goldwater (in part)
Rep. McCulloch
Rep. Kearns

Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Sec. Dillon, State
Mr. Stans, BoB
  Mr. Hughes
  Mr. Staats

Sec. Mueller, Commerce (in part)
  Mr. Philip Ray
Sec. Flemming, HEW (in part)
Sec. Mitchell, Labor (in part)
Dep. AG Lawrence Walsh (in part)

Gen. Persons
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Wheeler
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Kendall
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Hagerty (in part)
Mrs. Wheaton
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Minnich

SUMMARY

Export Expansion - Under Secretaries Ray and Dillon set forth the measures being taken to expand American exports as a means of meeting the balance of payments problem. Mr. Ray recounted the work of the Special Task Force established last fall.

CCC Appropriation - Sen. Young believed the Senate could restore, as Mr. Stans urged, the $675 million supplemental for CCC which had been cut by the House Appropriations Committee but which would inevitably be needed for carrying on CCC activities.

Aid to Education - A lengthy discussion was focused on the differences between the Subcommittee and Administration bills, on the relationship

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of this measure to the Senate civil rights debate, on the arguments for and against a Powell-type amendment, and on the unreliability of statistics regarding classroom shortages. It was the concensus that it would be undesirable to adopt a Party position with regard to a Powell amendment on the school bill, though individual Republicans might see fit to support it.

The entire subject was held open for further discussion, and the President repeated his determination that any proposal for changing the Administration position must have the concurrence of the Leadership before being brought to him.

Minimum Wage Legislation - Sec. Mitchell set forth the position he proposed to take as including a repetition of the Administration recommendation of expanding coverage for 3 million people and stating that current economic conditions would not preclude "a modest increase" in the minimum wage. In discussion, most of the Leaders expressed their opposition to the extreme proposals under consideration in the Senate Committee, and there was a concensus that the Administration should not advocate an increase of the level at this time. Sec. Mueller stated, without objection, that he would in testimony strongly oppose an increase on the basis of more general economic factors than those on which Sec. Mitchell was required to testify.

Civil Rights - A lengthy discussion focused on the filibuster situation, the chances of carrying a cloture motion, and the essential moderation of the Administration proposal despite the controversy that has developed over the statutory basis for the Government Contracts Committee and the so-called "stump speech" in the school grant provision.

It was agreed that there should be continued support for the Administration proposal as submitted, and that any premature cloture effort should be avoided.

* * * * *

The President opened the meeting by suggestion that there might be time following the agenda items for a little chat about his South American trip, if the Leaders so desired.

Export Expansion - Under Secretary of Commerce Ray recalled the establishment last fall of a Special Task Force to look into the possibilities for developing increased exports of American products. He then recounted how the Task Force had carried on its work and had come to the conclusions that the business community needed to do a job of mobilizing business interests and efforts; that the government ought to step up its activities with regard to statistical reports, trade missions, expediting Ex-Im Bank credits, etc.; that the President might take an interest in this by calling for the organization of a group of business leaders and perhaps making some sort of statement of his own; and that additional Congressional hearings might be scheduled to supplement the one already scheduled.

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Mr. Dillon stated his concurrence in all that Mr. Ray had said, and then pointed out how State Department is intensifying its activities overseas. He noted also that procedures were being improved by allowing direct and thus more rapid communication from the missions overseas to business establishments in this country. The State Department would be kept informed by copies of such communications.

Mr. Dillon said that the Department thoroughly appreciates the seriousness of the balance of payments problem. He added that markets are opening up more in recent months and he pointed out that of all the quotas and other restrictions in effect one year ago, between 70-80% have already disappeared and it is expected that 95% will have disappeared by the end of this year.

Sen. Saltonstall inquired whether other countries had requested the United States to impose any voluntary quotas on exports such as the Japanese have placed on textiles. Mr. Dillon replied in the negative. The President added that of course the government endeavors not to upset markets in its handling of things like agricultural surpluses.

The President stated, incidentally, that in all of the fifteen countries he has recently visited, he was highly impressed with the caliber of the Embassy staffs. He could not see any basis for such criticism of them as is sometimes brought back by visitors or asserted by other countries.

CCC Appropriation - Mr. Stans noted that the House Appropriations Committee had rejected the Administration request for $675 million, in a FY '60 supplemental, to restore the working capital of the CCC. This constituted a "phony cut" since the CCC would inevitably need capital restoration. He thought it desirable to get this much restored in FY '60 if at all possible since it is still indefinite as to whether CCC funds will suffice for its operations this year. He hoped the Senate Leaders would undertake to effect a restoration if there was any chance of success.

Sen. Young reported that the difficulty in the House seemed to stem from Rep. Whitten's interest in forcing a higher subsidy for cotton exports. Sen. Young believed the restoration could be accomplished in the Senate.

Aid to Education - Dr. Flemming reported status of the negotiations in the House Committee and made a comparison of the Administration bill with the Subcommittee bill, noting particularly that the latter provided for grants whereas the Administration recommended a debt servicing measure. However, he said, the Administration bill would ultimately provide $3 billion for 75,000 classrooms, whereas the other would provide only $1.6 billion for 40,000 classrooms.

Mr. Halleck thought it an important difference that the Subcommittee bill would not include the factor of per capita income in the allocation formula. Dr. Flemming said that the Senate bill was comparable to the Administration bill in that respect, and that perhaps it could be

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included in Conference. Mr. Halleck thought that there was a basic disagreement present as to the whole question of need of any bill.

Rep. Halleck thought that the Administration debt service proposal was the best that could be had and that the House Committee would in effect dump it with only a bare nod in its direction. He thought that Republicans would have a hard time voting for any education bill, much less one that went further than the Administration proposed. He thought the Administration bill ought to be offered as a substitute and if that lost, then Republicans should vote against any other bill.

Rep. Kearns said that the bill would be reported out later in the day and that there was a possibility that an anti-segregation amendment might be added. Sen. Dirksen said it would be very embarrassing as regards the civil rights debate should the House vote for aid to education without including a Powell-type amendment. Dr. Flemming argued repeatedly that such an amendment would put the Federal government out in front of the courts by attempting to force desegregation in areas where the courts have not yet pressed. Sen. Dirksen believed it impossible to reconcile the civil rights recommendations with an education program that ignored segregation. The President recalled how he had always thought these were two different problems which should be kept separate, but he saw considerable merit in Sen. Dirksen's argument; otherwise it would be a matter of putting Federal money into States in a way not in keeping with the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court. Dr. Flemming pointed to the Hill-Burton Act which did not raise the segregation question, but Mr. Halleck noted there had been no Supreme Court decision with regard to hospitals. Senator Dirksen thought it desirable to have an amendment since otherwise segregated schools might be built only to be closed subsequently and left unused if a court order were issued. Dr. Flemming repeated how the Administration had endeavored always to avoid any "blanket" approach to desegregation. The President appreciated that but wanted to point out how frustrating the contradictions became in an instance like the one in Arkansas where a school had been built, near a particular military post, using Federal funds exclusively -- but then the State refused to admit four negroes, children of military personnel, who had to be transported 60 miles to an available facility. Dr. Flemming recalled that that situation had finally been cleared up. He then continued with his comparison of the two bills.

Mr. Stans referred to the statistic of 135,000 classrooms needed. He said that a study had been made of the method of developing this statistic. It was found that in the 9 States studied, different procedures had been followed and there had been a complete absence of standards as to what constitutes need or what should be regarded as the proper capacity of a school room. He concluded that there is no way of proving whether 135,000 is high, low, or correct. Further, the methods of computation have so varied that it is not possible even to state reliably what the trend might be. He believed this constituted reason for not going beyond the Administration proposal until a better foundation for the "need" could be had. Subsequently, Mr. Stans

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urged that should there be no school bill this year, there should be a further effort to find some way to study the problem more precisely. Dr. Flemming pointed out that it would be considered an invasion of the rights of the States if the Federal government were to dictate the standards that had to be used just in compiling statistics.

The President said he personally thought the Administration ought to stick to what it had proposed after so much study.

Dr. Flemming maintained that in some respects the Subcommittee bill was more conservative than the Administration bill, hence it would be difficult for Republicans to justify opposing it, particularly if they had voted for the Administration 1957 proposal. Mr. Halleck thought that it was not really more conservative when the money would be spent faster even though the total might not be so large. The President added that once a program of $350 million per year got started, there might not be an end to it; it would thus over a number of years be much less conservative than the Administration proposal. Rep. Byrnes also disagreed with Dr. Flemming on the grounds that the Committee favored outright grants without any requirement for State or local matching funds during the first year -- and it would not be surprising if the Congress later proposed to postpone still longer the requirement for matching.

The President inquired why Republicans could not just stick to fighting for their own bill. Dr. Flemming said that they have been doing so but that there was a need as a practical matter to look ahead to what the situation would be in the House and to see if there were not some way whereby Republicans who always try to support the President would be able to support the school bill then under debate. This was an important issue, Dr. Flemming said, in a number of critical districts.

The President said that the Leadership would need to do more about ascertaining Republican sentiment before any change in position should occur. He felt that a change now would merely open the door. He said he was interested always in annual expenditures and he felt that the $75 million a year in the Administration proposal ought to be the limit. He repeated that the matter was essentially one for the Leadership. He recalled that there had been other occasions when he had had to change his mind since there is not much to be done when the United States gets into a certain temperament.

Rep. Byrnes said that the canvassing thus far showed many Republicans reluctant to go even as far as the Administration bill. Mr. Kearns said that only 6 of the 10 Republicans on the Committee would support it. Mr. Arends stated his dislike of the Committee bill. Mr. Dirksen reverted again to the question of a Powell amendment. Mr. Harlow restated the issue as to Republican position on such an amendment in the light of the critical civil rights debate and the kind of education bill the Congress will probably debate.

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In response to a query from the President, the Vice President recalled the President's tradition of keeping the issue separate. He felt that neither the President nor the Leadership ought to attempt to state a Party position, although individual Republicans might properly follow the dictates of their own conscience on such an amendment. He thought any Republican pronouncement in favor of a Powell amendment would inevitably be labelled by the opposition as a stratagem to defeat the school bill. Sen. Dirksen, however, continued to emphasize the contradiction inherent in the absence of a Powell amendment, and he thought the Senate would be littered with what Mr. Harlow called "political fallout." The Vice President said he could not disagree with Sen. Dirksen's logic, but he felt that what was needed actually was the Administration bill -- no more, no less. He went on to remark on the seriousness of the demonstrations in the South at this time, and he thought it would be undesirable for the Administration to go to any extremes. He emphasized that the President had been respected for his moderate approach to the whole problem.

Mr. Halleck believed that if the Committee bill contained a Powell amendment and if the Administration bill did not, then a motion to recommit would probably be approved.

The discussion concluded on the note of Dr. Flemming's suggestion that the question be left open temporarily and the President's comment that it might be best to make a stiff fight for the Administration bill, and then turn Republicans loose to vote their individual consciences.

Minimum Wage Legislation - Sec. Mitchell recalled that last year the Administration had not recommended any increase in the amount of the minimum wage, but had recommended an expansion of coverage for approximately 3 million people. Currently, Mr. Mitchell said, the Senate Committee is considering an increase to as much as $1.25 an hour or perhaps an arrangement whereby the level would go to $1.15 now and subsequently to $1.25 at the end of a year; coverage would be expanded for approximately 8 or 10 million people. In the House, sentiment appears to be moving toward an increase to $1.25 and coverage expansion the same as in the Senate.

Mr. Mitchell said that his Department was required by law to report on economic conditions in the Nation and their bearing on the minimum wage law. In view of the present encouraging trends and conditions, it was almost requisite, he said, that the report recommend again the 3 million extension of coverage and "a modest increase in the level." Rep. Halleck inquired what specific amount was being recommended. Mr. Mitchell said that none would be recommended in the report or by himself, that this was a matter for Congress to decide.

Sec. Mueller agreed that the statistics allow such a position but that other factors, particularly the danger of inflation, argue against any increase at this time. He believed even a 15¢ raise would touch off a general reaction throughout the economy. Sen. Goldwater said that

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the Administration proposal has no chance of adoption at all in the Senate Committee which is currently discussing a Kennedy proposal. Actually, he said, Sen. Kennedy is not anxious to see his bill approved because about a month after he introduced it, he was educated by its opponents as to its implications. Sen. Goldwater felt that if the Administration departed from the position it took last year, all would be lost.

Sec. Mitchell repeated that the law requires an annual report and that in view of the improvement of the statistics since a year ago, he could hardly do other than say that a modest increase would not be in violation of the Act. Mr. Mueller noted that the Act does not take into consideration the factor of inflation.

The President inquired as to what farm opinion might be, since so many "farmers" were at the table. Mr. Arends said the farm organisations are opposed to any change. Mr. Hoeven spoke at some length on the burden that would be put upon farmers by increasing the level. Senator Young added that the impact would be on rural communities generally, not just farmers. The President commented on how two totally different sets of values exist as between industrial and rural areas.

The President said he was inclined to agree with Sec. Mueller that general conditions, over and beyond the law, do not warrant an increase and that the economy ought to be given a chance to get ahead rather than always trying to catch up.

Mr. Halleck said that the increase was desired very much by workers whose salaries are far above the minimum wage because any increase in the base provides leverage for raising the whole structure of wages. Rep. Byrnes was concerned with the effect of simultaneously bringing additional people under the Act and setting a higher level. Mr. Mitchell pointed out that the Administration in the past had advocated that newly covered people come in at the existing level rather than the new one.

Sen. Dirksen quoted parts of the bill being considered in the Senate, and pointed out the far-reaching nature of it and also the extremely complicated exemptions. Sen. Goldwater cited the complication connected with workers whose income is chiefly in the form of tips.

The President asked for Dr. Saulnier's opinion and inquired whether wages must increase every time economic statistics improve despite the absence of decreases when the statistics decline. The economy needed some improvement of statistics merely to offset preceding declines. Dr. Saulnier concurred in the President's view, stated that every rise in the minimum wage has had after-effects on the wage structure generally, and that a 25¢ increase at this time would have a more detrimental impact on the economy than did the 25¢ increase of 1956. He cautioned also that by the time this increase, if approved, would take effect, the economy might have gone beyond the present phase of great activity and strength. He said he would hate to see the economy then be hit by a wage increase when it would need a stimulant rather than a depressant.

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Rep. Byrnes hoped the Administration could stick to its position of last year. The President commented that there might be requirements set by the law, but that was no reason for leading purely mechanical lives. The Vice President noted how difficult it would be for Sec. Mitchell to testify in any other way than he proposed, and that it would seem all right for him to do so as long as he did not recommend any specific figure. The President thought it would be very undesirable for the level to be raised beyond $1.05 or $1.10. Sec. Mueller concluded the discussion by asserting again that it would not be inconsistent for him to take a different approach than Sec. Mitchell's and strongly oppose any increase.

Civil Rights - In an hour-long discussion, Sen. Dirksen began by describing the around-the-clock situation in the Senate -- which Senator Kuchel described as "skid row" -- and the growing feeling that the deadlock will continue so long as the proposed bill contains the provision for grant assistance to certain school districts and the statutory basis for the Government Contracts Committee.

With regard to the Federal grants, Judge Walsh pointed out that the language at issue had been put in to explain why money was being given to some States but not to others. Sen. Saltonstall thought that the language put Congress on record as confirming a Supreme Court decision. Mr. McCulloch noted that the House Committee had struck out that provision and he doubted that it would be restored on the Floor.

The President made clear that his interest was in getting the essentials that he had originally recommended, and particularly the one big objective of protecting the sanctity of voting. The educational grants, he said, were something he had accepted but had not ever deemed essential.

Regarding the Contracts Committee, Sec. Mitchell and the Vice President both noted the support given it by the press. Judge Walsh made clear that its work applied only to activities where a Government contract is involved, that the Committee does not have the power of subpoena, that it has been a settling influence and is really a shield against the establishment of an FEPC.

During the discussion, Rep. Halleck inquired about the possibility that the House could expedite action on its committee bill with the addition of the voting referee, then send it to the Senate where it might be an acceptable vehicle for breaking the deadlock. Sen. Dirksen pointed out that if the two Administration items now considered controversial had to be added in the Senate, then the bill would have to go back to the House or to Conference and there would be new possibility for its going astray in the House Rules Committee or in another filibuster. Mr. McCulloch, in a response to Dr. Flemming, believed that the school grant provision might be considered germane as a House amendment but that the other item, the Government Contracts Committee, probably would not.

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It was pointed out that Sen. Lyndon Johnson has the chief interest in developing a compromise at this point by dropping the two controversial items, but that he wanted to put the onus for dropping them on someone else since the Northern liberal elements attach so much importance to them.

Judge Walsh spoke earnestly in tribute to the Senate Leadership for its determined stand thus far, and he urged that the position be maintained. The President felt that the Administration proposal was essentially a moderate one and that it seemed the Administration should continue to uphold it. If anything at all had to be knocked out, the Administration should not have to be responsible for it. He hoped, however, that some way could be found to prevent the Senate battle from ruining the health of any of the Senators. He reverted to the matter of health several times.

The question of cloture also was raised in the course of the discussion. Sen. Dirksen noted that some Republicans were unwilling to vote for cloture at this point, particularly since they did not see the necessity of the two controversial items. It was suggested that any effort to invoke cloture would, if it failed to carry, merely serve to strengthen the position of those conducting the filibuster. It was agreed that the cloture effort should be withheld until it was certain that sufficient support to carry could be mustered.

* * * * *

The President commented very briefly at the end of the meeting on the unacceptability of the suggestion that a Disarmament Commission be formed within the government, for the Constitution specified that the President was responsible for the conduct of foreign relations.

The President also noted for the benefit of the Leaders that some wild allegations were being made about his responsibility for the death of the Navy band members at Rio, whereas the fact was that he did not even know they were in the vicinity until after the tragic crash.

LAM
L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
✓Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

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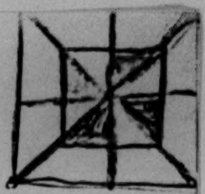

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS MEETING

Tuesday, March 8, 1960 - 8:30 A.M.

AGENDA

1. Export Expansion (8:30 - 8:45)	Under Secretary of Commerce Philip A. Ray Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon
2. Commodity Credit Corporation Appropriation (8:45 - 9:00)	Director, Bureau of the Budget Maurice H. Stans Senator Milton R. Young ✓
3. Aid to Education (9:00 - 9:20)	① Secretary of HEW Arthur S. Flemming ✓ ③ Senator Barry Goldwater ② Representative Carroll D. Kearns
4. Minimum Wage (9:20 - 9:40)	Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell Secretary of Commerce Frederick H. Mueller Senator Barry Goldwater Representative Carroll D. Kearns
5. Civil Rights (9:40 - 10:15)	✓ Senator Everett M. Dirksen ✓ Representative William M. McCulloch ✓ Deputy Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh ✓

Department of Commerce

Veto ?

Coverage

Navy Band

Senate strength:

Rep. [illegible]

Vega

ADVANTAGES OF THE MULTILATERAL WAY

Excerpt from Remarks of H.C. Lodge, March 7, 1960.

"Now let me talk about the economic side, which has grown in urgency as the number of independent -- and underdeveloped -- states has increased.

There is the Technical Assistance Program, begun in 1950, which has grown steadily in size and in effectiveness.

Then, to spur investment for economic development, we started the United Nations Special Fund which, under the direction of Paul Hoffman, is carrying out indispensable pre-investment surveys and technical education in 50 countries.

This year, we are founding a new International Development Association, which will be affiliated with the World Bank and will thus be a part of the United Nations family, with an initial capital of one billion dollars.

The advantages of the multilateral way are clear and I should like to list them:

1. In these programs our dollars are more than matched by the dollars put in by those countries which also contribute.

2. Then the countries which receive make further matching efforts of their own. Thus we get more for our money from both contributors and from recipients -- sometimes as much as 7 dollars for every dollar which the United States puts in.

3. The necessary experts are recruited, not only from the United States but from scores of other countries. Well-qualified experts can often be obtained outside the United States at salaries half that which it costs to get an American expert.

4. These programs are so obviously insulated against political manipulation that they are welcomed in places where bilateral programs -- however unjustifiably in our case, -- would be suspect. Thus there is less risk of having our purposes misunderstood and resented. Instead we get credit for helping an altruistic United Nations program.

5. It is also true that you get more for your money when the recipient nation feels that it is participating in the planning and carrying out of the program. This was proved time and again in the operation of the Marshall Plan when the Organization for European Economic Cooperation formulated the plans which were then carried out by the members.

6. Nor should we lose sight of the fact that the United Nations can push a recipient government in a way that no sovereign government can ever push another. No consideration of prestige is involved, nor can the cry of "imperialism' or of 'intervention' be raised when it is the gentle friendly pressure of the ever-helpful United Nations -- particularly when the recipient nation itself is a member of the United Nations.

7. Decisions must be taken in operating any economic program which disappoint or displease. How much better it is for us not to be the ones who cause disappointment or displeasure and for this to be done by an international

organization which is not a 'foreign country'.

8. There is another selfish reason, from the United States point of view, why reliance should be placed on an international method of operation. As Paul Hoffman recently said, 'The countries of Western Europe, now fully recovered, are able to invest more in underdeveloped areas than they are now doing. Their gold and foreign exchange holdings, as well as their capacity to earn more, are increasing. The United States, on the other hand, is facing a continued deficit in its balance of payments, and its gold stocks are declining. It is clearly to our interest to spread the responsibility for investment in the underdeveloped areas and to induce other countries to make their maximum contribution.' The way to do this is through the multilateral economic programs bearing the United Nations label.

9. Finally, because of the major part we play in these programs, we are fully protected against unsound use of the money. Some very intelligent and well-disposed people have not understood this fact.

Let me illustrate:

I have actually heard some persons say that our funds, when put into a multilateral United Nations program, would be subject to the Soviet veto -- or that they would be subject to an adverse vote in the General Assembly. Nothing could be more wildly inaccurate and more totally impossible. In the World Bank and in the IDA, for example, voting is on a weighted basis, according to the capital subscribed. In the United Nations Special Fund, the governing body is so constituted as to make impossible any action opposed by the nations of the free world. The same is true of United Nations Technical Assistance.

Now, there are enough real complications in the world without manufacturing extra ones which do not exist. The influence of the United States and of the free world in all these multilateral programs is such that while they cannot -- and should not -- be used to promote our special interests, it is absolutely impossible for them to be turned against us. They do, obviously, serve our long-range interest in a peaceful, more prosperous world.

For all these reasons it is in the United States' interests to use the multilateral aid of the United Nations to the maximum, and I believe this will be done increasingly in the future.

It is significant that to date the Soviet Union has made only a token contribution to these United Nations aid programs. This is not good for humanity in general and for the underdeveloped countries in particular, because multilateral aid frees a weak underdeveloped country from the natural fear that it will become a battleground for politics between the superpowers. As long as the Soviet Union refuses to support these programs wholeheartedly it will be suspected of using its economic aid for selfish motives -- for attaching 'strings' to its aid.

Prime Minister Khrushchev said to the General Assembly last

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the economic advancement of the new states which are rising from the ruins of the colonial system, to help them speedily to develop their national economies.' And he said that this must be done 'without any political or other strings attached.' But the Soviet government has not yet carried out this policy.

If the Soviets should ever choose to compete, not for political advantage but for the honor of having done the most to help peoples who seek a better life, the United Nations offers them an unmatched way to do so. They could, if they chose, contribute many times more to United Nations technical assistance programs -- and in convertible currency. They could even join the World Bank and the Monetary Fund and the International Development Association.

I do not expect them to do these things soon -- but, until they do, the nations will inescapably judge for themselves whether Soviet aid is disinterested or not."

Wire from Chancellor Adenauer

5 bottles	Urziger Wurzarten 1957
5 bottles	Riedricher Grafenberg (Rheingau 1953)
2 bottles	Berncasteler Doctor 1953
5 bottles	1953er Schloss Eltz
3 bottles	Berncasteler Doctor Und Bratenhofchen 1953
5 bottles	Hallgartener Deutelsberg 1953

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MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

March 4, 1960

9:00 a.m. -- 10:30 a.m.

The following were present:

Vice President Nixon

Mr. Douglas Dillon
for Sec. Herter
Sec. Anderson
Sec. Gates
Mr. Lawrence Walsh
for AG Rogers
PMG Summerfield
Mr. Elmer Bennett
for Sec. Seaton
Sec. Mueller
Sec. Benson (in part)
Mr. John Gilhooley
for Sec. Mitchell

Mr. Stans, BoB
Gov. Hoegh, OCDM
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Mr. Scribner, Treasury
Sen. Morton
Mr. McKibbon, Post Office

Mr. Morgan
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Kendall
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Minnich

The Vice President presided in the absence of the President.

1960 Campaign - Sen. Morton introduced the subject with a presentation on recent public opinion polls and some of the disappointing reports that may soon begin to appear, and he commented on several by-elections soon to come up. He hoped that Cabinet members would keep these in mind so that they might give such assistance as might be appropriate.

Mr. Harlow outlined the situation in Congress and spoke of what might be expected in this political year. After setting forth a number of generalizations, he focused on the difficulties that could be expected with regard to the Hardy amendment to the mutual security bill, which would force the Chief Executive to furnish information to the Congress on request. This infringement of Presidential prerogative might necessitate veto of the essential mutual security legislation. Also, he said, there would be difficulty with the defense program, the postal rate increase, the highway program, a parade of investigations, and any number of economic programs revolving around the rate of growth and "sympathy for the little man."

Dr. Saulnier took note of the recent report issued by the Majority of the Joint Economic Committee, and he offered to circulate confidentially to the Cabinet his personal analysis of that Report.

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Dr. Saulnier believed that the possibilities for controversy in economic matters would hang largely upon the trend shown by the employment figures for February, and the forthcoming statistics on projected business expenditures on plants and equipment.. He could not be sure as to what either of these would show but his present best guess was favorable in each instance.

Mr. Stans opened the discussion by calling attention to a recent request from the Congress for a $662,000 supplemental for carrying on investigations. Should there be any way to obviate that, it would be a significant help to balancing the FY '60 budget.

There was much discussion of polls and of possible reasons for any decline in Republican popularity. The Vice President stressed repeatedly that even a 5% drop was extremely significant since it meant a 10% spread between Parties. This was all the more important, he said, since any popular Presidential candidate at any time would be fortunate to have a 10% margin. Sen. Morton noted that the polls in 1956 showed only a 6% spread between Parties whereas it is now 20%.

There was extensive discussion of public understanding of the Administration defense program. Sec. Gates thought it a wicked thing that so many charges of "second rate" were being made, for that can cause people to be confused and eventuate in a serious loss of confidence, especially if such charges are applied to a variety of things like research, education, economic growth, etc., etc.

The discussion covered also the actuality of United States strength.

The Postmaster General thought it desirable to get Cabinet members more specifically familiar with defense programs so that they could speak publicly with a greater knowledge and sureness. The Vice President noted that the President could only do so much in developing public understanding, and that there was a continuing need for pounding away by all concerned. It was noted that we have pertinent memoranda on the issue here being prepared, and would soon be circulated to Cabinet members.

Sec. Flemming spoke at length on the desirability of listing in public addresses the many accomplishments of the Administration even though some Republicans are not enthusiastic about them. He mentioned incidentally that many of the Adm. Rickover charges against American education policies were unfounded, and that his knowledge of Russian education was not all that it should be.

Sec. Dillon adverted to the importance of the coming Summit meeting, especially since there are now signs that the Russians are taking a new "tough" line, and the United States may be in for a new rugged era in dealing with the Russians. The Vice President thought it was necessary, both politically and on the merits of the case, to meet Russian toughness with toughness.

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E.O. 11652, Section 1
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Sec. Flemming asked if there was any possibility that the Administration would request increases in defense programs. Sec. Gates said that the door is always open for requesting additional funds should some sort of a scientific break-through occur to justify any increase. Sec. Gates also commented that this whole program of security depended on warning time in that there was no real problem if the United States had 24 hours warning, or even 15 minutes warning of any attack. However, if it were assumed that the Russians could without warning shoot off a great salvo sufficient to knock out all our deterrent, then the problem was different.

Air Force Manuals - Sec. Gates took the opportunity to request advice on handling the current controversy between the churches and the Air Force with regard to the manual which alleged communist infiltration of the churches. He said that his office was receiving floods of mail greater than anything since the Army-McCarthy controversy. However, the mail was essentially from Rightist pressure groups. The Vice President declined comment until he could learn more about it. Sec. Flemming urged that the Pentagon continue its policy of avoiding anything that would cast a cloud over the nation's churches at the same time as it refused to join issue as to whether any communists at all had found their way into the church. It was clear that communists had not taken over the operation of the National Council of Churches.

The discussion was concluded with Mr. Stans' comment on recent charges that the President is uninformed about defense issues, whereas the fact is that the President spends a tremendous amount of time on these matters. The Vice President added a word about the mythology of one page memos, and Mr. Lippman's recent erroneous statement that the President does not even attend NSC meetings.

LAM
L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Gray
Mr. Minnich

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 747

April 2, 1960

1. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in Eximbank credits to purchase American equipment of $14.1 million for aircraft for a Spanish airline, $2.2 million for land reclamation in Indonesia, and $7 million to manufacture textiles in the Philippines; Eximbank Cooley Amendment credits of about $2 million in liras to an American affiliate for petroleum product storage terminals in Turkey, and about $1.1 million in rupees to an American affiliate for a pharmaceutical plant in India; an IBRD credit of $5.6 million to develop agriculture in Southern Rhodesia; and a DLF loan of $2 million to a Peruvian Mutual Savings and Loan Association for medium and low-priced private housing. ... DLF has approved loans of $5 million for projects which contribute directly to economic growth of the Syrian region of the UAR, and $7 million for private industrial borrowers to implement the Second Five-Year Industrial Plan for the Egyptian region. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Navy Homeports. -- With State's concurrence, the homeports of 8 US destroyers, 8 LST's, and a gasoline tanker will be changed from our West Coast and Pearl Harbor to Japan. Now it will not be necessary to rotate these ships from the West Coast to the Western Pacific every six months, which takes destroyers 17 days each way and LST's 30 days. Recent Army moves from Japan, which eased the housing shortage, make possible this change involving 1,400 dependents. (U)

3. Radio Telescope. -- The Navy-sponsored, unique, twin radio telescope built and operated by the California Institute of Technology has located 9 extra-galactic radio sources, ranging out to one billion light years, in its first two months of full operation. (Up to December, only five sources had been identified by all the world's radio telescopes.) Working in tandem as a radio interferometer, the twin 90-foot parabola antennas produce a resolving power greater than any other

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radio telescope in operation or under construction, and can pick out the exact nebula which produced radio waves. Comparison with a Schmidt photographic plate of the nebula area then confirms the location. This instrument may solve such riddles as the reason for the intense radio noise from colliding galaxies and the nature of the radiation surrounding Jupiter. (U)

4. Conservation. -- On about May 15, Interior plans to apportion part of FY 1961 Federal Aid funds for state fish and wildlife restoration programs, to ensure that some funds not otherwise available to the states until late October will be available on July 1. This should help the states to program their Federal Aid activities and will be of special importance to states operating on a revolving fund. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Ocean Shipping. -- Commerce notes that the Planning Board for Ocean Shipping will meet in Washington April 4-7. This civilian affiliate of NATO plans for the most effective use of Allied shipping in wartime. The meeting will be chaired by our Maritime Administrator, and Defense and State will also be represented. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Maritime Contract. -- Commerce will soon announce the signing of a 20-year contract between the Federal Maritime Board and the Prudential Steamship Corporation of New York. It will provide for a minimum of 24 and a maximum of 29 sailings annually by the company's 5 Victory cargo ships on Trade Route No. 10 (US North Atlantic/Mediterranean and Black Sea Service). Seven other US-flag operators now regularly serve this Route. Prudential will also undertake an approximately $50 million, 5-ship, replacement program between 1963 and 1966. The Government, under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, will pay the difference between the building costs in an American shipyard and in a representative foreign shipbuilding center, to assure construction here to provide employment and additional production mobilization readiness. (Admin. Conf.)

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Overseas Dependents (Ref: Supplement to SN #747)

CINCPAC is trying to hold down the number of new Navy families going overseas. (Figures are tentative): Last July 1 Army decided that it would not ~~be~~ need 1500 units of housing, which it was holding empty in the Yokohama region, and turned them over to Navy with the understanding that Navy would let Army use 100 units and Air Force would have the use of some 40.

The Army movement is still in the planning stage: some are going to Okinawa, some to the US.

The Yokohoma area houses will be occupied in this way: by some 80 Navy families now living in sub-standard houses in the area already; by some 300 Navy families now in non-government standard housing in the area, and by some 75 Navy families already in the houses under inter-Service agreement. In addition, 500 new Navy families would go to Japan from the US and 4 or 5 Navy families would move to Japan from Hawaii.

The net effect will be to have fewer dependents in Japan from all Services (because of the Army moves) but there will probably be more dependents from all Services overseas than before.

Responsible officials ~~of~~ are aware of the desire to keep numbers down and are working on it.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 747

March 31, 1960

1. SAC

Defense

...(S)

2. Missiles

Defense

...(S)

Agriculture (cont'd.)

3. Agriculture Commission Highlights. -- The National Agricultural Advisory Commission recently noted that the agricultural situation has brightened since last fall. Prices are improving and marketing receipts are steady. A slight rise in production expenses may cut net realized farm income a little; but with the continuing decline in farm population and rising incomes from nonfarm sources, per capita farm incomes may equal last year... The Commission recommended a restatement of basic agricultural issues for release to Congress and the public... It noted that the principal agricultural lenders appear to have sufficient funds to take care of the usual large volume of spring applications... The Commission recommended that no major Government action be taken on the farm labor question until further study... This is an increasingly favorable year for agricultural exports: the FY '60 estimate of $4.5 billion will be a record for volume, and the second biggest year in value... The Commission urged further removal of restrictions by our customer nations which no longer have dollar shortages... The Commission considered current legislative proposals for greatly expanding the marketing agreement and order program. (The Department's

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experience shows that many products are not suitable for this approach, and that the proposed shift from a regional to a national basis would bring serious difficulties). (Admin. Conf.)

4. Isthmian Canal. -- Bradley Patterson reports that Secretary Brucker, the "stockholder" and, as such, the senior Federal officer supervising the Panama Canal Company, is submitting to the President the Report of the Ad Hoc Committee for Isthmian Canal Plans, called for by Cabinet action last May 22. The Report, prepared with AEC and State assistance, concludes that: (1) a sea-level (non-lock) canal is the best and least vulnerable solution to the problem of the over-used Panama Canal; and (2) conventional construction of the canal would cost three times as much as nuclear excavation (which would require a location remote from the present Canal Zone). The report recommends that the Company and AEC promptly start construction plans for a sea-level canal at a remote Isthmian location, using nuclear excavation; however, if nuclear construction could not be completed by the early 1970's, the report recommends alternatively that a sea-level canal be built in the Zone by conventional methods. ... The Report and Annexes are now in the Cabinet Secretariat, which will inquire through General Persons as to the President's wishes on restricted distribution of the report prior to the planned April 29 Cabinet meeting, which is expected to be limited to the related agenda items of Project PLOWSHARE and the Panama Canal Report. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

March 31, 1960

From NASA:

SHOTPUT. -- At 6:53 p.m. today, NASA will attempt the fourth in a continuing series of suborbital test launches of a 100-foot inflatable aluminum coated sphere, from Wallops Station. The test is part of an R&D program on ejecting the sphere from its payload and inflating it in space, and developing the third stage of the Delta vehicle. The 32.5 ft., 5.5 ton launch vehicle consists of a Thiokol Sergeant solid rocket with 2 Recruit assist rockets, and, as second stage, an Allegheny Ballistic Laboratory solid rocket (which will be the Delta third stage). April 1 and 2 are the backup dates for this launch.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

March 31, 1960

From AEC:

JCAE. -- In an executive session of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy yesterday with State and AEC witnesses, which had been called on the subject of East-West exchange of atomic energy information, the Committee raised the test ban subject:

1. Committee members were highly complimentary of the President's statement on his meetings with Prime Minister MacMillan; but members of both parties expressed serious concern about a prolonged moratorium on tests without inspection.

2. The entire Committee was very critical of the slowness with which the Soviet proposal was made available here, and felt that opinion favorable to the Soviet proposal was being developed in the world press before the facts were fully known here.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

52.

STAFF NOTES NO. 746

March 30, 1960

1. MAAG-Viet-Nam. -- The Indian Chairman of the International Control Commission (ICC) in Viet-Nam has been instructed by his government to table the Vietnamese proposal for an increase in our MAAG staff, to serve notice that it will be discussed in 10 days, and to support the proposal. The Indians feel (substantially as we do) that the proposed new total of MAAG personnel is within the number of French and American training personnel in Viet-Nam at the time of the Armistice, and therefore legal. India holds the decisive vote in the ICC, since Poland is expected to oppose the increase, and Canada will back the proposal if India does. ~~(S)~~

2. President of Colombia. (Ref: SN #744) -- Alberto Lleras Camargo, who will visit here April 5-16, is a great and respected statesman. Since WW I Colombia has played a constructive role in inter-American affairs. It has consistently supported important US positions before international bodies and was the only Latin American country to defend Korea with both land and sea forces. Lleras' friendship for the US was strengthened by 8 years here as Ambassador and OAS Secretary General. He knows the menace of communism and has asked our aid in fighting it. Our hospitality to him will be considered throughout Latin America as a demonstration of our support of democratic governments. Under Lleras' leadership in Colombia the opposing political parties have been given equal representation in the Congress, all state and municipal legislatures, in the Supreme Court and in the President's Cabinet. The Presidency rotates between the parties, and a Conservative will succeed Lleras, a Liberal, in 1962. Lleras considers land reform the best weapon against communism and the widespread banditry which disrupts parts of Colombia. He is also interested in completion of the Pan American Highway across the Darien Isthmus between Panama and Colombia. (S)

2

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3. POLARIS. -- All objectives associated with the March 29 shipboard launch on the Atlantic Missile Range of POLARIS A1X-18 were fully met, and for the first time, an interim tactical configuration missile accepted inputs from all major components of the Fleet Ballistic Missile system and was launched from a ship underway at sea. This was the first A1X series missile to be fired from the USS OBSERVATION ISLAND. (C)

4. Manufacturers' Data. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that manufacturers' shipments, both durable and nondurable, increased during February, after seasonal allowance. ... Sales were up from January in most major industries, although primary metals and textiles declined moderately. ... Adjusted new orders were up about 3% from January. ... The adjusted book value of manufacturers' inventories rose about $600 million, concentrated in durables. (Admin. Conf.)

5. FAA Organization. -- FAA has reduced from 333 to 11 the number of positions in Washington and the field classified as "deputies". (Many of these jobs were inherited from the predecessor agency, while some were new.) A review of the number and functions of assistants is underway. The objective is to pinpoint authority and responsibility more clearly, without a proliferation of fancy titles and overlapping functions. (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 745

March 29, 1960

1. Agadir

State

[redacted]

(C)

Defense

2. Anacostia. (Ref. SN #734) -- The National Capitol Planning Commission has approved a plan to bring together on the north portion of the present Naval Air Station at Anacostia the Naval Receiving Station, the Arlington Barracks, the Naval School of Music, the Naval Intelligence School, the Naval Technical Publications Center and the Naval Photographic Center, all of which are now in buildings requiring excessive maintenance. The proposed Naval Station will fully use existing permanent structures on a minimum of land, and will make available over 200 acres for other Government purposes. There will be barracks for 3,000 enlisted men, 500 Waves and 300 officers, and administrative and logistic support for 4,000 other personnel on duty here but residing off-station. The Station will be funded for about $23 million, including $14.9 million in FY 1961. Defense and Budget have approved submission to Congress of this plan, for re-insertion in the Navy Military Construction program. (U)

Defense (cont'd)

3. Missiles

[redacted]

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SN #745

Defense

(3. cont.)

... (C)

NASA

4. Pioneer. -- NASA reports that operation of Pioneer V continues to be excellent, with all experiments performing and transmitting data. While the 60-foot diameter Hawaii antenna experiences some signal fading, the 250-foot Manchester antenna will continue to receive information after Hawaii no longer can. The probe will pass its three-million mile mark early Saturday morning, April 2.... Valuable magnetometer reports from the space environment verify the existence of a ring current around the earth (with important implications for polar communications problems), support theories connecting solar winds with ionospheric disturbances, and add to understanding of magnetic disturbances. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

March 29, 1960

The Economy. -- Commerce will announce today that adjusted manufacturers' shipments in March were 6% above March 1959 but 2% below this February. March new orders were down 1-1/2% from the preceding month. The book value of manufacturers' inventories rose $400 million (most of the advance was in durable goods), compared to average increases of $750 million in January and in February.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

March 28, 1960

From Dr. Saulnier:

The Economy. -- The following recent figures tend to confirm that the underlying conditions in the economy continue strong: industry-reported orders for machine tools in February were 35% above February 1959 -- a much better gain than in January; and preliminary Commerce figures (seasonally adjusted) on new orders in February indicate a 4% increase over the preceding month.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

March 28, 1960

From Agriculture:

Agriculture. -- The tentative agenda for the meeting today and tomorrow of the National Agricultural Advisory Commission includes: a reappraisal of the farm income outlook, legislation, agricultural credit, trade liberalization, storage rates, marketing agreements and orders, agricultural program costs and the Budget, food chemicals, sugar, Rural Development Program progress, cranberries, and proposed changes in meat industry regulations.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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STAFF NOTES NO. 744

March 26, 1960

1. Colombian Economy. -- Embassy Bogota reports heartening political and economic progress in Colombia in 1959, the first full year of the competent Lleras Administration. Of the serious problems remaining, the land reform program is reported to be of particular concern to Lleras. He will probably ask US help on it during his visit here next month. The Embassy recommends that we give him a positive response in principle, but suggests that we propose a detailed joint survey before discussing specific aid. ~~(C)~~

2. Taiwan Book Piracy. -- (Ref. SN # 741) Export from Taiwan of any book reprinted in a foreign language was prohibited by the Chinese as of March 23. Their Cabinet ratified the ban on March 24, and instructed Chinese agencies to simplify copyright regulations and to explore means of reaching an agreement with US publishers for publication of cheap local editions of their books on Taiwan. ~~(C)~~

3. US Financing. -- Treasury will meet bankers' representatives March 30 to discuss current borrowing requirements: it needs \$2-to\$2.5 billion for the April 8-15 period, which should meet its needs for the rest of this fiscal year. Terms are to be announced March 31. . . . Plans for refunding the \$2 billion of outstanding Treasury bills which mature April 15, by replacing them with 1-year Treasury bills at public auction, will also be announced March 31. The amount of the new issue will be determined that day. (Admin. Conf.)

4. JCAE. -- In the week's hearings of the scientific community on "frontiers" of atomic energy research, the JCAE reaffirmed its extreme interest in the promise of nuclear space propulsion, and Senator Anderson expressed continuing

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dissatisfaction with the lack of firm objectives and test schedules for a nuclear rocket. ... Dr. Henry Smyth's suggestion to defer the Plowshare program for peaceful uses of nuclear explosives, for international political reasons, was vigorously opposed by Senator Pastore. ... There was general agreement that solar energy and the direct conversion of electricity are inadequately supported, despite their high potential. ... On March 30, in executive session, the JCAE will review with State and AEC the implementation of East-West agreements for unclassified atomic cooperation. ... On March 31 it will consider a federal food irradiation program, with AEC and Army. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

March 25, 1960

From NASA:

Atlantic Missile Range	Time
TIROS (Meteorological Satellite)	March 31, 1960

Objective: To launch a 270-pound, pillbox-shaped, meteorological satellite into a circular earth orbit about 400 miles high and 50 degrees to the equator. Two television cameras in the payload will photograph the earth's cloud cover and relay information to ground stations; and two beacon transmitters will contribute to tracking and telemetry. The satellite should operate for about 3 months. (This experiment does not include the infra-red sensors to map radiation which were originally conceived.) ... The launch vehicle is a three-stage THOR-ABLE rocket with a solid-propellant rocket powering the third stage.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 743

March 24, 1960

1. Africa

ICA

... (C)

Agriculture

2. US-UAR. -- Agriculture expects that a supplemental PL 480, Title I agreement will be signed soon with the UAR (Egypt), to finance a total of 87,500 metric tons of tobacco, cottonseed and/or soybean oil, and corn with an export market value and a CCC cost of $15 million (ocean transportation included). (Admin. Conf.)

State

3. OEC. -- The Group of Four is considering the key question of whether the OEEC's "legal personality" should be kept or replaced in the transition to a reconstituted organization. Ambassador Burgess noted that a new organization would be better for US Congressional and public relations, and the French also prefer that alternative; but the other European members apparently favor revision of the existing organization. A legal working group will explore the question. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Japan

State

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State (cont'd)

(4. cont.)

... (C)

Defense

5. U.S. Army

... (C)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 742

March 23, 1960

W. A. - Paarlberg

1. Gross National Product. -- Dr. Paarlberg reports that Commerce has tentatively estimated first quarter GNP at $497 billion, compared with $483.5 billion for last quarter 1959. The large projected increases are in gross private domestic investment (plus $6 billion) and in inventories (plus $4 billion). If this projection materializes it will be one of the biggest quarterly jumps we have ever had. (Past ones have usually been accurate within $2 billion either way.) The first quarter GNP figure, adjusted for later data, will be released in Economic Indicators in mid-April. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

2. Missiles

... (S)

Defense

3. Missiles

... (C)

State

4. US-Philippines

✓

State (Cont'd)

(4. cont.)

[redacted] ... (C)

State

5. US-India

[redacted] ... (C)

ICA

6. US-Iraq

[redacted] ... (S)

State

7. **Trade Centers.** -- As part of the export expansion program, State and Commerce are considering the establishment of a permanent US Trade Center in London as a pilot operation beginning January 1961. Embassy London comment has been requested. A second pilot Trade Center is planned for establishment in FY 1961 in Bangkok. (Admin. Conf.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 741

March 23, 1960

Interior

1. Water Conservation. -- (Ref. SN # 682) Claiming prior development and use, Interior's Bureau of Reclamation is contesting a patent awarded to a private Texas consultant, R. G. Dressler, for a method of applying a monomolecular chemical film, principally hexadacanol, to a water surface to reduce evaporation. Application of this film might substantially reduce the estimated annual losses from western lakes and reservoirs, which would supply the domestic needs of 52 million people. (Admin. Conf.)

OCDM

2. Weather Damage. -- Governor Hoegh reports that heavy rains and tornadoes have caused floods and required some evacuations from localities in central and northern Florida, and there has been some hail damage to the citrus crop. The National Guard and the Red Cross are giving emergency assistance, and state and Federal Civil Defense officials are following the situation closely. (U)

Defense

3. Army Midwest Relay Station. -- The second fully automatic message switching center within CONUS was activated at Fort Leavenworth in February. With the East and West Coast Relay Centers at Fort Detrick, Maryland and Davis, California, respectively, it will complete Army's plan and serve all the military services with a modern communications network that can handle up to 100 words per minute, classified and unclassified. It will permit fully automatic, direct message switched communication with all of the world-wide Army Command and Administrative Network and ensure that damage to one relay center can be compensated for by operation of the others. (U)

Defense

4. U.S. Army

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(4 cont.)

Defense (cont'd)

... (C)

Treasury

5. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in loans in various currencies by the IBRD of $66 million to exploit iron ore deposits in Mauritania (French Union), $40 million for a toll expressway in Japan, and a total of $40 million for roads, ports, railroads, waterways and agricultural development in the Belgian Congo. (Admin. Conf.)

Agriculture

6. US-Finland. -- Agriculture expects a PL 480 agreement with Finland shortly, to finance tobacco, cotton and fruit with an export market value of $4.56 million (estimated CCC cost is $5.31 million), including ocean transportation. (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 741

March 22, 1960

1. Agriculture. -- Farm exports for the first 7 months of FY '60 increased 22% in volume and 15% in value over the same period a year ago, with cotton the biggest gainer. ... The current advance in hog prices may break temporarily this spring when marketings of fall pigs are heaviest, but this summer's prices should be well above last year. Hog production is generally down. ... Marketings of fed cattle should continue large for several months with prices moving around current levels. ... Egg production is expected to be well below 1959, and prices will probably rise for the year. ... Dairy prices for the last two months have been above last year, with production about the same. (Admin. Conf.)

2. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that business activity in February continued at a high rate, and there will be a substantial gain in first quarter 1960 output (partly due to inventory accumulation) and income over last quarter 1959. Businesses plan to expand their facilities this year, February personal income remained high, and early 1960 automobile purchases were up from December. There has been little variation in price movements and, compared to a year ago, lower agricultural prices have offset the rise in prices of industrial goods. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Forest Fires. -- Interior will announce tomorrow that while there were fewer forest fires on Department-administered lands in 1959 than in 1958, the area burned was about .97 million acres, up from around .86 million in 1958. Forest lands accounted for a good 50% of the total burn, and over 60% of all burned acreage was in Alaska. (Admin. Conf.)

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SN # 741 -2-

4. Book Piracy

State

... (C)

5. Volta River

State

... (C)

6. US-Cuba

State

... (C)

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E

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

March 22, 1960

From NASA:

Satellite Launching. -- The following firing is scheduled:

Atlantic Missile Range	Time
EXPLORER VIII (Juno II Radiation Belt Satellite)	March 23, between 8:30 and 9:10 a.m.

N.B. This is an attempt to launch a 35-pound cylindrical satellite into a highly elliptical orbit, to monitor the intensity of the Van Allen Radiation belts over their entire width for an extended period. The desired apogee is 33,500 miles, perigee 220 miles, and period 17 hours.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

March 21, 1960

From AEC:

Atomic Energy. -- Acting Chairman Floberg testified this morning before the House Space Committee:

1) He supported the abolition of the Space Council.

2) When asked to comment on the likelihood that the Soviet Union would leap ahead in nuclear propulsion for space activities, he replied that while this is a possibility he considered it unlikely.

3) Mr. Floberg commented that he personally does not feel that the commission-type of organization is the most effective, except in regulatory fields. He added that he does not believe that promotional and quasi-judicial functions belong in one agency in any field. He felt that this question should be looked into, but not by this Committee.

4) On the question of whether AEC is being held back in nuclear applications for space by NASA schedules, he said that he wished that NASA had more enthusiasm for this subject, but felt that NASA should not be pressed on it by the AEC.

There was considerable discussion of the adequacy of coordination between AEC and NASA. Some members expressed concern about the effectiveness of this coordination.

AEC feels in general that the hearing went quite well. Further hearings are scheduled for tomorrow on "frontiers in atomic energy".

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 740

March 21, 1960

1. Immigration Matters

W.H. — Gray

... (C)

2. US-India

State

... (C)

✓

3. US-Canal Zone. -- After we orally informed the Panamanians of our voluntary efforts to improve relations with them by revising our purchasing policies, they publicly announced that beginning March 15, US agencies in the Canal Zone would obtain items for resale in commissaries and other stores in the Zone from Panama or the US. The Foreign Office added that the move should aid Panama's economy substantially and benefit relations. (Admin. Conf.)

4. US Information Themes. -- Throughout the period of meetings on disarmament and sessions of NATO, CENTO, and SEATO, preparations for the Summit meeting and the President's visit to the USSR, USIA will stress: our unceasing quest for an enduring peace with justice; the President's theme of "Peace and Friendship in Freedom"; responsiveness to the interests of allies and friends; Communism as the cause of world tension; peace contrasted with "peaceful coexistence"; our determination to explore carefully every possibility for relaxing tensions, compared to the all-or nothing Soviet approach; prudence in expectations of Summit results; and the continued need for collective security and defensive strength. (U)

5. Maritime Subsidy. -- Congress is considering several legislative proposals on the merchant marine subsidy program which present problems of general interest to the Administration. Mr. Stans has proposed to Secretary Mueller that these policy issues be reviewed with program officials: (1) construction subsidies and the proposal to repeal the 50% limit on the percent of total construction costs which may be subsidized; (2) extension of statutorially assumed vessel life for purposes of depreciation, reserve fund deposits, and debt service; (3) the program to replace war-built merchant ships; (4) Government acquisition of obsolete vessels; (5) possible Government action to avert defaults of insured mortgages; and (6) standards and long-range improvement of techniques to support maritime activities. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Civil Defense. -- Governor Hoegh addressed 250 industrial and business leaders in Pittsburgh March 15 to urge preparations for survival, and he observed the measures already taken by the Jones and Laughlin Corporation, one of several Pittsburgh leaders

in mobilization planning. On March 18 he was to address a conference of industrial leaders called by Governor Boggs of Delaware. He is pleased with the progress industry is making in civil defense and mobilization. (Admin. Conf.)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 739

March 18, 1960

Agriculture

1. Farm Prices. -- Agriculture expects to announce March 31 that the prices received index for mid-March was about 238, compared with 233 a month ago, and 244 in mid-March 1959. Higher prices for hogs, cattle, and chickens and eggs (affected by the recent bad weather) are chiefly responsible for the rise. Agriculture expects some increase in the Parity Ratio, possibly from 78 in mid-February to 80 in mid-March. Last March the Ratio was 82. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

2. Dividends. -- Commerce will announce Monday that corporations issuing public reports paid cash dividends of $420 million in February, about 9% above February 1959. Total January and February payments this year are about 10% above the same period last year. There were widespread advances among the manufacturing industries and moderate gains elsewhere. (Admin. Conf.)

USIA

3. US-Cameroun. -- A USIS has been established in Yaounde, Cameroun. Its objectives are to present an image of US policies and achievements, correct misconceptions of the racial situation here, and demonstrate our interest in Cameroun and the emerging states of Africa. The initial USIS effort will be directed toward government and political leaders, media representatives, students and labor leaders. English teaching will receive special emphasis. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Submarines

Aec

(C)

Defense

5. Missiles

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Defense (cont.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 738

March 17, 1960

USIA

1. Radio in Africa. -- USIA expects that over the next five years in the area south of the Sahara, radio transmitters may double in number and triple in power, and that the audience will increase from 17 to 27 million. Radio, generally government operated, is the primary communication medium in the area. At least 8 African governments will soon begin large scale external broadcasting to Africa. As regional political and propaganda programs increase, objective outside broadcasts should have a growing appeal. USIA is requesting $13 million in its FY 1961 budget, to construct a relay base in Liberia aimed primarily at African listeners. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Turkey

USIA

'' (S)

3. Greece & EEC

State

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State Cont'd (3. cont.)

[redacted] ... (C)

4. Japan & OEC

State

[redacted] ... (C)

5. International Payments. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that the deficit in the US balance of international payments in 1959 was $3.7 billion, about $300 million above 1958. Exports increased by only $150 million. The principal offsets were the smaller payments for investments abroad, larger receipts from foreign investments in the US (principally in securities), and special repayments of debts to the US Government. The outflow of private capital dropped to about $2.1 billion from the 1958 high of $2.8 billion. Merchandise imports, however, advanced to a record high of $15.3 billion. Net foreign purchases of gold dropped from about $2.3 billion in 1958 to just over $1 billion in 1959. Foreign countries kept a larger part of the net dollar receipts in liquid dollar assets, particularly Government securities, which provided a relatively high yield. ... American expenditures for foreign travel rose in 1959 to $2.325 billion, 9% above 1958. Roughly two-thirds of this was spent abroad and the rest for transportation. (Adm. Conf.)

Commerce

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STAFF NOTES NO. 737

March 16, 1960

1. US-India. -- (Ref: SN # 734) The exchange of notes with India for additional PL 480 rice, planned for last week, has been delayed because Thailand, Burma and Viet-Nam are now discussing rice sales with India and have indicated that a sale by us would interfere with their negotiations. Our Embassies are to report their predictions on the timing and outcome of these negotiations but State doubts that we can defer signature of Agriculture's contract beyond this week. ~~(C)~~

2. Bolivian Oil. -- The Bolivian Government's semi-autonomous oil corporation (YPFB) desperately needs capital, and has offers of loans from the UK (in return for oil concessions which Bolivia cannot grant to a foreign government) and from the USSR. We have been considering a $5 million loan or grant as a stop-gap counterproposal to the reported Soviet offer. However, the Bolivians have accepted our preferred alternative of a thorough study aimed at permanently improving the YPFB's position, in the belief that it may lead to a US governmental or private loan. A Texas oil firm has agreed to perform this study and is submitting a proposal. The President of the YPFB will arrive in Washington tomorrow to confer with US officials. He is the brother of the ex-President of Bolivia who will probably be the next President as well. ~~(C)~~

3. Income. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that personal income in February was $393 billion (seasonally adjusted annual rate), about the same as in January. For the first two months of 1960 the income flow was 6% above the same 1959 period. Wages and salaries increased a little, especially in distributive and service industries. Manufacturing payrolls were down somewhat, reflecting reduced hours in the auto industry. (Admin. Conf.)

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4. Delinquency. -- As requested, HEW has submitted to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees a report on the growing national problem of juvenile delinquency which calls for Government-private coordination, and finds existing organizations, personnel and funds inadequate for prevention and treatment. It concludes that Federal leadership would be extremely valuable, and recommends that HEW increase its support of research and demonstration projects and assist in training programs to meet the acute shortage of trained personnel. (Admin. Conf.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 736

March 16, 1960

1. Desalinization Plants. -- Interior is announcing that bidding specifications for the 1 million gallon a day saline water conversion demonstration plant to be built at Freeport, Texas, will be available on April 1. They provide for a sea water conversion plant using the long-tube vertical multiple effect distillation process. The contract should be awarded in May or June and construction is scheduled for completion within the succeeding 9 months. This is the first such plant authorized under PL 85-883; others will be at San Diego, California; Webster, South Dakota; Roswell, New Mexico; and somewhere on the East Coast. Estimated costs are about $1 million. (Admin. Conf.)

B2

2. Snowstorm Relief. -- Governor Hoegh reports that many state, city and county civil defense organizations in the East, South and Midwest performed effective disaster relief during the heavy snows in February and March. OCDM regional offices furnished emergency supplies, including generators and cots, from stockpiles. OCDM regions 1-4 were on a 24-hour alert during peak periods, and were in contact with Battle Creek headquarters, which also received Disaster Team surveys. Four State Directors reported smooth operations in this first use of the National Plan for a widespread natural disaster. The definitions of state and local responsibilities and the outline of related Federal procedures proved useful. The OCDM National Attack Warning System backed up gaps in communications in Georgia and members of the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service relayed urgent messages from three states. (U)

3. Shipbuilding. -- A meeting last month between representatives of industry and the Bureau of Ships to improve the Bureau's procurement practices may lead to major shipbuilding cost reductions. Industry representatives agreed that the Bureau's new program of review and simplification of all

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Defense (cont'd)

general specifications, plus freer exchange of information, would solve mutual problems. At another meeting in about six months the Bureau will report on proposals submitted. (U)

Treasury

4. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in Eximbank credits to finance American equipment and services of $500,000 to a Colombian finance company and a total of $17.9 million in credits and a loan for power facilities in Spain; Eximbank Cooley Amendment credits of about $62,500 in NT dollars for an American oil company affiliate in Taiwan, and approximately $236,000 in rupees for small bakeries in Ceylon; approval of a request by Honduras for a one-year stand-by arrangement with the International Monetary Fund to permit drawings up to $7.5 million; and approval of termination by ICA of the requirement for US approval of annual releases of Icelandic counterpart funds in Iceland. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

5. Chiang Visits Sub. -- On March 8 President Chiang Kai-Shek and members of his staff spent three and a half hours aboard the USS SWORDFISH with senior US officials, for a briefing and daylight submerged cruise off Taiwan. President Chiang expressed appreciation and a very favorable impression of the submarine and its crew. (U)

Defense

6. Indonesia

[redacted]

... (C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 736

1. Leave Policy. -- Mr. Eugene Lyons reports that the more restrictive policy governing closing of Government offices in Washington because of snow, which he and the District Engineer Commissioner developed, has met its first severe tests successfully. Attendance averaged only about 60% on March 3, after the first 8-inch snow, but rose to over 80% on March 10 when another 6 inches made traffic conditions in many areas even more difficult. While there were some complaints when employees found that absence was at their own expense, general public reaction was good. The employee habit of expecting an administrative leave holiday because of a few inches of snow now appears to be broken. (Admin. Conf.)

2. VA Housing Loans. -- The Veterans Administration will announce tomorrow that in February appraisal requests for existing dwellings were up 19.2%, and appraisal requests for proposed units and GI starts both rose more than 15% above January. Applications for loan guarantees were 11,458, 3.2% below the January figure of 11,836. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Crime Statistics. -- Justice will announce Thursday that major crimes in the US continued to increase in 1959, by 1%, and crimes against the person were an alarming 7% above 1958. Mr. Hoover will call particular attention to the 5% rise in the number of juveniles arrested. All classifications of major crimes increased except robbery and burglary. Aggravated assaults were up 7%, murder increased 5%, and rapes rose by 4%. Cities of 500,000 to 750,000 population experienced an increase of 21% in the number of murders. (Admin. Conf.)

4. President's Latin American Trip. -- USIA's overseas coverage of the President's trip emphasized our views on colonialism, authoritarian regimes, foreign aid, and US

[redacted]

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USIA (cont'd) economic ties with Latin American countries. The subject of the trip dominated Agency media output, including special VOA treatments to various listening areas, wide publication of the President's speeches, and special films. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense 5. Missiles.

... (S)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DE

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

March 14, 1960

From Dr. Saulnier:

The Economy. -- In contrast to the very good reports which came along last week on employment in February, business expenditures on plant and equipment, and automobile sales, the last day or so has brought several items that are less cheerful. While they are not of great importance, without a doubt some of the less optimistic forecasters will focus attention upon them:

(1) Initial claims for unemployment compensation rose rather sharply during the first week of March. This reflects, mainly, automobile factory layoffs and cutbacks in some of the aircraft factories of California. Also, bad weather was partly responsible for the increase.

(2) Department store sales in late February and early March have been falling behind last year's sales by a rather substantial, and increasing, amount. This is also doubtless a result of weather, in large part. The fact that Easter comes late this year is also a factor, though we have attempted to correct the figures for this fact.

(3) The Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production will be released tomorrow. It will show that industrial production dropped by 1 index point--from 111 to 110--between January and February.

(4) Housing starts in February were also down--dropping from 1,210,000 (annual rate basis) to 1,115,000. We have certainly expected a drop in housing starts as a result of very unfavorable weather conditions in February throughout the country.

(5) Finally, there have been various indications of declines in the inflow of new orders, particularly in the steel industry. There is some feeling that this will result in a drop in steel production rates toward the middle of the year.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 735

March 12, 1960

Defense

1. Artic Cruise

... (C)

Defense

2. Surplus Property. -- National Security Act policies require reimbursement at "fair value" for excess personal property held in working capital funds which is transferred to other Government agencies. As a result there has been little use within Government, although agency requirements existed, of some highly desirable surplus which has been donated to non-Federal activities or sold as surplus. On the basis of Budget Bureau studies, Defense has revised its policies to provide for non-reimbursable transfers to other Federal agencies of this type of property. The new policy should increase significantly the use of excess Defense property by Federal agencies, including ICA in support of economic assistance programs. (U)

State

3. Greece & EEC

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(3. cont.)

State (contd.)

...(C)

4. US-India

ICA.

...(C)

NASA

5. **Space Probe.** -- NASA reports that the period of the orbit of Pioneer V (launched March 11) will be about 311 days. It will reach its closest approach to the sun on about August 8, 1960, and at that time will be expected to be about 74.7 million miles from the sun. The distance from the earth to the probe at that time will be 46.4 million miles. The orbits of the probe and the earth are such that the probe is expected to approach close to the earth again in about 5 years and 83 days. (U)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES. NO. 734

March 11, 1960

1. Housing Statistics. -- The Budget Bureau comments that the effect of revisions underway in housing starts statistics will be to raise the currently reported annual level of housing starts by some 200,000 units, almost 20% above the currently reported January level of 1,210,000. There has been evidence for some time that the reported level of housing starts was too low. During FY 1960 increased funds were made available to improve construction statistics and responsibility for their collection and publication was consolidated in the Bureau of the Census. (Adm. Conf.)

2. Bolling and Anacostia. -- Following an expression of interest by the President last October, Defense submitted to the White House a proposal for using the Bolling-Anacostia area after flying ended there. The National Planning Commission seriously questioned some features of the proposal, principally on the grounds of efficient use of real estate. On March 3, the Commission approved future Navy use of sufficient acreage at Anacostia to meet its needs, which implies that future use of reasonable acreage by the Air Force would also be approved. (U)

3. International Labor Organization. -- Labor reports that the ILO Governing Body last week established an Institute for International Labor Studies, which will teach the principles of free labor-management relations to labor, management and government leaders from less developed countries. The US played a leading role in the establishment of this Institute, which should be an effective mechanism for advocating our way of life. Our efforts also contributed to a decision by the Governing Body to hold an all-African Regional Conference to consider workers' problems including vocational training and labor-management relations. (Admin. Conf.)

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Agriculture

4. Aid to India. -- Agriculture reports that a supplemental Title I, PL 480 agreement with India is expected momentarily, which would provide a minimum of 60,000 MT of rice with an export market value of $7.77 million, and an estimated CCC cost of $12.31 million. The export market value for rice will be increased to $11.65 million (CCC cost $18.46 million) if Ceylon declines our current rice offer, and amounts for currency uses will be increased proportionately. (All figures include ocean transportation.) (Admin. Conf.)

5. Agadir Earthquake

Defense + State

... (C)

6. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

Carbon + d

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 733

March 10, 1960

OCDM

1. Rubber Disposal. -- (Ref: SN # 702) Governor Hoegh reports that the 50,000 long tons of deteriorating natural rubber authorized in October for sale from the stockpile have been disposed of without appreciable impact on the market. The Interagency Advisory Committee recently recommended further sales of this rubber, and field inspections reveal almost 73,000 long tons which should be rotated, of which half is now deteriorating. Therefore on March 4, Governor Hoegh authorized GSA to sell an additional 36,500 long tons during the rest of FY 1960; and he indicated to Mr. Floete that he had informed the public of these continuing sales without replacement to minimize market impact pending Congressional approval of long-range rubber disposal plans. The Congressionally approved plan should be in effect before this amount is sold. (Admin. Conf.)

Interior

2. Public Recreation. -- Secretary Seaton next week will make public a National Park Service report on its two-year survey of potential public shoreline areas along the Great Lakes. The report recommends public preservation of important natural areas and responsible planning for industrial areas to reduce their effect on recreation values. Five areas, with 108 miles of shoreline, were identified as possessing recreation, scientific, or cultural resources of major importance. The Department is now considering the recommendations. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Japan

State

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SN # 733

(3. cont.)

State (Cont'd)

... (C)

4. Israeli Prime Minister

State

... (C)

5. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

6. Missiles

Defense

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(6. cont.)

Defense (Cont'd.)

... (C)

Defense

7. Missiles

... (S)

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

March 9, 1960

From Dr. Saulnier:

The Economy. -- In view of recent misgivings about the underlying strength of the business situation, these favorable developments in February are of special importance:

1) Expenditures for new plant and equipment in 1960 (soon to be announced) are expected to rise to an all-time high of $37 billion, 14% above 1959 and exceeding even the very high levels of 1957. It is interesting that the increases are largest in manufacturing, --25%, despite much recent talk of excess capacity in that area. These figures will be watched closely for clues to the rest of the year's activity.

2) Retail automobile sales rose both sharply and unexpectedly in February, suggesting an annual rate of 6.8 million (including 500-thousand foreign-produced cars). While this is probably higher than can be realized, one highly respected analyst estimates 6.6 million sales for 1960. Although this is lower than some of the year-end estimates, which were as high as 7.25 million, it is a good deal better than the rather pessimistic recent forecasts.

3) Although February employment figures will not be released until March 15, highly confidential advance indications are that: employment rose .5 million in February, to 64.5 million; unemployment dropped to 3.9 million, from 4.1 million in January; and the seasonally adjusted ratio of unemployment to the labor force dropped to 4.8%, from 5.2% in January.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 732

March 8, 1960

1. ATLAS Explosion. -- The explosion at Vandenberg AFB on March 5 of ATLAS SM-65 (AF Missile 58-2190), which was in the process of becoming part of our operational posture, did not affect our emergency operational posture over the weekend. The missile's practice countdown (which includes a fuel exercise) was proceeding normally until closing of the rapid fuel load valve. Then fuel tank pressure decayed somewhat abnormally, fluctuated in a manner indicating normal operation of the pressure control unit, and finally decayed to approximately 0 psi, ending in an explosion. Manual activation of the emergency pressure system during the decay period was ineffective. The causes of the accident are being investigated. ~~(S)~~

2. ATLAS. -- At 0810 EST today ATLAS 42D (test no. 17) was successfully launched on the Atlantic Missile Range. This was the first ATLAS to carry the ARMA all-inertial guidance system, which was operating in open loop only and did not provide steering commands. The primary objectives were to test the compatibility and performance of the all-inertial guidance system, and the instrumentation and telemetry used to obtain data on the components of the inertial guidance package. The countdown was smooth, with one minor hold. Ignition and lift-off were normal and the missile evidently followed the planned trajectory. Preliminary indications are that impact was in the planned broad ocean area 4396 n. mi. downrange, and the test was completely successful. ~~(S)~~

3. Bomb Alarm System. -- Defense notes that a USAF bomb alarm system connecting about 100 vital targets in the US is programmed to start operating in the next few months. Detectors mounted on telephone poles around the targets will pick up the thermal flash of a thermonuclear explosion. Each target will have at least three detectors and Washington will

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have seven. Detectors should be triggered and send messages to reporting centers before the detectors and the communications circuits have been destroyed by bomb blast. [redacted] Communications will be over leased teletype circuits and the rental cost of the complete system will be $400,000 in FY 1960, $1.8 million in FY 1961, and $2 million annually thereafter. An initial test complex of sensors at 13 target areas [redacted] should be in operation late this month, and the complete system by this September. ~~(S)~~

4. Policy on East Germany. -- We have agreed with France and the UK on common policy principles aimed at preventing any visits to Western countries by East German officials which could be exploited as a step toward western acceptance of an independent East Germany, or of its regime as a legitimate government. An agreed policy paper has gone to the West Germans and we hope all NATO countries will adopt it. The British approved the agreement on the understanding that each of the three Governments might interpret it differently in specific cases, according to domestic requirements. We expressed to them our hope that exceptions would be kept to a minimum. ~~(S)~~

5. Economic Cooperation. -- State has advised the Group of Four now meeting in Paris that the successor organization to the OEEC should: strengthen the OEEC practice of reviewing the economic and financial condition of its members; discuss trade policies during consultation on general economic policies but not infringe on GATT's functions or support trade discrimination; emphasize world-wide trade liberalization; encourage bilateral aid to less developed areas by fostering coordination among those able to help; and continue some OEEC functions, particularly in the scientific and energy fields. State has not yet decided whether the organization should, like the OEEC, make decisions or be limited to recommendations. It is studying an OEEC-type formula with multiple escape clauses,

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but has pointed out that we could not participate in decisions on matters requiring legislative action. (S)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 731

March 5, 1960

Commerce

1. Economy. -- Commerce will announce Monday that the book value of manufacturing and trade inventories at the end of January was estimated at $90 billion, about $5 billion above January 1959. Business inventories, seasonally adjusted, increased about $1 billion during January, while book value was slightly above the peak reached last July. ... Manufacturing and trade sales combined were higher in January than in December, after seasonal allowance. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

2. Missiles

... (C)

Defense

3. Missiles

... (S)

W.H. (Patterson)

4. US Cuba. -- Bradley Patterson reports that on March 4 representatives of Justice, INS, Customs, State, Air Force, Navy and FAA met in Mr. Quesada's office to decide means of implementing the February 26 Cabinet decision to do everything possible to stop illegal overflights of Cuba from the US. Inter-agency agreement was reached to: (1) establish a system to centralize information from all the agencies on these overflights; (2) publicize the penalties now established by law for undertaking illegal flights; (3) use Navy radar at Key West and Miami, although there are severe limitations on detecting small aircraft made of fabrics; and (4) extend into Georgia the zone in which aircraft lessors will report to the central clearing system any leases to persons other than local businessmen. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

March 4, 1960

From AEC:

Hearings:

1. Annual Statutory Hearing before JCAE Concluded. -- The annual hearings of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy on the development, growth and state of the atomic energy industry have concluded without serious controversy. Industry testimony referred frequently to Budget Bureau Circular 60-2, regarding minimization of government competition with industry.

Representatives of public power and labor called for an expanded federal program for construction of nuclear power reactors, and labor witnesses were strongly critical of the Federal Radiation Council. Representative Holifield joined in this criticism, labelling the Council as completely inoperative.

2. Congressional Hearing Schedule. -- FY 1961 authorization hearings before the JCAE are scheduled for March 8-10 and April 5-7. Some disagreement with the AEC program is expected. However, Senator Anderson in a recent newsletter notes that, for once, this year's early hearings have not stirred a new public-versus-private atomic power controversy, and he doubts that one will arise this year. He mentions, for one thing, that industry participation in the laboratory program is greater than some have conceded.

AEC has been requested to testify March 21-22 before the House Space Committee, on HR 9675.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 729

March 2, 1960

1. Atmospheric Sampling. -- Commerce reports that the Weather Bureau has just assumed management and operational control of the AEC upper atmosphere radioactivity sampling program. The program will consist mainly of monthly, balloon-borne filter flights at altitudes from 50,000 to 90,000 feet at San Angelo, Texas, supplemented by B-57 USAF aircraft flights during March and April from Albuquerque, New Mexico. (Admin. Conf.)

2. TITAN Base. -- An approximately $28.9 million construction contract was awarded February 9 to the Kaiser, Raymond, MACCO and Puget Sound Construction Company (joint venture) for the TITAN squadron technical facilities near Mountain Home AFB, Idaho. (U)

3. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in an Eximbank loan of $9.8 million for a steam electric unit and an Eximbank Cooley Amendment credit of about $750,000 in pesos to an American affiliate for a cassava starch plant in the Philippines; an IBRD loan of $42 million to Iran for a power and irrigation project; an International Finance Corporation investment equivalent to $2.8 million for production of sugar in Tanganyika; approval of a one-year stand-by arrangement to permit Peru to draw up to $27.5 million from the IMF; and approval of increases for Australia from $300 million to $400 million in the IMF quota and from $400 million to $533 million in the IBRD subscription. ...DLF has approved loans of $2 million for a microwave radio relay system in Taiwan, and $6.7 million for a bagasse pulp mill in Egypt. (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 730

March 2, 1960

1. SAC

Defense

[redacted]

... (TS)

State

2. Operation Pan America. -- Two notes delivered to Secretary Herter in Rio by Brazil's Foreign Minister press the OPA thesis that the US should finance Latin American economic development, and they link it to the prospect of Brazilian help in combating neutralism in underdeveloped countries. One note favors OPA as the instrument for integrated development of the Americas and proposes steps leading to a high level conference this year, to improve: development financing, agriculture and food supply industries, prices and market conditions for primary commodities, literacy and university education, and industrial development. (Admin. Conf.)

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3. Afghanistan & Pakistan

State

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STAFF NOTES NO. 729

March 1, 1960

Commerce

1. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that manufacturers' shipments in January continued at the high December rate. Adjusted shipments of durable goods were up again but nondurables slipped 2%. New orders decreased 3% from December's adjusted rate and were 4% above a year ago. Inventory book values, particularly in durables, rose $.75 billion, about the same as in December. (Admin. Conf.)

AEC

2. Atomic Cooperation. -- Eleven bilateral Agreements for Cooperation will expire in 1960 and early 1961. AEC and State are exploring the question of extending them in the light of our policy of encouraging countries with which we have bilaterals to seek IAEA assistance in meeting future nuclear requirements. ... Although we are negotiating a three-year extension of the US-Philippine research agreement, the Filipinos are agreeable to using Agency channels to procure the second loading of their research reactor being built with the aid of a special $500,000 US grant. ... A US-Indonesia research Agreement for Cooperation is also being negotiated. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Missiles

Defense

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Defense (cont'd)

(3. cont.)

... (S)

Defense

4. Missiles

... (C)

NASA

5. **SHOTPUT III.** -- (Ref: SSN #1 to SN#726) The third sub-orbital test of the ejection and inflation of a 100-foot aluminum-coated Mylar sphere took place at Wallops Station on February 27 at 6:21 p.m. Telemetry was successfully received and is being analyzed. There are no indications so far of any malfunction in the vehicle or in the ejection of the sphere from the payload. The sphere appeared to inflate rapidly, and it took on a star-like brightness as it coasted to about 225 miles altitude. It traveled about 540 miles eastward before falling into the Atlantic. Alternate voice and continuous wave signals were transmitted to the sphere by the Bell Telephone Laboratory and reflected to GE (Schenectady) and MIT (Round Hill, Mass.) ground stations. GE's reception of the voice signal was unintelligible because a necessary special antenna has not yet been installed, and MIT's report is not yet available. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

6. Missiles

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April 29, 1960

Synopsis of State material reported to the President 6

BERLIN

The Secretary and Lloyd had a brief discussion yesterday regarding an interim Berlin agreement. Lloyd said that Khrushchev, in the absence of such an agreement, would almost surely renew pressure on West Berlin after the President's visit, and considered it preferable to seek an interim agreement based on our July 28 Geneva proposal, adding that any such agreement should provide for the maintenance of our rights at its expiry. The Secretary indicated general agreement, noting the importance of bridging the German elections. Both agreed it would be wise to delay discussion of nuclear test matters until the last stages of the summit meeting, since this appeared to be the one area in which the Soviets were interested in securing agreement.

DE GAULLE

[redacted] said the statement would go far in the liberal direction, thereby confounding those who had claimed that there had been a hardening of de Gaulle's position during his trip to Algeria.

CUBA

Embassy Habana reports that after considering the slogans adopted by the Cuban Confederation of Workers it appears likely that the Government may take advantage of the May 1 celebrations to: (1) announce nationalization of public services and reorganization of the labor movement under tightened governmental control; (2) make critical references to our Guantanamo naval base, although the Embassy does not believe it likely that the base treaty will be denounced; (3) condemn strongly alleged US intervention and criticize strongly the existing Pan-American system, including the Organization of American States, as being dominated and controlled by the

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CIA 12/9/83; NSC 1/19/84
NLE DATE 5/23/84

US; (4) denounce dictatorial Latin American Governments, oligarchies, and the military caste; (5) call for Panamanian control of the Canal and independence for Puerto Rico.

CONGO

We have informed Embassy Accra that we are concerned over the extent of Communist penetration in the Congo during the confused period prior to independence. We believe Prime Minister Nkrumah can be most helpful in countering this trend and feel that his urging the Congolese to retain Belgian civil servants and avoid outside influence may already have contributed to this end. We thus wish to encourage Nkrumah and his Government to increase their influence in the Congo even at the risk of the expansion of Nkrumah-type anti-colonialism and Pan Africanism.

CENTO MEETING

Embassy Tehran reports that yesterday's meeting of the CENTO Ministerial Council took place in a relaxed atmosphere.

TURKEY

Embassy Ankara reports that martial law was proclaimed in both Ankara and Istanbul yesterday following the passage of a bill on Wednesday evening which gave extraordinary powers to the Grand National Assembly's Investigatory Committee. The Embassy comments that the banning of Inonu from the Assembly reveals the depths to which the political situation has sunk.

KOREA

Former Vice President Chang Myon, who resigned in protest during the crisis, told the Embassy yesterday that if a government responsive to popular demands is to be established, only persons respected as completely honest should be appointed to the interim Cabinet of Ho Chung. Chang did not feel that three of the ministers already appointed met this standard. Further, he said the interim Government must immediately announce the date for elections and unless this were done there would be another popular uprising. Following the call for presidential elections, the National Assembly should amend the Constitution to provide for a responsible cabinet system.

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Meanwhile, we have instructed McConaughy to inform Ho Chung of the importance we attach to the early announcement of a firm date for elections and assurance that these elections will be conducted strictly in accordance with the legal processes. We have also asked the Embassy's view whether, in the event the public demonstrates a lack of confidence in the Government's good faith and ability to carry out free elections, it would be desirable for Ho Chung to announce that secrecy of the ballot would be assured by the Korean Army.

John S.D. Eisenhower

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April 26, 1960

Synopsis of Intelligence material reported to the President

INDIA - COMMUNIST CHINA

The failure of Nehru and Chou En-lai to reach any substantive agreement as a result of their six days of talks in New Delhi makes it almost certain that relations between New Delhi and Peiping will remain strained for some time. While neither side was willing to budge from its basic position, both apparently hoped to reduce tension along the frontier and agreed, in a communique on 25 April, to establish a joint panel of officials to study evidence supporting respective border claims. These lower level meetings from June to September are likely to accomplish little beyond keeping the border problem on the diplomatic level.

CUBA

Complex internal problems are impelling the Castro regime more and more to use the United States as a scapegoat. Ambassador Bonsal believes these internal tensions and Castro's reaction to them may mount to dangerous extremes on May Day, with possible danger to American lives and property. The ambassador considers Castro's 22 April television attack on the U.S. to be the strongest, most direct, and most insulting to date.

John S D Eisenhower

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-88 #2
BY DJH DATE 5/23/84

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

April 25, 1960

Synopsis of Intelligence material reported to the President

SOUTH KOREA

The cool reception given President Rhee's announcement on 24 April that he will withdraw from partisan politics and turn the reins of government over to a coalition cabinet suggests that this alone is not enough to rally popular support for the government. There is considerable evidence that the constitutional amendment planned by Rhee would allow him to retain control by leaving him the power to appoint and dismiss cabinet members.

VENEZUELA

The Communist-influenced Venezuelan Workers' Confederation, which supported the government during the abortive 20-21 April military uprising, has since presented a set of recommendations to President Betancourt, allegedly including a demand that Communists be included in the present three-party government coalition. The admission of Communists into the government is adamantly opposed by the majority of the officer corps. The combination of CTV pressure on the regime and leftist attacks on the military could lead to a break between the armed forces and the left-wing elements in the government, thereby forcing Betancourt to side with or oppose the military -- in either case precipitating a new power struggle.

COMMUNIST BLOC

Flow of East German refugees increases; number in week ending 19 April appears to have surpassed all records since 1953.

ASIA-AFRICA

Rebel Algerian government announces plan to send ministerial delegation to Communist China.

John S D Eisenhower

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-88 #3
BY DJH DATE 5/23/84

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April 18, 1960

Synopsis of Intelligence material reported to the President

USSR

Mikoyan, at end of visit to Iraq, says no change envisaged in Soviet aid program for Baghdad.

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa's most influential African leader reported dying as result of police beatings.

CAMBODIA

Embassy Phnom Penh reports Sihanouk's private secretariat has issued a denial that the Cabinet crisis was caused by differences between Sihanouk and the Regency Council, stating that Sihanouk simply desired a rest. Meanwhile, Pho Proeung has agreed to form a new government, which the Embassy believes will have no trouble obtaining investiture, but will probably be short-lived. The life of the new government will depend on how much rest Sihanouk wants and on the resolution of the differences between the Royal Family and the Regency Council over succession. The absence of Sihanouk from the government will further complicate getting things done for he remains the principal source of power.

INDIA - COMMUNIST CHINA

Nehru continues to feel that his talks with Chou En-lai which begin tomorrow will result in nothing beyond a routine statement of peaceful intentions and the establishment of a joint commission to pave the way for future negotiations. Pressure from both domestic and international quarters for holding firm on India's stated position seems to have restricted Nehru's room for maneuver. Some form of concession, however, may be unavoidable as the talks progress.

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MR 81-88 #4
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CUBA

Fidel Castro is apparently worried about his inability thus far to suppress the guerrilla bands now operating in the rugged Sierra Maestra, where outlaw bands have traditionally sought refuge. A high-level Cuban Communist leader, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, has also indicated concern. The guerrilla activity will be a test of the support Castro claims to have among the peasants of the Sierra Maestra, since the guerrillas cannot operate there long without peasant support.

John S D Eisenhower

~~TOP SECRET~~

April 14, 1960

Synopsis of Intelligence material reported to the President

POLAND

The 1960 grain crop in Poland has been damaged extensively by prolonged drought and adverse winter weather and almost certainly will be well below last year's average harvest. Imports of grain considerably in excess of the 1,800,000 tons scheduled for import in 1959-60 will be required. The level of meat production is already unsatisfactory, and without substantial imports of grain the regime faces a further decline in public morale.

MOROCCO

?

King Mohamed V has characterized as "completely unacceptable" the projected five-year schedule for deliveries of American military equipment for the Royal Armed Forces. He said that materiel needs are extremely urgent and that counterproposals will be submitted.

SOUTH VIETNAM

Is anything being [illegible] for us? P

At least three years of "hard work and active fighting" will be needed to curb Communist terrorism in South Vietnam, according to guerrilla warfare experts who recently arrived from Malaya at President Diem's urgent request. Meanwhile, officials of UN specialized agencies in South Vietnam have suggested to Secretary General Hammarskjold that the UN security system for evacuating personnel be put into effect in view of the deteriorating situation.

COLOMBIA

Prince Nordom Sihanouk, former King and dominant political figure in Cambodia, has resigned as premier and refused to form a new government. In a letter to the Regency Council, which took over the rule after his father, King Nordom Suramarit, died 10 days ago, Sihanouk gave "personal difficulties" as the reason for refusing to continue at the head of the government.

John S D Eisenhower

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MR 81-88 #5
BY DJH DATE 5/23/54

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~~TOP SECRET~~

April 11, 1960

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

SOUTH VIET-NAM

The consensus in the last CENTO Council of Representatives was that the security situation in South Viet-Nam was growing steadily worse. The British are urging Indonesia to call the attention of the ICC to this situation. Meanwhile, Sihanouk is apparently informed of further plotting against his regime on the part of South Viet-Nam and Thailand. He is warned of Communist bloc action.

ARAB LEAGUE

The Arab League Council meeting at Cairo today will discuss, among other things, the matter of a boycott of French goods and the freezing of French assets. All this comes at a time in which France and the UAR are negotiating toward resumption of diplomatic relations.

LAW OF THE SEA

We have now tabled a joint US/Canada proposal on the Law of the Sea. This proposal terminates historic fishing rights at the end of a ten-year period. It successfully avoids, however, restriction of naval vessels in the outer six-mile limit.

FRANCE-USSR

In connection with the cable on the subject of the de Gaulle visit to the UK, Embassy Moscow reports that the French have informed him of some matters in the de Gaulle/Khrushchev conversations. When limitations on arms shipments was mentioned, Khrushchev said the Soviets would be interested only if the West would stop shipments to Turkey. Relative to German reunification, de Gaulle said that if reunification is impossible, the status quo must be respected. France would not consider it acceptable for Khrushchev to set pre-conditions for a detente.

TURKEY-USSR

Zorlu told Warren Thursday that Menderes and Khrushchev will exchange visits this summer and fall. They are taking ~~all~~ measures to avoid unduly upsetting other CENTO members.

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-88 #6
BY DJH DATE 5/23/84

~~TOP SECRET~~

EL SALVADOR

This country is apparently in a state of great uneasiness because of Communist and Castro penetration and cleavage among the army, the aristocrats and the church. Lemus has lost a great deal of support, but is fighting back. It is believed that a change at this time would not affect El Salvador's basic orientation of friendship toward us.

John S D Eisenhower

~~TOP SECRET~~

April 6, 1960

Synopsis of State material reported to the President

FRANCE

The Mexican representative to the UN told Lodge that he has gotten word indirectly from the French that no more French nuclear tests would be conducted for two or three years. Apparently the French are satisfied with what they have learned from these first two, but now plan development of a hydrogen bomb. The Japanese estimate that pressure for a special session of the General Assembly could be much reduced if it were generally known that the French do not intend further tests.

The French Foreign Office was very critical of the way the Soviets conducted themselves in the talks between Couve de Murville and Gromyko. They feel that the French remained firm with Khrushchev and upheld the allied position.

CUBA

Bonsal is recommending that he be authorized to make public our replies to the four notes we received on March 25th. This he feels because the Cuban press representation of the subjects set forth in the notes referred to such things as further U.S. aggressions.

John S D Eisenhower

~~TOP SECRET~~

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-88 #7
BY DJH DATE 5/23/84

~~TOP SECRET~~

April 6, 1960

Synopsis of Intelligence material reported to the President

CUBA

Delegates from the Sino-Soviet bloc and from Latin American nations are now in Havana for the Fourth National Congress of the Youth Section of the Cuban Communist party, which began on 4 April and is scheduled to last a week. The congress has been given TV time and other facilities by the Castro regime. The Communists are also preparing a Latin American Youth Congress for later this year, which would ostensibly be under non-Communist "democratic" leadership.

John S D Eisenhower

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR81-88 #8
BY DJH DATE 5/23

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[redacted]

April 4, 1960

State Department Items Reported to the President

At the Law of the Sea Conference, the need for some type of compromise between U. S. and Canadian proposals is emerging, if the West is to have any kind of a position likely to gain greater support than the Soviet twelve-mile proposal. We are proposing six and six, with traditional fishing rights continued in the outer six. The Canadians wish generally to end these rights. A possible compromise is to continue the rights for another ten years, at which time they would terminate.

Ambassador Lodge evaluates the actions of the U. S. on the UN Resolution pertaining to South Africa as a gain in our relations with African and Asian delegations. The Soviets were unable to obstruct procedures, to gain the role of champion of the Africans, or to induce the Africans to insist on an extreme resolution calling for sanctions.

South Africa will shortly make a radical change in the pass book system. Africans will not have to keep the bulky reference book constantly on their person, but will have a new, small one when seeking a job or entering a city. The Africans are thought to favor having some book as a means of getting a job and prohibiting illegal immigrants from taking their jobs.

The French continue to press for a declaration of principles on nonintervention at the summit meeting, and to press for programs of joint aid (including the Soviets) to underdeveloped countries. We plan to counter by proposing that they increase their contribution to existing UN programs.

German Defense Minister Strauss told Norstad that he favors the inspection zone plan raised with Adenauer in Washington, and will soon present his view to Adenauer. He mentioned a

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BY DJH DATE 5/23/84

[redacted]

possible area from the Atlantic to the Urals as well as one for an area covering Alaska and Siberia and one covering the Baltic states.

A Venezuelan newspaper reports President Betancourt's letter to Secretary Herter concerning Cuba, which recommends that the United States move first against Trujillo, that the U.S. deny asylum to Pedraza and other Cuban enemies of Castro, that Cuba's sugar quota not be changed, and that following a fall of Trujillo Venezuela would ask the OAS to call on Castro to hold elections, respect the freedom of the press, and respect free enterprise. Should Castro refuse, Cuba would be expelled from the OAS.

G

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

TOP SECRET

April 2, 1960

Synopsis of Intelligence material reported to the President

SOUTH AFRICA

Disorders are continuing as the Verwoerd government shows its determination to suppress the manifestations of Black African unrest. Police reinforcements have been flown into the Cape Town area, scene of the most serious of the recent incidents. Two townships near Cape Town have been sealed off in an effort to subdue the violent element among the Black African population.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

[redacted] Trujillo, [redacted] is unable to comprehend the situation that is developing in the country and refuses to listen to those who counsel him to relax controls. There are continuing indications that the dictator's position is deteriorating, and a number of sources of the American Embassy, [redacted] are predicting an immiment "cataclysmic change" in the government.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier, General, USA

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-88 #10
BY DJH DATE 5/23/84

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21. Special Staff Note (1 pg)		4/11/60	A
22. Staff Notes No. 752 (1 pg)		4/11/60	A
23. Staff Notes No. 751 (1 pg)		4/8/60	A
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When the White House Staff Notes were created, each paragraph was marked separately with its classification. The following markings were used to distinguish the classification of each paragraph: (U) - Unclassified; (Admin. Conf.) - Administratively Confidential; (C) - Confidential; (S) - Secret; (TS) - Top Secret; (TS-RD) - Top Secret-Restricted Data. Those marked U and Admin. Conf. have been opened for research. The remaining classified paragraphs have been deleted, but may be requested for classification review under the mandatory review provisions of Executive Order 12065.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 763

April 29, 1960

Defense

1. Missiles

... (C)

Defense

2. Missiles

... (S)

H&HFA

3. Housing. -- FHA has just announced the lowering of down payments on sales housing valued above $13,500, as authorized by the 1959 Housing Act. The announcement had been scheduled for last week but was postponed after discussions among agency, White House and Party representatives. It was felt that the announcement should not coincide with Congressional debate on the inflationary Rains housing bill which is opposed by the Administration. (Admin. Conf.)

State

4. Nicaro

... (C)

~~SECRET~~

5. US-USSR

State

... (C)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 762

April 28, 1960

A.E.C.

1. Plowshare. -- AEC plans to announce in a few days that a non-nuclear explosive experiment has been scheduled for late June. Two chemical high explosive charges will be detonated in holes drilled in the floor of the Bureau of Mines' experimental mine near Rifle, Colorado, to predict the effects of nuclear detonations in oil shale. As part of the peaceful uses program, AEC and the Bureau of Mines have been investigating the possibility that completely contained nuclear detonations could fracture oil shale and reduce the cost of extracting the oil. (Admin. Conf.)

U.S.IA.

2. USSR-France. -- A USIA survey indicates that the Khrushchev visit to France advanced Soviet objectives. It shows a rise in favorable opinion about the USSR and a drop in attitude toward West Germany, much concern about a possible revival of West German militarism, a stronger feeling that French and Soviet basic interests are in agreement, a predominant view that the USSR is making greater disarmament efforts than the US, and an increase in favorable attitudes about Khrushchev's personality. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Indo-China

Defense

...(S)

~~SECRET~~

SN #762

4. Operations Coordination

lO.H.
(Harr)

... (S)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 761

April 27, 1960

1. Missiles

Defense

[redacted]

... (C)

2. Space. -- Dr. Kistiakowsky reports that the Space Science Panel of the President's Science Advisory Committee was recently briefed on the Rover (nuclear rocket engine) and NASA big booster programs, and it discussed the general space science program. The Panel has formulated several recommendations for NASA which should improve the overall space effort and considerably better NASA's relationship with the general scientific community. They will be discussed with Dr. Dryden May 5. (Admin. Conf.)

W. H.
(Kistiakowsky)

3. World's Fair

State

[redacted]

... (C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 25, 1960

The Economy. -- Labor is announcing today that consumer prices rose .1% between February and March, to an index of 125.7. Food, apparel and gasoline were seasonally higher, while used and new cars dropped more than usual. ... Unusually severe March weather contributed to a decline in buying power of about .5%, and a drop in spendable earnings (down 36 cents, to $80.87 per week for a worker with three dependents and to $73.31 for a worker without dependents).

DE

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 25, 1960

Radiation Report. -- Bradley Patterson notes that the Federal Radiation Council, carrying out the President's assignment to provide general standards to Executive agencies for radiological health protection, has approved a working paper on which the Council's report to the President (to be reviewed by the Council on May 3) will be based. The paper, which recommends very conservative radiation exposure guides, follows the principles that there is no absolute threshhold between complete safety and clear danger, and that sometimes exposure to radiation (e.g. medical X-rays) is acceptable because of the compensating benefits. The entire Council is most anxious to have its report (with the longer working paper annexed) issued publicly well before the JCAE hearings on radiation protection standards begin on May 24. Secretary Flemming, the Council Chairman, tentatively plans to seek Presidential approval for the report at the May 13 Cabinet meeting.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 760

April 25, 1960

Commerce

1. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce Wednesday that the economy generally is at a high level, with income and employment at or near peak rates. The rate of personal income in the first quarter was $21 billion higher than in first quarter 1959, and March non-farm employment rose 1 million over the previous March. Adjusted department store sales in late March and early April were higher than in February or in the same period in 1959. New car sales were substantially above a year ago. Manufacturers' inventories at the end of February were up $4 billion from February 1959, and the ratio of inventories to sales was 1.7 -- slightly below last year's figure. (Admin. Conf.)

Treasury

2. US Financing. -- On the evening of April 28, after meetings with representatives of bankers' associations, Treasury will announce its plans for refunding $6.4 billion in securities which will mature on May 15. About $6 billion is publicly held, and $.4 billion is held by Government accounts. (Admin. Conf.)

H.E.W.

3. Russian Instruction. -- A recent survey shows that 450 secondary schools offer Russian language instruction, compared to only 16 in 1957, when the National Defense Education Act was passed. HEW feels that the increase is dramatic evidence of the Act. (U)

Defense

4. Missiles

... (S)

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 759

April 23, 1960

Defense

1. Weapons

... (C)

Interior

2. Public Land. -- Tomorrow Interior will announce continued public use, under the terms of the Taylor Grazing Act, of more than 500,000 acres of public domain lands in a 1,200 square mile area in the Steens Mountains of eastern Oregon. The classified area contains some of Oregon's best deer hunting. (Admin. Conf.)

Treasury

3. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in Eximbank loans totaling $12.5 million to Mexico for American-made port dredges and railway equipment, $880,000 to expand an airport in Ecuador, and $3 million to construct a section of the Inter-American Highway in Costa Rica; Eximbank Cooley Amendment credits of about $500,000 in liras for vegetable oil processing and soap manufacturing in Turkey, $306,000 in pounds for a flour silo in Israel, and $187,000 in pesos to an American affiliate for a pharmaceutical laboratory in the Philippines; and IMF approval of an Egyptian request for a $7.5 million drawing in connection with its quota increase. (Admin. Conf.)

USIA

4. US and Korea. -- USIA reports that many Koreans have expressed gratitude for VOA's "full and balanced" news reports of developments in Korea. Evidently the Korean Broadcasting Service imposed a news blackout at 1500 hours on April 19. VOA was commended for its excellent coverage with the comment, "Your performance... will not be forgotten by the Korean people." (Admin. Conf.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5. Navy Relief Work. -- The USS GLACIER has recently been engaged in flood relief work near Fortaleza, Brazil, and the Brazilian President has mentioned his appreciation on the radio.... The GLACIER had previously won praise for aiding foreign icebreakers in Antartic seas. (U)

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 759

April 22, 1960

1. Canal Zone Buy American Case. -- Governor Hoegh plans to advise Army by May 12 whether the low Japanese bid on locomotives for the Panama Canal should be rejected under Section 3(d) of EO 10582 to protect national security. Last August Mitsubishi's offer on 39 towing locomotives and 3 locomotive cranes was less than half that of the lowest domestic bidder. All bids were rejected as unresponsive; but in the next round the Mitsubishi offer, although increased by more than $1 million, was still $184,000 below the lowest domestic bid of Plymouth Locomotive Works of Ohio, even after considering differentials for "reasonableness", substantial unemployment, and the extra costs of foreign procurement. ... Mr. Hoegh is consulting with other agencies and has been briefed by Plymouth, the Canal, and the Army. The Canal people prefer Plymouth's locomotives, and note that the company did much of the engineering which was included in the second bid invitation at no cost to the Canal. Governor Hoegh adds that the small business provisions of EO 10582 were not applied in evaluating the second set of bids, and that Plymouth is a small business. (Admin. Conf.)

QCDM

2. Nicaro

State

(C)

3. US & Soviet People

USIA

[redacted]

... (C)

4. Missiles

Defense

[redacted]

... (S)

HEW

5. **Student Loans.** -- HEW reports that over 124,000 student loans totaling some $54.6 million have been approved under the National Defense Education Act Student Loan Program since it began operations on February 1, 1959. The 1,360 participating colleges and universities have received $60.8 million in Federal Capital Contributions and $265,000 in institutional loans, and they have added $6.5 million of their own funds to bring the total loan fund to $67.5 million. Thus far 927 student borrowers have paid back $226,776 to the fund. (Admin. Conf.)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 758

April 20, 1960

State

1. Philippines

... (C)

HHFA

2. Housing. -- The Housing and Home Finance Agency reports a high degree of public interest in the new program of FHA mortgage insurance for privately-owned nursing homes which was written into the 1959 Housing Act. Mr. Mason notes that this program of particular interest to the elderly is being widely publicized. ... A proposed $50 million direct Government loan program for housing the elderly was reduced to a $5 million pilot program, by an overwhelming House vote. HHFA considers this a welcome development. It has already drafted the procedures for administering the program. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

3. Military Strength. -- The total US military personnel strength of 2,481,363 at the end of third quarter FY 1960 was about 22,900 below last June 30, and 5,700 below last December 31. A comparison of the March figures with those of December shows (in round numbers): the Army at 874,000, down 2,300; the Navy at 612,000, up 1,400; the Marine Corps at 172,000, up 1,100; and the Air Force at 823,500, down 5,900. (U)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 2, 1960

Note to Recipients of Staff Notes No. 757 (Item #1) of
April 19, 1960:

Olivetti Case. -- Further information received from the State Department today indicates that: (1) the Olivetti company had acquired control of 34% of the Underwood stock at the end of February, 1960, and it is now negotiating for about another 36%; and (2) Justice has indefinitely postponed its proposed civil anti-trust action against Olivetti.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 757

April 19, 1960

1. Olivetti Suit. -- Ambassador Zellerbach is disturbed by the pending US suit under the Clayton Act to prevent the Italian Olivetti company from buying controlling shares in the (US) Underwood Company. He expects that regardless of the merits or outcome, the Italian attitude toward the US, and particularly toward US business ventures in Italy, will worsen substantially. The Italians will suspect US companies such as IBM and Remington of using the Government for protection; and companies in other countries may take the suit as a symbol of our attitude toward investment in US industry. State has notified the Embassy that following a meeting between Justice and Olivetti representatives the action (originally planned for April 18) has been delayed for two weeks. (Admin. Conf.)

2. EEC Tobacco Duty. -- Under Secretary Dillon told the French and Italian Foreign Ministers that the proposed 30% EEC tobacco duty would be regarded as symbolic of the adverse impact of the EEC on US markets by our tobacco and farm interests which have traditionally supported liberal trade. While they both agreed to look into it, the French Minister said the tobacco rate is of no interest to France, which has a monopoly, and suggested that the level may have been set to avoid damage to German revenues. ... Meanwhile the Greeks have expressed dismay at our position on the tobacco duty, and say that if successful, it would destroy Greece's principal incentive to join the Common Market. Our Ambassador urged a compromise to Averoff, who ended the talk somewhat less discouraged. ~~(C)~~

3. Hydrofoil (PC(H). -- Construction contracts should be let in about a month for a hydrofoil patrol craft which may lead to new operational concepts in the Navy. It measures about 116 by 41 feet, has a full load displacement of 110 tons, and can cruise 500 miles at its maximum flying speed of 45

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knots, or 2,000 miles at 12 knots. It is expected to use the "grasshopper" technique now employed by helicopters, for ASW searches; and it should far outperform conventional patrol craft. Armament will consist of two twin torpedo tubes, four MK 44 torpedoes and one 50 caliber machine gun. Complement will be one officer and 12 EM. ~~(C)~~

4. POLARIS A1X-19. -- The 35th POLARIS firing on April 18 was the second missile of interim tactical configuration accepting inputs from all major components of the FBM system, which was fired from a ship underway. While launch and first stage operation were successful, there was apparently a malfunction in the second stage's operation after its ignition. ~~(C)~~

5. Dividends. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that corporations issuing public reports paid cash dividends of $1.9 billion in March, about 5% above March 1959. First quarter total payments were $3.3 billion, 7% above first quarter 1959, with advances in nearly every industry group. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

April 18, 1960

From HHFA:

Housing:

Administrator Mason is concerned at the failure of the House Appropriations Committee to grant a request by the HHFA for $600,000 for housing studies in some key areas. It was hoped that these studies would open up new avenues for volume activity by private enterprise in the housing field, and relax pressures for Federal spending. Members of the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees have expressed approval of the recommendation, and Administrator Mason hopes for reconsideration.

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 756

1, 5
(Removed on V. P.'s copy).

April 18, 1960

HHFA

1. Urban Renewal. -- HHFA notes that the steady increase in the proportion of negro citizens living in cities, contrasted to the almost all-white suburbs, presents a problem in urban renewal. To acquaint negro leaders with Federal housing programs, including urban renewal, HHFA will bring together 35 educators from 20-25 negro colleges throughout the nation on April 21 and 22, in the first such meeting ever held. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

2. Missiles

(C)

Defense

3. TRANSIT IB. -- (Ref: SN # 753) The navigation satellite's perigee and apogee have been established at 235 and 475 statute miles respectively. Although a 500 mile circular orbit was desired, this completely satisfactory one is advantageous for geodetic measurements, even though it makes navigational calculations more difficult. The period is 96 minutes, at an inclination of 51.25 degrees. Data is being received on 4 frequencies. Wednesday, a preprogrammed action will retard the spinning which is now making transmission noisy. The satellite's internal temperature is within 2 ~~one-half~~ degrees of that predicted. It should last 16 months and its radio equipment a year. (U)

Defense

4. Satellites

(4. cont.)

Defense (Cont'd)

[redacted]

... (5)

W.H. -- Paarlberg

5. Gross National Product. -- Dr. Paarlberg reports that the first quarter 1960 GNP, which will be announced April 21, was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $498 billion. This record figure is 3% above the previous quarter's $483.5 billion and 6% above a year ago. Business inventories increased the most, by $6 billion. In all likelihood, GNP will advance in this quarter beyond the half-trillion dollar mark. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 755

April 18, 1960

1. Farm Income. -- Prospects for farmers' income in 1960 have improved since last fall. The index of prices received is up 5% since mid-December, and just under a year ago. Farm product prices should equal or slightly exceed 1959, and with average weather cash receipts may be the same; but because of a likely rise in production expenses farmers' realized net income could be slightly under last year's $11 billion. If weather and yields should be better than average, estimates would have to be raised considerably. The nonfarm incomes of farm people may well increase also, and with the farm population still declining, their per capita income from all sources should equal last year's $960. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Income. -- Commerce will announce Monday that personal income in March was up slightly ($.5 billion) over February, for a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $393.5 billion. Wages and salaries were about the same, at an annual rate of $269 billion. A slight rise in Government payrolls was offset by a reduction in private payrolls caused largely by the effect of bad weather on construction. (Admin. Conf.)

3. HEW Trends. -- The Government Printing Office will issue this month, in an initial 8,000 copies, the first annual edition of "Health, Education and Welfare Trends". The publication is based on an HEW document, originally designed for executive use, which HEW was urged to make public. The pamphlet includes data on background social and economic trends, health, education, welfare, and vocational rehabilitation. Among other things, graphs indicate the growth of federal expenditures over the years for social insurance, education, health services and medical facilities, highways, and scientific research and development. For the first time statistics are presented which show that over 3.6 million persons are limited in their activities by chronic conditions. The principal ailments are heart disease and arthritis which account for 30% of the disabilities. (Admin. Conf.)

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SN # 755

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Defense

4. Missiles

5. CBR

... (C)

Defense

... (C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 15, 1960

GI Loans:

The Veterans Administration is announcing today that GI loan activity continued an upswing during March. Applications for home loan guaranty rose 18.7% over February, to 13,601, while appraisal requests for existing units rose 17.1%, to 5,892. The smallest gain, 8.4%, was in VA starts, which were up to 5,173. Requests for appraisal of proposed units were unchanged at 12,868.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 13, 1960

Nuclear Plant for Puerto Rico:

AEC will announce at 1:00 P.M. today that the Maxon Construction Co. of Dayton, Ohio, has been selected to construct the nuclear portion of an $11 million, 16,300 KW demonstration boiling water power plant in Puerto Rico, starting this fall. The Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority will provide the site and the conventional turbogenerating facilities, operate and maintain the reactor on a reimbursable basis, and purchase steam from the Commission. The General Nuclear Engineering Corp. of Dunedin, Florida, is handling nuclear design and the supporting R&D. Completion is scheduled for late 1962.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 754

"all"
(pencilled on V.P. copy)

April 14, 1960

State

1. US-Jordan

... (S)

State

2. CENTO

... (S)

USIA

3. **Africa.** -- VOA recently started a daily, half-hour, program of selected news and features in French, beamed at West and Central Africa where some natives have sufficient education to speak French and have access to radios. The USSR and Czechoslovakia broadcast 20 hours a week in French to these areas, and the Free World broadcasts 76 hours a week. (U)

Defense
(contd.)

4. NATO

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

(4 cont.)

(cont'd. Defense

... (S)

W.H. (Randall)

5. Foreign Economic Policy. (Ref: SN #750) -- Mr. Randall reports that the CFEP today decided (with Commerce and OCDM dissenting) that the policy on state restrictions upon the use of foreign-made materials in the Federal-Aid Highway Program, adopted by the CFEP on April 2, 1959, should not be changed. After the consensus was reached, Secretary Mueller indicated that he hoped to discuss the foreign materials problem with the President because of its domestic political aspects. (Admin. Conf.).

States cannot bar foreign materials by rules any stricter than those of Buy American Act which apply to Fed'l Govt. "C."

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STAFF NOTES NO. 753

2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (pencilled on V.P.'s copy)

April 13, 1960

1. Visitors To Viet-Nam. -- Embassy Saigon asks for help in reducing the number of official US visitors who take the time of busy Vietnamese officials and place a heavy burden on our missions. It suggests informing the Executive departments that the Mansfield Subcommittee report on US aid to Viet-Nam shows that our missions officially extended courtesies to visitors more than 1900 times and performed services for over 1750 persons in 1958-1959. A few visitors represented Congress, many were from business and academic circles; but most were civilian and military personnel of the Executive agencies, many on inspection tours. (Admin. Conf.) State

2. Congo

State

... (C)

3. Cuba

State

... (S)

✓

4. Glen Canyon. (Ref: SSN #1 to SN #689) -- Interior notes that a recent decision by the Comptroller General has cleared the way for the Bureau of Reclamation to award a contract very soon to the Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp. on a bid of $6.392 million for the manufacture of 8 hydraulic turbines for the Glen Canyon powerplant. English Electric, which was second low bidder after evaluation and addition of 6% for bids representing 50% or more foreign equipment, had contested the award. It claimed that Baldwin-Lima's proposal to furnish 42% Belgian equipment made its bid "foreign", and also alleged some technical defects in the bid. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Personal Income. -- Commerce will announce Friday that in 1959, 25% of American families and unattached individuals had incomes between $4,000 and $6,000, over 33% received less than $4,000, and 40% had incomes above $6,000. The most frequent (modal) income was $4,600, and the average (mean) was $6,520, about $250 higher than in 1958 and $300 above 1957. The 1959 advance in average real income per consumer unit was 3%. (From 1948 to 1959 average real income has risen at a rate of 1.75% a year.) (Admin. Conf.)

6. TRANSIT 1B. -- The second navigation satellite was successfully launched this morning from the Atlantic Missile Range by a THOR-ABLE-STAR vehicle. The payload achieved orbit and all satellite telemetry equipment is transmitting on four frequencies, as planned. The primary objective is to verify the Doppler shift technique as a means of precision navigation. A new second stage, the ABLE-STAR, demonstrated for the first time in this launching a capability to start, shut-down and coast for 19 minutes, and re-start to inject the satellite into orbit (the precise parameters of which have not yet been calculated.) (U)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 751

April 9, 1960

1. Samoa. -- Interior plans to announce Sunday that Secretary Seaton will participate in the formal adoption of the first constitution of American Samoa on April 27-28. Some of the legislative authority which now rests fully with the Governor will be granted to the Samoan legislature. (Admin. Conf.)

2. US-Brazil. -- In response to a personal request by President Kubitschek, State announced March 29 that we have assigned two cargo planes and two helicopters to transport food and other relief supplies provided by Brazil to be used in the serious flood disaster in the northeastern part of the country. (U)

3. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in $1.8 million Eximbank credit for American equipment for a sugar mill in Argentina; approval by IMF of a one-year standby arrangement for Venezuela to permit drawings up to $100 million; and an increase of $350,000 in a previously approved DLF loan of $2.4 million for the Tunisian National Railroad. . . . DLF has approved loans totaling $48.4 million for hydroelectric and thermal electric power stations and for an industrial finance corporation in India, and $14.8 million to Yugoslavia for diesel locomotives and equipment. (Admin. Conf.)

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"# 1, & 2 only" — Pencil notes on V. P. copy Carbon No. 1.) ([illegible])

STAFF NOTES NO. 752

April 11, 1960

1. Exports

State

... (C)

2. Austria

State

... (C)

3. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 751

"#1 'only" - Pencil note on V.P. copy - Carbon No. 1)

April 8, 1960

GSA

1. Nicaro. -- In accordance with discussions with State and Mr. Merriam, GSA will soon routinely tell the Cubans that we plan a nickel shipment from Nicaro to the US sometime in the week of April 17 (when a ship is available). The Cuban Government may act to prevent it. (The moratorium granting tax free export of nickel from Nicaro expired March 13, and the last shipment left on that date without interference.) (Admin. Conf.)

Agriculture

2. US-Pakistan. -- Agriculture reports that a PL 480, Title I agreement with Pakistan will be signed soon for 1 million MT of wheat and wheat products, with an export market value of $72.2 million and estimated CCC cost of $114.7 million (ocean transportation included). (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

3. Missiles

... (C)

Defense

4. Missiles

... (S)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 750

April 7, 1960

ICA

1. US-Syria

...(C)

State

2. Africa

...(C)

State

3. US-Mali

...(C)

Commerce

4. **Foreign Economic Policy.** -- Secretary Mueller has requested an early CFEP study of the problems which may arise

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"1, 2, 3, 4." — Pencil note on V.P. copy Carbon No. 1

Commerce (Conf'd)

here from the movement of American industry abroad to take advantage of low foreign wages for production of goods for sale in the US. .... (Ref. SSN #1 to SN #523) Secretary Mueller has asked the CFEP to rescind its consensus of last April (from which Commerce dissented) that the states may not adopt restrictions on foreign materials for the Federal Highway Program more severe than those established under Executive Order No. 10582. A Commerce review indicates that the CFEP action would cause serious administrative problems, and the Secretary is therefore proposing to the CFEP that there be no Federal interference on procurement of material in Federal-aid highway work. CFEP discussion is scheduled for April 14. (Admin. Conf.)

"This may be a hot argument. I hope to ___ Cabinet meeting."

Defense

5. Missiles

... (C)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 749

April 5, 1960

1. US-Rumania

State

... (C)

2. US-Czechoslovakia

State

... (C)

3. USSR-Ethiopia

ICA

... (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

✓

4. Glen Canyon. -- (Ref: SN # 658) The Comptroller General has advised Secretary Seaton that the Government is not liable for about $3 million in wage increases negotiated by Merritt-Chapman and Scott, prime construction contractors, which ended a 6-month strike at Glen Canyon Dam. The Comptroller General held that the contractor sought to obligate the Government for the amount in question to avoid payment of subsistence, which is required of all other union contractors in Arizona. The finding supported the position of the Bureau of Reclamation that the Government is not liable under the contract for escalation caused by subsistence payments. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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STAFF NOTES NO. 748

April 4, 1960

1. Food Irradiation. -- AEC reports that Commissioner Floberg testified on March 31 before the JCAE subcommittee studying Government food irradiation about AEC's new program and the way in which it would complement Army's effort. (Mr. Morse, Director of Army R&D was the other primary witness.) Mr. Floberg defended the aggressiveness and funding of the AEC program against moderate JCAE allegations that it is too conservative. JCAE criticism was not as severe as had been anticipated, but the majority clearly favor an accelerated program under greater AEC leadership. This sentiment may be reflected when the FY 1961 Authorization Bill is reported by the Committee. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Pioneer V. -- USIA reports that the Western European press has hailed the successful space probe as a tremendous technological and scientific feat, equaling if not surpassing any Soviet achievement. Editors generally viewed the event as a major scientific achievement and agreed that the flight shows that although the US lags behind the USSR, it has by no means been eliminated in this breathtaking race. However, many newspapers warned against exaggerated enthusiasm because of the possibility of new Soviet successes. (Admin. Conf.)

3. US-Cuba. -- USIA is studying development of a medium wave radio and/or television broadcasting capability to the Caribbean area. The Agency's daily one-hour shortwave program in Spanish (started March 21), although beamed at Latin America, is designed primarily to reach Cuban and Caribbean audiences. It features objective reporting of US foreign policy developments, and news commentaries and music. ~~(C)~~

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4. Argentine Elections. -- In the March 27 election for half of the Chamber of Deputies, the Frondizi party retained a slim majority, but 78% of the votes were against the Government, reflecting dissatisfaction with his labor and austere economic stabilization programs. The blank (Peronist and communist) vote was far less than expected, greatly reducing the danger of intervention by the military; but the Peoples' Radical Party, bitterly against Frondizi's program, won 56 of the 102 seats contested. ... The Government appears determined to carry on with the IMF-backed program started in December 1958, but it will probably feel pressure to modify its labor and wage policies. The President's party could lose control in the Chamber elections two years hence if popular support is not regained; but the astute Frondizi, confident that economic gains will win him future support, is expected to make only enough concessions to contain excessive public demands and prevent direct military action against him. (C)

5. German Elections. -- Preliminary results of the March 27 Bavarian election appear to State to be of more than usual importance. The Social Democratic Party's (SPD) electing of mayors in Munich and Regensburg by substantial majorities and increasing their normal 30-33% of the vote state-wide to nearly 40% may well affect the national 1961 election. The SPD nationally gained a strong psychological lift (even though local election results cannot be projected to national contests); these successes in the first voting since adoption last November of a new Socialist program replacing "old fashioned" Marxist doctrines with democratic and liberal principles will encourage continuance of the new line and weaken left wing efforts to obstruct it; the prestige of Willy Brandt, who assisted actively in the Munich elections and strongly supports the new SPD line, will increase; and a pattern was set for young, vigorous SPD candidates. ... The Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU) are reported to be shocked. Even though CSU gains over the 1956 communal elections are nearly 2% (despite serious losses in the cities) the Socialist gains of 6-7% are considered disproportionately high. This may lead to: loss of prestige in CDU/CSU party councils for Defense Minister Strauss, who has been working successfully for years to become CSU strong man and dominate the southern wing of Adenauer's party; some

indication to Adenauer that he cannot risk being aloof from local elections and issues as he approaches the national 1961 campaign, and some disposition by him to shake up his political machine; and, quite possibly, provision of another pretext to the Chancellor to insist on an inflexible line in negotiations to avoid adverse effects on the 1961 elections. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 1, 1960

From Commerce:

The Economy. -- Commerce will announce this afternoon that the book value of manufacturing and trade inventories at the end of February is estimated at $91.5 billion, about $5.5 billion above February 1959. Adjusted total business inventories increased $900 million in February. Inventory accumulation this year has been matched by rising sales, and the stock-sales ratio has remained constant. ... Adjusted manufacturing and wholesale sales rose about 1% in February while retail sales were unchanged.

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4/29	call to Amb. Whitney re gift for Princess Margaret
4/28	call from prime Minister Diefenbaker, Canada accepting dinner in Washington, June 3
4/26	call to Loy Henderson re Berlin and Korea
4/17	call to General Gruenther re proposition that he run as VP
4/15	call to Secretary re French reluctance to approve proposed letter to Khrushchev
4/12	re telegram from Harry Guggenheim re contemplation of Under Secretary for Hemispheric Affairs
4/11	with Secretary of State re summit
4/8	Pres. with Sec. Herter re relationships with Canada
4/7	President called General Quesada

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 29, 1960

12:57 The President called Loy Henderson, State

1:00 The President called acw

2:52 The President called Amb. Whitney re gift for ~~Pre~~ / Princess Margaret. The President felt no gift should be sent since no official notification of wedding had come to him; Amb. Whitney thought a gift should be sent (he suggested inscribed photograph - which the President thought was presumptuous). Settlement was made on small wedding ring ash try.

10:27 The President called Jim Rowley.

TELEPHONE CALLS

April 28, 1960

12:33 The President took a call from Prime Minister Diefenbaker of Canada. Diefenbaker said he and Mrs. Diefenbaker would be happy to come to Washington for a dinner the night of June third.

12:45 The President, in bedroom, was called by acw, to say golf game was on.

L;39 The President called acw to ask if he had cars waiting

6:50 The President called acw to be reminded about Mrs. Isabel Cochran, who wants to work for Nixon

8:44 The President called acw to say that I should call Kevin and invite him to go on Russian trip - and could he work on speeches meanwhile.

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 26, 1960

The President first called for Secretary Herter (out of country), Secretary Dillon (out of town), Secretary Merchant (out of country) and after a little explosion and inquiry as to who was acting secretary of state, got Loy Henderson.

The President queried him on statements that Dillon, the Vice President and Herter had made regarding Berlin (to the effect that we would not be forced out). Dillon's statement was the strongest.

They also talked about Korea and Mr. Henderson said flatly that it was untrue that we had connived to force Sygnman Rhee's resignation. We had warned Rhee that this was likely to happen and we did not condemn actions of the students in demonstrations.

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 25, 1960

9:10 Secretary Herter called the President about what transpired at Gettysburg and Camp David with General de Gaulle. see report

4:11 Jim Hagerty called to clear statement in communique.

4:51 The President called Herter.

6:35 The President called George Allen

6:49 The President called Major Eisenhower

6:50 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

6:54 The President called Major Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 23, 1960

8:08	The President called the pantry
9:49	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower
10:56	The President called acw
11:16	The President called acw
11:24	The President called Secretary Dill~~t~~on, but talked to to Secretary Herter
11:26	The President called Mrs. Whitman
7:16	The President called Aksel Nielsen in Denver, talked at 8:35
7:45	The President called the Usher
7:40	The President called acw
8:03	The President called acw

April 24, 1960

8:43	The President called acw
6:36	The President called General Goodpaster
6:39	The President called Dr. Milton Eisenhower
7:00	The President called W. Alton Jones, New York.

TELEPHONE CALLS

April 22, 1960

8:44 a.m.	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
8:46	President called Secretary Herter - Not in - Talked with him 8:47
8:49	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
5:10 p.m.	President called Secretary Herter - He was on phone - no message
7:30	President called General Goodpaster

TELEPHONE CALLS

April 21, 1960

8:15 a.m.	President called Vice President - He was enroute to office - left word -- talked with him 8:29
1:24 p.m.	President called Samuel Goldwyn - Hollywood, Calif.
6:45	President called Vice President Nixon
7:05	President called Usher - Scouten
7:10	President called Secretary Herter

TELEPHONE CALLS

April 21, 1960
Augusta

The President called the Vice Presidnet.

Part of call was about the Summit meeting; if the President left and went to Lisbon and felt he could not return, whether the Vice President could (and should politically) take over.

Also about General Gruenther - whatever it is that they are hatching up.

TELEPHONE CALLS

April 19, 1960

12:16 p.m. The President called Secretary Herter

TELEPHONE CALLS

April 18, 1960

11:58 a.m.	The President called Lord Tedder - Beverly Hills, Calif.
6:30 p.m.	The President called Major Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 17, 1960 - from Augusta

The President called General Gruenther. I have a hunch -- I could not hear conversation -- that it was with regard to proposition that he run as Vice President.

This was hunch at the time, partly confirmed today (4/18/60) when in arranging seating to ride to Stadium tomorrow the President put the Vice President and General Gruenther with him so they could "talk over something."

TELEPHONE CALLS

April 16, 1960

8:50 President called General Gruenther

TELEPHONE CALLS

April 15, 1960

10:40 a.m. President called Secretary Herter - (Miss Stetson talked with Mrs. Whitman)

TELEPHONE CALLS
Apiurl 15, 1960

The President called the Secretary early in the morning. Herter explained that the French were reluctant to approve proposed letter to Khrushchev, the feeling being that, protocol-wise, such a letter should come from de Gaulle as host to the Summit conference. The President finally agreed that he and De Gaulle would talk about it, that perhaps they did have a point, but said that De Gaulle's letter should follow his suggestion and said that it had been approved by the Prsident and Macmillan.

There was discussion of the Diefenbaker ~~info~~ invitation.

After the President called Diefenbaker, he tried to get the Secretary and failed -- I relayed the message to Marian Stilson.

TELEPHONE CALLS

April 14, 1960

7:47 p.m. President called General Gruenther - office and residence
no answer - no message

7:49 President called Vice President Nixon

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 13, 1960

8:58	Major Streiff re sending down additional clubs
12:45	Secretary Herter re Harry Guggenheimer
7:58	Pete Jones

TELEPHONE CALLS

April 12, 1960

8:30 a.m.	President called General Goodpaster
8:55	President called Major Streiff
12:40 p.m.	President called Secretary Herter

TELEPHONE CALLS

April 12, 1960 - Augusta

The President called the Secretary State because of telegram (attached) received from Harry Guggenheim . He inquired whether the Secrtary was having a press conference and what he thought of the idea of announcing, if so, that they were contemplating an Under Secretary for Hemispheric Affairs -- that is, contemplating submitting to the Congress such a reoommendation. Apparently the Secretary hedged (although I know that the President had been in touch with him either by phone or by message some weeks ago about this.)

Anyhow the President said he should discuss the matter with some one in Department and that he, the President, would call back later in morning, around noon, to find out what decision is. The President believes that Stevenson may make some such proposition. If so, and if the Administrations goes along, Republicans will be accused of "Me-tooism." Again.

The President asked finally that some one in the Department call Mr. Guggenheim about this --said he did not want directly to do it.

TELEPHONE CALLS

April 11, 1960

8:55 a.m.	The President called Secretary Herter - enroute to office 9:05 - expected later - left word
8:56	The President called Secretary Anderson
9:40	The President called Congressman Halleck
10:15	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower
10:40	" " " " "

Washington
April 11, 1960

TELEPHONE CALLS

The Secretary of State called the President - I did not hear conversation but judge it was about Summit (Macmillan letter), about leak from Geneva.

The President called Bob Anderson, saying that Gordon Allott had been in to see him about tax on shale oil. The President said offhand he did not see that shale oil should be taxed more heavily than oil from wells; the Secretary said he did not know that it was so and that he agreed. He will look into it and call Gordon Allott.

The President called Charlie Halleck, having just talked to Arthur Flemming about insurance for aged. He reminded Halleck that this was an election year - that he should keep in touch with the congressman closely on this situation. Halleck said his mail was all running against a voluntary plan for such insurance.

telephone calls
April 9, 1960

3:38	General Goodpaster called the President

April 10

9:23	The President tried to get Jim Lemon, said never mind
10:16	The President tried to get acw if in office, not in
11:18	The President tried to get acw if in office, not in
11:22	The President called acw at home - to send telegram to Major Ognibene's parents
12:24	The President called Bill Thomas
12:25	The President called Major Eisenhower
4:59	The President called General Snyder
6:45	Jim Lemon called the President back
7:02	The President called David Eisenhower
9:15	The President called General Heaton
9:16	The President called Mrs. Whitman.

APRIL 8, 1960

The President called Secretary Herter. From somewhere he had heard that our relationships with Canada were deteriorating. This he said he could not undersand, and suggested inviting Prime Minister Diefenbaker down to Washington, with his wife, some time before the Summit meeting. The President would give him a dinner (but not go to one in return). Herter will try to find date and take it up with our Ambassador in Ottawa.

Herter is sending over statement and communique on the visit of the President of Colombia.

TELEPHONE CALLS

April 7,

10:35 The President called General Quesada - see report

5:26 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower re Defiance Choir singing at the White House tomorrow.

5:55 General Goodpaster called the President

DIARY
TELEPHONE CALLS
April 7, 1960

Yesterday J. Willard Marriott came to see the President to say he would like Hot Shoppes considered for the new Dulles Airport.

Today the President called General Quesada and said there was one thing he wanted to mention and at the same time he wanted to make clear he was not "lobbying" for a friend of his. He said Mr. Marriott wanted to see General Quesada about it. All the President had said was that he knew General Quesada listened to reasonable people.

The President added that while he had had a little interest in Hot Shoppes, he had gotten rid of it and he did not have a nickel's worth of interest in what General Quesada did -- he did not even want to know.

At the President's direction I called Mr. Marriott and said "General Quesada will be glad to see you." No more. acw

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 6, 1960

12:15 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower re having Tedders for lunch but not taking them to second floor

3:21 The President called General Walter B. Smkth to ask him certain questions about Germany surrender. General Smith did not know answers but referred the President to Lt. Col. Ruth Briggs at the Pentagon, who he says has all the old war records

5:32 The President called Secretary Herter. He said he would be glad to take the President of Colombia up to Camp David and Gettysburg but he did not, repeat not, want a lot of State Department people included. He said if Herter wanted to come, okay, but nobody else. He emphasized that these South Americans think it is so important that they be treated on friendly, family basis.

APRIL 5, 1960

4:05 The President called Dr. Milton to see how he was feeling

4:52 The President called John Eisenhower

6:40 The President called John Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 4, 1960

3:57	The President called the Attorney General to ask if there was any law prohibiting a farm organization similar to a labor organization. Answer: None.
5:47	The President called General Snyder

TELEPHONE CALLS

April 2, 1960

1:30 The President called Captain Aurand

2:36 The President called acw

2:54 The President called acw

3:33 The President called acw

7:40 The President tried to get George Allen, he was in Las Vegas. Call cancelled.

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 1, 1960

5:35 The President called acw

6:07 The President called acw

6:09 acw called the President -- all this about weekend plans

6:35 General Thomas White was called by the President but the Presidennt cahcelled when he found that General White was out of the country

6:37 The President called Dr. Milton

7:05 The President called Mr. Hagerty

TELEPHONE CALLS
APRIL, 1960

12:42	The President called acw
12:45	The President called Walter Tkach
1:20	The President called acw
7:05	The President called Chief West

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~~1. Memorandum,~~	~~DDE to Herter (2 pp)~~ opened RR81-4. JB, 12/5/90	~~4/23/60~~	~~C*~~

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Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

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April 29, 1960.

Dear Dick:

Attached to this note are the names and addresses of the three women of whom I spoke to you this morning. I think a brief note of encouragement to each, signed by you, would give them a lift that would keep them working forever in the cause of good Republicanism. As a rough suggestion, you might say something like this:

> "The President has told me about your interest in working, through the Republican Party, for good government in Southern California (in the case of (Mrs. Intemann, of course, in New York) and in the nation. It is inspiring to receive such a voluntary expression of your desire to fulfill the highest responsibility of citizenship. If there is anything which my own staff could do to provide you any details or information that you would consider helpful, please don't hesitate to communicate with my office.
>
> "Possibly an opportunity may arise where I can express my thanks in more personal fashion.
>
> "With best wishes,
>
> Sincerely",

I repeat, this is merely a suggestion!

As ever,

The Honorable Richard M. Nixon,
The Vice President.

Mrs. Norris W. Cochran
5130 Hallwood Drive
Riverside, California

Miss Eleanor Hall
c/o Mrs. Cochran

Mrs. Eugenie Intemann
37 Washington Square
New York, New York

April 27, 1960

Dear Mr. Finan:

The President gave me a little information regarding his service with the 19th Infantry that I thought might be of interest to you and the members of the 19th Infantry Association.

He joined the 19th Infantry in September, 1915. The regiment was then under Millard F. Waltz. He was assigned to F Company which was commanded by Captain George Helms.

Shortly after the United States became involved in World War I -- April 6, 1917 -- new organizations were formed by splitting up old ones. At that time the President was transferred from the 19th Infantry to the 57th Infantry.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Ann C. Whitman
Personal Secretary
to The President

Mr. Jack J. Finan
Secretary-Treasurer
19th Infantry Association
Post Office Box 10546
Raleigh, North Carolina

mg

April 26, 1960.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Karl:

Thank you for your letter of the fifteenth.

While of course South Dakota will be a tremendously important state in the coming election, I believe that after the nominations, my part in the campaign should be very limited. Indeed, I have a very strong question in my mind as to the wisdom of any President appearing in the role of mentor or sponsor of the individual he hopes to be his successor.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Karl Mundt,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

April 26, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR JIM HAGERTY

Please give me a few simple statistics with which I could answer questions tomorrow regarding pay increases. For example, I need to know the increase in the cost of living over the past seven years, increase in direct pay, increase in fringe benefits, and so on.

I should also like to have a very short statement giving credit to the Republican group regarding passage of the civil rights bill.

D.D.E.

April 26, 1960.

Dear Senator Fulbright:

I got a big lift from the news you gave me at the Alphand dinner last evening about the action of your Committee on the mutual security authorization. It is a great satisfaction to me that we see eye to eye on this subject, and I assure you that I shall do all I can to support the statesmanlike action of the Committee.

With personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable J. W. Fulbright,
The United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

April 26, 1960.

Dear Madame Alphand:

I want once again to thank you and the Ambassador for the warm hospitality you extended to Mrs. Eisenhower and me at the French Embassy last evening. The occasion was a most enjoyable one. While I realize that President and Madame de Gaulle were in the positions of host and hostess for the dinner, I am aware of the fact that you and the Ambassador were responsible primarily for the success of the affair.

Both of us were particularly delighted that we had -- for the first time since we have lived in the White House -- the opportunity to enjoy, on your terrace, the beauty of Washington under the stars.

With gratitude for your thoughtful courtesies,

Sincerely,

Madame Herve Alphand,
2221 Kalorama Road, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

April 25, 1960.

Dear Ed:

I am astonished at your clairvoyant qualifications. Why won't you share your information with others? Or maybe you just read columnists.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Edgar N. Eisenhower,
Puget Sound Bank Building,
Tacoma, Washington.

E. N. EISENHOWER
ATTORNEY AT LAW
PUGET SOUND BANK BUILDING
TACOMA, WASHINGTON

April 20, 1960

Dear Dwight:

There are signs that we are getting ready to ditch West Berlin. If we do, we are not entitled to survive as a nation.

I don't see how anybody can trust the biggest murderer in all history.

I would rather die fighting than to become a government slave which is what would happen to us if Russia takes over.

Cordially yours,

ED

ENE:efa

The White House
Washington, D. C

April 23, 1960

PERSONAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

I am interested in two subjects affecting our foreign operations that have come to my attention:

1. Ambassador Byroade told me of his conversations with Secretary Dillon regarding the need for better technical people in the field who gather the information for contracts for the construction of dams, roads, buildings, and so forth and so forth, under the aegis of ICA. He thinks that this contracting is done from the central office on the basis of inadequate information. The result is that facilities constructed are often not those that are desired by the country and in the case of raads, badly located. Moreover, he believes that if we could have better supervision in the field, we could eliminate criticism of peculation and waste. He advocates the use of Army engineers -- and I must say the idea has some appeal.

2. My second point concerns an article in the paper this morning, in which Governor Rockefeller (supposedly a Republican supporter) is advocating a "bold new program" for the United States in its leadership of the free world. The article was not a detailed one, but by inference I gather he was talking about a new type of ICA operation.

I should like for you or Dillon to have a talk with him to see what he has in mind. It is easy to say the words

PERSONAL

PERSONAL

"bold" and "new" -- but this means nothing unless he has got a practical program that has escaped our attention. I assume he knows we have been trying to secure the cooperation of other industrial countries in the free world and that we have done everything possible to stir up greater cooperation and public interest in these necessary operations. However, it would be interesting to know just what he is insinuating.

D.D.E.

PERSONAL

Augusta
April 21, 1960

Dear Bob:

Attached is a letter from a Mr. Nielsen, in Omaha, which was forwarded to me by a personal friend.

All of these people can't be wrong. No further communication need to be sent to Mr. Nielsen, but his letter does provide some information that might be valuable to your experts.

I am leaving here this afternoon for Washington -- sadly.

Excise
Tax on
musical
instrument

As ever,

The Honorable Robert B. Anderson,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D.C.

Augusta,
April 21, 1960.

Dear Barbie:

This came in a letter that was forwarded to me by your mother. Apparently the writer knew of her address and sent it through her in order that I would get it personally. The man's name is Nielsen and he lives in Omaha, Nebraska. The reason I send it along is because it has some very splendid observations about the value of music, both in the home and in the school.

John and I are having a wonderful time, but are leaving this afternoon.

Much love to you and the children.

Devotedly,

Mrs. John S. D. Eisenhower
Rural Route #2
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Augusta,
April 20, 1960.

Dear George:

One of my greatest problems these days is how to answer suggestions such as yours that I appear before the kick-off dinner, next February, for the fund-raising campaign for Agnes Scott College. Before I go into any lengthy explanation, let me assure you that I am appreciative of your cordial invitation.

But I have, at this time, no specific plans beyond January twentieth of next year, nor do I have sufficient opportunity to give any real thought to what I shall want then to do. Actually, I think the prospect of being footloose (for the first time in fifty years) so intrigues me that I do not want to make any definite commitments.

As I told you, I might take a long trip or I might go to the West Coast. Equal possibilities are Gettysburg or coming down here, if the weather is sufficiently good. Under the circumstances, and realizing full well that plans for an undertaking such as you have in mind must be formulated far in advance, I can only suggest that you look elsewhere for a major speaker for the event. However, I think it likely that if I am here at the Club and if you might want me to put in a mere appearance at the dinner, I would, at that time, make every effort to comply with your request.

I realize that this reply is totally unsatisfactory, but I doubt that even six months from now I could be any more definite. I am confident, however, that you understand both my mood and my dilemma.

Again, my thanks for the invitation.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. George W. Woodruff,
251 Trust Company of Georgia Building,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Augusta
April 19, 1960

Dear Chris:

Maury Stans has received a long letter from an American anthropologist who works in the Congo. It is so obviously sincere and evidences such penetrating knowledge of the Congolese that I think you also will find it interesting and will want to have a study made.

I should like to talk to you about this at your convenience.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

April 13, 1960.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Ruth Ann:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter. I am delighted to send you a personal reply, although I must request that you not publish it, as you suggest, in your school paper.

The question of whether we are "ahead" or "behind" the Russian government is one, of course, that engages the attention of a great number of people. It is a popular -- and an easy -- topic of conversation. Certainly it is evident that currently the Russians have greater power in their space engines, for instance, than have we; it is just as evident that in other areas we have demonstrated our own scientific superiority. But as to the basic question respecting our military strength, I assure you that it is not only adequate, but is deeply respected by the Soviets.

You ask whether there will be another World War. I can only repeat what I have said so many times; a war on a global basis, using the awesome weapons of which many countries are now capable, would, we all know, result in the annihilation of great portions of the earth. I am sure Mr. Khrushchev is as anxious as am I, and as are the leaders of other nations, to avoid such an unthinkable catastrophe. My own unshakeable belief is that under these conditions our greatest danger is not military attack but exposure, throughout the free world, to Communist subversion and penetration.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

I recognize the concern that you and your classmates have about these great issues; I hope you all appreciate the overwhelming advantage you have of living in freedom in a country where the individual's deeply held faith is paramount, as opposed to the atheistic doctrines of the Soviets. Moreover, I venture to suggest that your main job at the moment is to equip yourself, by education and all other possible means, to be an informed citizen of tomorrow; in so doing you and all the young people like you will be our country's greatest asset in making progress toward a durable peace in freedom.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Ruth Ann Couto,
435 Old Bedford Road,
North Westport,
Massachusetts.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

485 Old Bedford Road
North Westport, Massachusetts
March 27, 1960

The Dwight D. [illegible] Library

Dear Mr. President:

I hope this letter finds you and our First Lady in the best of health.

I should like to introduce myself. My name is Ruth Ann Couto, I am 13 years old, I am in 8th grade at Westport Junior High School. In this letter I should like to ask you three questions, two of which are very important to me.

The first is that much disputed question of our relationship in strength to Russia. Oh! I know that almost everyday you can find someone telling you that we are either far ahead of Russia or far behind. If you feel for certain reasons you cannot answer this will you please try and answer the next.

This is I think is the most important to me. In your opinion do you think that some day there will be a World War III? If so under what circumstances will it occur? I think that in asking you this question it is only fair that I give you my opinion.

I am assuming that if we have this war it will be with Russia. I have no personal hatred for Mr. Krushchev but I think of him as a person. Any person, when given the choice, will choose to live rather than to die. This is the basis for my opinion on this matter. You see, Mr. Krushchev knows he could drop a bomb on the United States after a time. But, he also knows that before the United States would be totally destroyed that Russia would be well on her way too. He would probably be one of the main targets and would be one of the first casualties.

Even if you are the bravest man in this world, life will still be too good to loose so easily.

Mr. President, if you do find it in your kind heart to answer me, I'm sure that not only me but my other classmates would be glad to know that Krushchev isn't the only one who answers fan mail

COPY

COPY

If you do answer this, you won't mind if we print the answer in our school newspaper, will you?

I hope I haven't taken up too much of your valuable time.

Thank you very much!

Yours sincerely,

s/Ruth Ann Couto

COPY

Augusta,
April 12, 1960.

PERSONAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

George Champion told me last evening that within a few days he is to have an appointment with you, during which he hopes to give you the impressions he formed in the course of his trip through Asian countries. He is particularly anxious that we invite the Prime Minister of Malaya for a visit. As you know, visits from Prime Ministers normally cause me very little trouble, so if you should want to make such a gesture I would have no objection.

Incidentally, did you suggest anything to Diefenbaker about the possibility of a visit to Washington between the Summit and my trip to Russia and Japan?

D. D. E.

PERSONAL

April 5, 1960.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mrs. Conger:

For a number of years I have been studying different aspects of the so-called farm problems of our country, trying to determine upon the proper and most useful function of government in connection therewith.

Your personal story, which I read and re-read last evening, seems to me to describe in better fashion than I have seen elsewhere some of the specific difficulties and frustrations of the commercial farmer. My own farm is a specialized one and quite small. Worse than this, I get no time to learn about it from firsthand observation. But in your story I felt I was getting, from one experienced farmer, a clear account of your operations.

I am quite sure that you are aware of the various facets of the agricultural dilemma; for example, the difficulties the government has in disposing of our surpluses to other countries without disturbing international markets, building up the size of surpluses in spite of "conservation reserves", different types of restrictions and every kind of disposal plan that makes any sense whatsoever.

Your own problem deals, of course, with dairying. Concerning it, I hope you will permit me to ask a few questions. If my questions appear naive, please remember that I have had no experience with a dairy cow of any kind since boyhood days when I had the chore of milking two cows twice a day.

At one point in the article you suggest that the farmer might break the "cost-price squeeze" if he were allowed to organize, somewhat in the manner of labor unions. What is the specific

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

reason you cannot do so? I know of no law that would prohibit the practice.

At another point you said that milk had gone from 11 cents a quart in 1952 to 8.1 cents a quart in 1959. I assume this was the price received from the wholesaler. Is this descending trend local or general for your region?

Governmental statistics show that, during the period 1952-59, middleman prices rose 2.7 per quart. They show further that in the United States, as a whole, dealers paid 12.4 cents a quart in 1952, as compared to 11.6 a quart in 1959. This appears to mean that in your locality the decline has been more than the average. Only the Middle Atlantic States have shown a slight improvement in the prices paid by dealers to farmers during these particular years.

To what particular factor do you attribute the unusual loss in your own area? Is local production too high? Is per capital consumption in your market decreasing? Is less milk being used for butter, ice cream and the like? Has the middleman's spread gone up, in your case, more than the national average of 2.7 cents?

We know that farmers, except for the fortunate, many of whom are the big operators with a high degree of mechanization, have obviously been failing to share in the average increases in the nation's prosperity. For seven long years I have pondered this problem and every recommendation that I have been able to obtain from responsible parties. Every suggested cure seems to bring additional problems in its wake.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

In this connection, one of the nation's most acute problems involves wheat. Not only do we have more than three and a half billion dollars invested in wheat now in storage, but its storage and maintenance costs are getting most burdensome. But it is seemingly impossible to get any general agreement, among wheat farmers themselves, as to what measures are needed both to bring up net farm income in the wheat area and at the same time bring adverse factors under such control as will permit a maximum of freedom of action to the farmer and tend to reduce our tremendous Federal expenditures. This particular question seems relatively simple as compared to the one outlined in your own case. Yet I repeat that even for this one it seems impossible to reach any agreement as to what is the appropriate function of government or what measures would begin gradually to attain the objectives just mentioned.

By no means do I want to ask you to give me any long reply. What I am really asking is -- do you have any specific suggestions that you believe would be reasonable, practicable and which would, in the long run, tend to reduce rather than increase the Federal government's control over the farmer?

I assure you that I found your article interesting. I have marked this letter "Personal and Confidential" because I merely seek a little information and a glimmer of light.

With best wishes -- and better milk prices!

Sincerely,

Mrs. Carl Conger,
Iola,
Kansas.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Granddad and Grandmother Eisenhower

deeply regret

that they are unable to accept
the kind invitation of

John, Barbara
David, Anne, Susie and Mary

for dinner

at

Pitzer School
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
April 17, 1960

April 4, 1960.

Dear Susie:

I have heard that you are the one who made up the very attractive invitation in which the entire family invited Mimi and me to Easter Dinner. As your father will tell you, Mimi and I have been planning for a long time to leave for Georgia on April 11th, and to stay there until about April 20th or 21st. For this reason we shall miss the dinner -- and I cannot tell you how sorry we are. I think it would be very nice if the entire family would come to Augusta for the weekend and have Easter Dinner with us down there!

Both of us congratulate you on the attractiveness of your invitation. I hope that your teacher gave you "A" in writing because it looks to me to be almost perfect.

Mimi and I send our love to you and all the family. We hope you will tell all of them how much we appreciated your nice invitation.

Affectionately,

Miss Susan Elaine Eisenhower,
Gettysburg,
Pennsylvania.

April 4, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Nancy:

Your letter raises questions that go to the very depth of human nature and behavior; these are matters with which philosophers have wrestled throughout history and they are certainly ones that we are forced to ponder deeply as we read our Bibles.

With the basic theme of your message -- that both America's conscience and her own best interests require us to use our skills and our resources in helping the underdeveloped nations, I am in full agreement. Moreover, I believe that each of us should strive to do his or her part in helping America to remember and follow moral laws.

But there is one statement you make that I cannot accept as completely accurate. You say, "If our faith in God is so slight that we must build huge defenses around us, we are going to deteriorate ...".

All of us were created as creatures capable of independent decision. By this I mean that, while we should seek Divine Guidance, we cannot abandon our own responsibilities in a world of turmoil. I believe there is no mutual antagonism between a nation's faith in God and her determination to defend herself against attack particularly when she has been, over many years, the target of bitter attacks from an aetheistic ideology, often threatening in their tone. I cannot agree that defenselessness is a virtue. I think that somewhere in St. Luke you will find a passage, admittedly taken out of context, which goes something like this, "When a strong man, armed, keepeth his palace, his goods are in peace."

PERSONAL

PERSONAL

In such an observation there is no thought of aggressive or selfish intent -- only self-protection.

In my own conviction, the purpose for which arms are developed is the determining factor as to whether their possession is good or evil. If we are dedicated to peace, if we make no threats against anyone else, if we refuse to attempt domination of others economically, politically or militarily, then I cannot see how we are, through possessing defensive armaments, guilty of violating moral law.

Of course every right-thinking person deplores the need for pouring into sterile mechanisms of war so much of our labor, skills and material resources. For this reason it is one of the principal duties of government to see that our defensive machinery is never more elaborate or extensive than is required. But I think we would be guilty of refusing to carry out our own responsibilities in this troubled world if we completely neglected the defenses of ourselves and other friendly nations who, like ourselves, are dedicated to freedom and human dignity.

Finally, I do applaud your conviction that all of us should unite in the fight for literacy, freedom and equality before the law.

This reply is hastily written and is not intended to go to the very bottom of the questions you raise. I merely wanted to tell you promptly how I felt about your very nice and thoughtful letter.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Miss Nancy Bierce,
277 Maple Street,
Englewood, New Jersey.

277 Maple Street
Englewood, N.J.
April 2, 1960

Mr. Dwight D. Eisenhower
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Eisenhower,

I am a student, a sophomore, at an independent school here in Englewood. Several questions have risen in my mind from my school and church discussions (I am a Presbyterian) which I should like to ask you.

Jesus said, "For whosoever shall save his life shall lose it, but whosoever would lose his life for my sake shall find eternal life." All through the annals of history great nations have fallen because they have put their will above God's, they became egotistical and forgot the needs of those around them. We must be able and willing of mind to give up our identity as the richest nation with the highest standard of living, etcetera and by doing this we will have made a large step toward the Messianic Age both in our hearts and minds and in our daily actions. Therefore, why is our defense so large and our aid so small? (I am not saying that you havenot tried to increase the foreign aid bill but I want to know your sentiments about this problem.) If our faith in God is so slight that we must builds huge defensew around us, we are going to deteriorate and become one of a continual line of lost nations, remembered only for their faults. We must become aware and concerned for God's will and the needs of those around us. We need an event, a crisis, to unite us in our fight for literacy, freedom,andequality in all the world.

We here at Dwight School are trying to wake up Englewood by setting or hoping to have set an example for honor in our honor system and student government and an example for aiding others in our service organization. This fight must be a personal one enacted in our daily lives.

Thank you for your time and effort,
From an admirer of a truly humble man, sincerely,

Miss Nancy Bierce
277 Maple Street
Englewood, N.J.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1960

7:50 A.M.	The President arrived at the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:10 - 8:14	Hon. Homer Gruenther
8:23 - 8:30	Hon. James C. Hagerty
8:30 - 8:35	Mr. Robert B. Burgess, Director, Bureau of the Census Mr. Louis J. Alexis, Washington District Supervisor, Bureau of the Census (This was the official census-taking at The White House) PICTURES TAKEN
9:00 - 9:42	OFF THE RECORD MEETING with the President in the Cabinet Room (arranged by Hon. Gordon Gray) Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. James H. Douglas Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Admiral Arleigh Burke General Lyman L. Lemnitzer General Curtis LeMay General David M. Shoup Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Gordon Gray Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower Mr. James S. Lay Rear Admiral Paul Blackburn, Department of Defense Captain C. D. Fonvielle, Department of Defense Yeoman First Class Jack Fresh, Department of Defense
10:00 - 11:20	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. James H. Douglas

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1960 (continued):

(Continuation of attendance at NSC Meeting):

Hon. Leo A. Hoegh
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. John A. McCone
Hon. Frederick Mueller
Admiral Arleigh Burke
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. Abbott Washburn
Hon. Clarence B. Randall
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. Karl C. Harr, Jr.
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Gerard C. Smith
Major John Eisenhower
Mr. Robert H. B. Wade, Department of Defense
Mr. Charles Haskins
Mr. James S. Lay, Jr.
Mr. Marion W. Boggs
Mr. Howard Furnas
Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky

10:55 - 11:00 The President left the NSC Meeting and saw:

Dr. Keith Glennan
Dr. Morris Tepper
Dr. Abe Silverstein
Dr. Hugh Dryden
Mr. Richard E. Horner

11:30 - 11:36 Hon. James C. Hagerty

11:50 - 12:00 H. E. Dr. Carlos Sanz de Santamaria, newly-appointed Ambassador of Colombia (to present credentials)
Hon. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr., Chief of Protocol, Department of State

12:00 - 12:09 P.M. Hon. Wilton B. Persons

12:00 - 12:18 Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

12:00 - 12:12 Hon. Jack Z. Anderson

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1960 (continued):

12:00 - 12:16 P.M.	Hon. David W. Kendall
12:16 - 12:32	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:32	The President went to the Mansion.
2:20	The President returned to the office, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower.
2:24 - 2:28	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:45 - 3:00	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:00 - 3:57	Dr. Malcolm Moos
3:59	The President went to the South Grounds of the White House to practice on the putting green.
4:55	The President returned to his office.
5:02 - 5:10	Dr. Malcolm Moos
5:10 - 5:20	Dr. T. Keith Glennan Hon. James C. Hagerty (Dr. Glennan brought in the photographs taken by the Weather Satellite -- correspondents and photographers came in to cover this)
5:30	The President went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1960

7:50 A.M.	The President arrived in his office.
8:05 - 8:35	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:11	The President departed the White House to motor to Burning Tree Club
9:35	The President arrived at Burning Tree Club
9:44 - 9:52	The President was on the practice green at the club.
9:54 - 12:07 P.M.	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. James Lemon
12:32	The President departed Burning Tree Club to motor to the White House.
12:52	The President arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, APRIL 3, 1960

8:52 A.M.	The President departed the White House to motor to the National Presbyterian Church.
8:56	The President arrived at the church.
9:00 - 10:00	The President participated in Sunday morning Service.
10:04	The President departed the church.
10:08	The President returned to the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1960

7:55 A.M. The President arrived at the office, accompanied
by Colonel Robert L. Schulz

7:57 - 8:12 Hon. David W. Kendall

8:25 - 9:05 Hon. James C. Hagerty

10:00 - 10:20 Congressman Frank J. Becker of New York
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Brig. General Addrew J. Goodpaster (joined at 10:10)

12:29 - 10:30 Hon. David W. Kendall

10:30 - 10:49 Senator Gordon Allott of Colorado
Hon. David W. Kendall
Hon. Edward McCabe
PICTURE TAKEN

10:47 - 10:59 Hon. Bryce Harlow

10:59 - 11:32 The President met with the following of the
Export Expansion Committee:

Hon. Frederick H. Mueller, Secretary of Commerce
Hon. Philip A. Ray, Under Secretary of Commerce
Hon. Thos. C. Mann, Assistant Secretary of
State for Economic Affairs
Mr. Leonard F. McCollum of Houston, Texas,
President, Continental Oil Company, Chairman
Mr. Rudolph F. Bannow, President,
National Association of Manufacturers
Mr. Donald K. David, Vice Chairman,
Ford Foundation
Mr. Morchead Pattersons, Chairman,
American Machine and Foundry Company

Hon. David W. Kendall went in with the group
and PICTURES WERE TAKEN

11:32 - 12:01 P.M. The President received Nicholas Beck of Hollywood,
California, the 1960 Boy of the Year.

(See next page for those who accompanied him)

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1960 (continued):

(Those who accompanied the 1960 Boy of the Year):

Mr. Albert L. Cole, President,
Boys' Clubs of America
Mr. John M. Gleason, National Director,
Boys' Clubs of America
Mr. A. J. Eyraud, President,
Boys' Club of Hollywood, California
Mr. B. F. Lawley, Jr., Executive Director,
Boys' Club of Hollywood
Mr. W. E. Hall, Honorary President,
Boys' Clubs of America
Mr. Ed. Stapleton, Director of Public Information,
Boys' Clubs of America
Mr. Kenneth D. Weaver, Director, Organization
Relations, Boys' Cbubs of America
Mr. Shane MacCarthy, President's Council on
Youth Fitness
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

PICTURE TAKEN

12:01 - 12:25	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
1:10	The President went to the Mansion.
2:30	The President returned to the office.
2:40 - 2:41	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:50 - 3:28	Hon. William P. Rogers, The Attorney General
3:28 - 3:30	Mr. William J. Hopkins
4:00	The President went to the South Grounds of the White House to practice on the putting green.
5:25	The President returned to his office.
5:40	The President went to the Mansion.
7:10	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House to motor to the Uline Arean for the Jumbo Jamboree given by the National Women's Conference of the Republican Party.

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1960 (continued):

7:20 P.M.	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower arrived at Ulina Arena and were met by: Hon. Thruston Morton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee Mrs. Thruston Morton Mrs. Clare B. Williams, Assistant Chairman, Republican National Committee The Vice President and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon
7:25	The President and the First Lady entered Uline Arena and were escorted by the above-named group to their seats in first row, directly in front of the stage, as the Sammy Kaye Orchestra played Ruffles and Flourishes and "Hail To The Chief." Following this, Chairman Morton made a brief welcome address to the audience before a program of entertainment was offered by Sammy Kaye, as Master of Ceremonies, Sam Levenson, Roberta Peters and Mahalia Jackson.
9:19 - 9:30	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT
9:46	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Uline Arena to motor to the White House.
9:55	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower returned to the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1960

7:53 A.M.	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz
8:05 - 8:10	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:20 - 8:24	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gerald D. Morgan
8:25 - 8:30	Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:30 - 10:55	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Senator Everett M. Dirksen Senator Leverett Saltonstall Senator Tom Kuchel Cong. Charles Halleck Cong. John W. Byrnes Cong. Leslie Arends Cong. Leo Allen Cong. Charles B. Hoeven Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier Mr. Elmer Staats Mr. Sam Hughes Hon. Fred Scribner Hon. Arthur A. Flemming Mr. Robert Forsythe, Assistant Secretary, HEW Senator Milton R. Young Senator Thruston B. Morton Hon. True Morse Hon. William P. Rogers Mr. Marvin McLain, Assistant to Secretary Benson Hon. Gerald D. Morgan Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Jack Z. Anderson Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Clyde Wheeler Hon. Earle Chesney Hon. Homer Gruenther Hon. David W. Kendall Hon. Don Paarlberg Mr. Roemer McPhee Mr. Arthur Minnich Hon. Robert E. Merriam Mrs. Anne Wheaton
10:55 - 10:58	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:07 - 11:25	Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Frederick Mueller Hon. Gerald D. Morgan
11:25 - 11:30	Hon. Robert E. Merriam
11:31 - 11:35	Major John Eisenhower

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1960 (continued):

11:44 A.M.	The President, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower and Captain Evan P. Aurand, departed the White House to motor to MATS Terminal
11:55	The President arrived at MATS Terminal and was greeted by Secretary Herter and General Lyman L. Lemnitzer
12:00 N	H.E. Dr. Alberto Lleras, President of the Republic of Colombia and Mrs. Lleras arrived aboard a U.S. Air Force plane
12:03 P.M.	President and Mrs. Lleras descended ramp from the plane and were greeted by the President and then by Secretary of State and Mrs. Herter. They were then introduced along the official reception line by Mr. Clement Conger, Deputy Chief of Protocol, Department of State. In the interim, the President was introduced to members of the Colombian party who accompanied President Lleras. Following the introductions, the President and President Lleras proceeded to the reviewing stand. After honors were rendered and the Honor Guard inspected, welcoming speeches were made by Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin, President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the President.
12:20	The President and President Lleras departed MATS Terminal for the President's Guest House.
12:58	Arrived at the President's Guest House.
1:00	The President returned to the White House and went directly to the Mansion.
2:40	The President returned to his office.
2:42 - 3:48	Hon. Christian A. Herter Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:48 - 3:55	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:55 - 4:00	Colonel Robert L. Schulz

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1960 (continued):

4:00 - 4:04 P.M.	Hon. David W. Kendall
4:30	The President went to the Swimming Pool.
4:43	The President went to the Mansion.
8:00	The President and Mrs. Eisehower gave a State Dinner for the President of Colombia and Mrs. Lleras. The following attended:

H.E. The Ambassador of Colombia and Mrs. Sanz de Santamaria
H.E. The Minister of Agriculture of Colombia, Senor Don Gilberto Arango
H.E. The Minister of Public Works of Colombia, Senor Don Virgilio Barco
H.E. Senor Don Jorge Franco, Chief of the Department of Planning and Technical Services
The Hon. Senor Don Victor Julio Silva, President of the Colombian Federation of Workers
The Hon. Senor Don Antonio Diaz, President of the Union of Colombian Workers
The Hon. and Mrs. Jose Camacho, Minister, Embassy of Colombia
Colonel Alberto Hauzeur, Military Aide to President Lleras
Major Raul A. Paredes, Air Aide to President Lleras
The Vice President and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon
The Secretary of State and Mrs. Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of Defense and Mrs. Thomas Gates, Jr.
The Attorney General and Mrs. William P. Rogers
Senator and Mrs. Everett M. Dirksen
Cong. and Mrs. Leslie C. Arends
Cong. and Mrs. Carl Albert
Hon. and Mrs. C. Douglas Dillon
The Chairman, Organization of American States Vicente Sanchez Gavito and Mrs. Gavito
U.S. Ambassador to Colombia and Mrs. Dempster McIntosh
Hon. and Mrs. Roy R. Rubottom, Jr.
Hon. and Mrs. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr.
General and Mrs. David M. Shoup
General and Mrs. J. Lawton Collines
General and Mrs. Willis D. Crittenberger

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1960 (continued):

(Continuation of guest list for State Dinner for President of Colombia and Mrs. Lleras):

Hon. and Mrs. Eugene Black
Hon. and Mrs. Samuel C. Waugh
Hon. and Mrs. John C. Wiley
Major General and Mrs. Charles K. Gailey, Jr.
Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harold M. Briggs
Miss Margaret J. Abell
Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle Barton
Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Beard
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Becker
Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Bernstein
Mr. and Mrs. J. Peter Grace
Mr. and Mrs. David M. Keiser
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Leone
Dr. and Mrs. Carl A. McLaughlin of Denver, Colorado
Mr. and Mrs. George Meany
Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Meyer
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Parker
Mrs. Eileen Pickering
Mrs. Mary G. Roebling
Mr. and Mrs. Saul Rosenstein
Mr. and Mrs. Carl L. Shipley
Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Simpson
Mr. and Mrs. Marty Snyder
Mr. and Mrs. Juan T. Trippe
Mr. and Mrs. Sergiu F. Victor

Following the dinner, The New York Philharmonic, conducted by Mr. Leonard Bernstein, entertained.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1960

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office with Colonel Robert L. Schulz.	
8:25 - 8:30	Major John Eisenhower	
8:30 - 8:32	Hon. Gerald Morgan	
8:32 - 8:35	Mr. William Hopkins	
8:35 - 8:47	General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Bryce Harlow	
8:47 - 8:56	(Gen. Edwin Clark)	OFF THE RECORD
8:56 - 8:58	Hon. David Kendall	
8:58 - 9:24	(Mrs. Emma Michie) (Mrs. Eric Gebsen) (Hon. David Kendall)	OFF THE RECORD
9:24 - 9:29	Hon. Gordon Gray General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
9:29 - 10:15	Hon. Thomas Gates General Nathan Twining Hon. James H. Douglas Hon. Franklin B. Lincoln, Jr. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Bryce Harlow	
10:15 - 10:30	Mr. Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.	
10:30 - 10:31	Hon. Robert Merriam	
10:31 - 11:15	(Hon. Frederick H. Mueller) (Mr. Bertram Tallamy) (General John S. Bragdon) (Hon. Robert Merriam) (Col. John A. Meek)	OFF THE RECORD
11:15 - 12:24 pm	H. E. Dr. Alberto Lleras-Camargo, President of Colombia H. E. Dr. Carlos Sanz de Santamaria Ambassador of Colombia	

	Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Dempster McIntosh Ambassador to Colombia Hon. Roy R. Rubottom
12:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
2:02	The President returned to the office.
2:03 - 2:08	Hon. Gerald Morgan
2:36 - 4:04	(Mr. Herbert Feis, School of Historical Studies, Institute for Advance Study, Princeton University) (General Andrew J. Goodpaster) OFF THE RECORD
4:05 - 4:12	Hon. Gerald Morgan Col. Robert L. Schulz
4:06 - 4:24	Hon. Robert Merriam
4:25 - 5:27	(Mr. Arthur Krock) OFF THE RECORD (East Gate)
5:27 - 5:34	Major John Eisenhower Colonel Robert L. Schulz
5:34 - 5:55	(Mr. William Marriott) OFF THE RECORD
6:15	The President went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1960

7:45 A.M. The following members of the Republican Policy Committee had breakfast with the President:

Cong. Charles A. Halleck
Cong. John W. Byrnes
Cong. Charles B. Hoeven
Cong. William E. Miller
Cong. Leslie C. Arends
Cong. Leo Allen
Cong. Clarence J. Brown
Cong. Carroll Reece
Cong. Hamer H. Budge
Cong. Clifford G. McIntire
Cong. James C. Auchincloss
Cong. Clarence E. Kilburn
Cong. Leo H. Gavin
Cong. Page Belcher
Cong. William C. Cramer
Cong. Gerald R. Ford, Jr.
Cong. Frances P. Bolton
Cong. Walter H. Judd
Cong. E. Y. Berry
Cong. Charles M. Teague
Cong. Clare E. Hoffman
Cong. Edward H. Rees

Also attending the breakfast were the following of the White House Staff:

Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Edward A. McCabe
Hon. Jack Z. Anderson
Hon. Clyde Wheeler

8:50 The President arrived in his office.

8:50 - 8:53 Mr. William J. Hopkins

8:53 - 9:00 Brig.General Andrew J. Goodpaster

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1960 (continued):

9:00 - 10:09 A.M.	National Security Council Meeting The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Fred C. Scribner, Jr. Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Philip A. Ray General Nathan F. Twining General C. P. Cabell Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Karl C. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gerard C. Smith Hon. James W. Riddleberger Hon. James H. Douglas Major John Eisenhower Mr. Charles Haskins Mr. James S. Lay, Jr. Mr. Marion W. Boggs Mr. Hayden Williams
10:09 - 10:20	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
10:35 - 11:02	Hon. Gerald D. Morgan Hon. David W. Kendall
11:02 - 11:24	(Hon. John A. McCone) OFF THE RECORD (General Goodpaster)
11:24 - 11:29	Hon. Bryce Harlow
11:29 - 11:30	Hon. Jack Z. Anderson
11:32 - 11:40	Hon. Thomas T. Taber, Mayor of Madison, New Jersey Senator Clifford P. Case of New Jersey Cong. Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr., of New Jersey Hon. Jack Z. Anderson (Mayor Taber presented to the President a small replica of the old Civil War wood-burning locomotive known as "The General".) PICTURE TAKEN

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1960 (continued):

11:47 A.M.	The President went to the South Grounds of the White House to practice on the putting green.
12:47 P.M.	The President went to the Mansion.
2:30	The President, President Lleras of Colombia, Captain Evan P. Aurand, Mr. James Rowley, Mr. Deeter B. Flohr and Mr. Langelle (State Department Security Officer) departed from South Grounds of White House by Marine helicopter for Camp David, Maryland.
	CAMP DAVID, MD.
3:11	The President, President Lleras and party arrived at Camp David helicopter pad and motored immediately to Aspen Cottage at Camp David.
3:15 - 3:45	The President and President Lleras at Aspen Cottage. (PICTURES taken before they entered)
3:45	Departed Aspen Cottage to motor to helicopter pad at Camp David.
3:50	The President, President Lleras and party departed helicopter pad by Marine helicopter for the Gettysburg Farm.
4:00	Arrived at the Farm (Susan Eisenhower, the President's granddaughter met the helicopter).
4:00 - 4:27	The President showed President Lleras around his farm.
4:27 - 4:32	The President and President Lleras visited the home of Major Eisenhower.
4:39	The President and President Lleras returned to the President's Gettysburg Farm home.
4:42	Departed by helicopter for the White House.
5:18	Arrived at the White House, via the South Grounds.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1960 (continued):

7:55 P.M.	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House to motor to the Colombian Embassy.
8:00	Arrived at the Colombian Embassy and were greeted by Ambassador Carlos Sanz de Santamaria who escorted them to the Reception Room where they were met by President and Mrs. Lleras of Colombia and remained for refreshment prior to dinner.
8:30 - 10:00	The President and Mrs. Lleras entertained at a formal dinner in honor of President and Mrs. Eisenhower.
10:00 - 11:00	Recital by harpsichordist, followed by coffee in the Salon.
11:04	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Colombian Embassy.
11:10	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1960

7:45 am The President arrived in the office.

7:57 - 8:17 Hon. David Kendall

8:17 - 8:50 (Mr. Walter Ruschmeyer)
(Mr. Frank Donohue) OFF THE RECORD
(Col. Robert L. Schulz)

8:57 - 8:50 The Vice President

9:00 - 10:10 CABINET MEETING
Executive Session 9:00 - 9:30 am
The President
The Vice President
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Fred C. Scribner
Hon. James H. Douglas
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. John M. McKibbin
Hon. Fred A. Seaton
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. Frederick H. Mueller
Hon. James T. O'Connell
Hon. Bertha S. Adkins
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge
Hon. John A. McCone
Hon. Maurice H. Stans
Hon. Leo A. Hoegh
Hon. Thruston B. Morton (Executive Session only)
Hon. David Kendall "
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Regular Cabinet Meeting
Dr. Leroy E. Burney
Dr. Vernon Mackenzie
Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. Don Paarlberg
Mr. Robert Gray
Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster
Major John Eisenhower
Mr. Bradley Patterson
Mr. Arthur Minnich

10:10 - 10:14	Major John Eisenhower
10:14 - 10:35	Hon. William P. Rogers
10:35 - 11:00	Dr. T. Keith Glennan Major John Eisenhower (out 10:40) General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:00 - 11:28	(Sir Oliver Leese) OFF THE RECORD
11:30 - 11:45	H. E. Erasmo de la Guardia, newly-appointed Ambassador of Panama to present credentials. Mr. Clem Conger
11:45 - 11:55	Hon. Selden Chapin, U. S. Ambassador to Peru (To pay courtesy call on the President before departing for his new post in Lima, Peru.)
12:00 - 12:48 pm	Mr. Edgar W. Garbisch, New York, N. Y.
12:48	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 - 1:12	The President stopped by to hear the Defiance College Choir who were singing at a luncheon given by Mrs. Eisenhower.
2:32	The President returned to the office.
2:33 - 2:40	Major John Eisenhower
2:40 - 3:05	Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier
3:30 - 3:55	Hon. David Kendall
3:55 - 4:07	Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:07 - 4:32	(Cong. John Byrnes) (Hon. David Kendall) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Gerald Morgan)
4:42	The President went to the South Grounds to practice putting.
5:20	The President returned to the office.
5:30	The President went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1960

7:55 A.M.	The President arrived at the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz
7:55 - 8:00	Major John Eisenhower
8:15 8:18	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:18 - 8:35	Major John Eisenhower
8:35 - 8:47	Hon. Robert E. Merriam
8:47 - 8:55	Hon. Gordon Gray
8:55 - 8:59	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:55 - 9:00	Hon. David W. Kendall Hon. Gerald D. Morgan
8:59 - 9:00	Colonel Robert L. Schulz
9:01 - 9:03	Major John Eisenhower
9:03 - 9:07	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
9:22	The President, accompanied by Major Eisenhower, Captain Evan P. Aurand and Colonel Robert L. Schulz departed South Grounds of White House by Marine helicopter for his Gettysburg Farm.
10:05	Arrived at the farm
10:10	The President departed the farm to drive to the home of General Willard S. Paul in Gettysburg (he was accompanied by Major Eisenhower and Colonel Schulz -- Captain Aurand remained at the helicopter).
10:47	The President and his party departed the home of General Paul to motor to his farm
10:58	Arrived at the farm
11:21	Departed the farm by helicopter for the White House
12:07 P.M.	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1960

No activity this date (The President spent a quiet day at the Mansion).

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service
April 18, 1960

Chief U. E. Baughman

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Augusta, April 11, 1960 through April 21, 1960.

Monday, April 11, 1960

10:45 a.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House via WH Car No. 102, SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to MATS Terminal, arriving at 10:55 a.m.

11:00 a.m. The President and First Lady were airborne for Augusta, Georgia, arriving at Bush Field at 12:50 p.m. The following were aboard the Presidential plane (the Columbine): Dr. and Mrs. Howard Snyder, Gen. Leonard Heaton, Mrs. Ann Whitman, Miss Betty Allen, Mr. Wayne Hawks, Capt. Olive Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. John Moaney, Chief Baughman, SAIC Rowley, ATSAIC Stout, and SAs Flohr, Shipman, Kroz, Henderson, Sweazey, and CWO Bales, WHASA.

12:58 p.m. The President and First Lady departed Bush Field via Car No. 103 and motored to the Augusta National Golf Club, arriving at 1:19 p.m.

1:30 p.m. The President departed his cottage and went to the practice tee.

1:32 p.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club and departed at 6:02 p.m.

1:48 p.m. The President, Mr. Cliff Roberts, Gen. Heaton, and Mr. Arnold Palmer teed off at the first tee for 18 holes of golf, completing same at 5:08 p.m., and went to the club house at 5:12 p.m. The President and Gen. Heaton returned to the cottage at 6:08 p.m.

2:13 p.m. Mr. Hawks departed main gate of Club.

3:00 p.m. Mrs. Snyder departed main gate of club and returned at 3:28 p.m.

7:40 p.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Gen. Heaton, Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Roberts, and Mr. Bobby Jones, departed the cottage and went to the Club dining room for dinner.

9:55 p.m. President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Gen. Heaton, returned to the cottage.

No further activity this date

Tuesday, April 12, 1960

7:33 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club and departed at 2:15 p.m.

7:56 a.m. Col. Thomas and Mr. Hawks entered main gate of Club. Col. Thomas departed at 9:10 a.m. and Mr. Hawks departed at 8:40 a.m.

7:58 a.m. The President left his cottage and carted to his office.

8:40 a.m. The President departed his office and went to the Pro Shop, departing the Pro Shop at 8:50 a.m. and returned to his office; Gen. Heaton accompanied him.

9:00 a.m. The President, Gen. Heaton, and Gene Stout departed the Pro Shop and carted to the Par 3 course, and at 9:05 a.m. the President, Gen. Heaton, and Gene Stout teed off at the first tee and played the course twice, completing their game of golf at 10:40 a.m. The President and Gen. Heaton proceeded to the President's office. They departed the office at 11:10 a.m. and carted to the cottage.

10:50 a.m. Mrs. Snyder departed main gate of Club and returned at 11:48 a.m.

11:43 a.m. Capt. Marsh entered main gate of Club and departed at 1:30 a.m.

1:03 p.m. The President and Gen. Heaton departed the cottage and carted to the practice tee, and at 1:27 p.m., the President, Gen. Heaton, Messrs Ellis Slater and Albert Bradley teed off at the 10th tee.

3:35 p.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club and departed at 5:15 p.m.

4:45 p.m. The President concluded his golf game and he and Gen. Heaton returned to the cottage at 4:50 p.m.

6:45 p.m. The President walked to the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Woodruff, returning to his cottage at 7:35 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Wednesday, April 13, 1960

7:40 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club and departed at 6:08 p.m.

7:40 a.m. Gen. Goodpaster entered main gate of Club and departed at 5:47 p.m.

7:52 a.m. Mr. Hawks entered main gate of Club and departed at 10:05 a.m.

8:10 a.m. Four guests of Mr. Bill Kerr

8:10 a.m. The President and Gen. Heaton departed the cottage and carted to the President's office. At 9:45 a.m. they departed the office and carted to the practice tee, and at 10:20 a.m. the President went to the putting green and had a putting contest with Mr. Robt. Woodruff. They finished at 11:15 a.m. and the President went to the cottage.

9:08 a.m. Col. Cafarelli entered main gate of Club and departed at 9:10 a.m.

9:10 a.m. Gen. Heaton entered main gate and departed at 11:37 a.m.

10:00 a.m. Maj. Howell entered main gate and departed at 10:20 a.m.

10:00 a.m. Mr. Rufe entered main gate and departed at 10:20 a.m.

10:50 a.m. First Lady departed main gate of Club and returned at 12 noon.

11:37 a.m. Col. Cafarelli entered main gate of Club and departed at 11:40 a.m.

12:30 p.m. Capt. Marsh entered main gate and departed at 2:07 p.m.

1:03 p.m. The President and Gen. Heaton departed the cottage and carted to the practice tee.

1:30 p.m. The President, Gen. Goodpaster, W. Alton Jones, and Robt. Woodruff teed off at the first tee for 18 holes of golf, concluding same at 4:50 p.m., and at 4:55 p.m. the President returned to his quarters.

No further activity this date.

Thursday, April 14, 1960

7:40 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club and departed at 5:35 p.m.

7:45 a.m. Mr. Hawks entered main gate and departed at 10.00 a.m.

7:45 a.m. Gen. Goodpaster entered main gate and departed at 10:10 a.m.

8:08 a.m. The President and Gen. Heaton departed the cottage and carted to the President's office. At 8:20 a.m. Roland McPhee and Phil Areeda landed in Army helicopter at the Club and they had a conference with the President at the office.

9:55 a.m. The President departed the office and went to the first tee where he practiced golf, and at 10:10 a.m., the President, Mr. Bill Robinson, and Gen. Heaton teed off at the first tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 12:45 p.m. The President and Gen. Heaton arrived at the cottage at 2:15 p.m.

10:00 a.m. Mrs. Snyder departed the Club and returned at 1:20 p.m.

2:15 p.m. The President and Gen. Heaton departed the cottage and walked around the buildings and then to the office. They departed the office at 2:35 p.m. and carted to the 7th green where Gen. Heaton said goodbye to Mr. Cliff Roberts, et al. The President and Gen. Heaton returned to the cottage, arriving at 2:46 p.m.

2:20 p.m. Mr. Roland McPhee and Mr. Phil Areeda departed main gate of Club.

4:13 p.m. The President accompanied by Gen. Heaton departed the cottage and went by golf cart to the helicopter site near the 18th green. Gen. Heaton boarded an Army helicopter at 4:15 p.m. and departed. The President returned to his cottage at 4:18 p.m.

6:55 p.m. Capt. Marsh entered main gate and departed at 7:56 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Friday, April 15, 1960

7:25 a.m. The President departed his cottage and walked to the office, where he remained until 8:15 a.m. when he departed and carted to the pond at Par 3 course where he fished. At 9:35 a.m. the President left the Par 3 course and carted to the old pond and fished until 10:13 a.m., when he departed the pond and dropped off his fishing equipment at the cottage and then proceeded to his office. He departed his office at 10:40 a.m. and carted to the putting green where he and Bill Robinson had a putting contest. At 11:10 a.m. the President went to the first tee where he practiced his drive shots. At 11:25 a.m. the President finished practice and proceeded to his cottage.

7:37 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club and departed at 5:10 p.m.

7:50 a.m. Mr. Hawks entered main gate of Club and departed at 8:28 a.m.

11:10 a.m. Dr. Snyder departed main gate of Club and returned at 12:37 p.m.

12:25 p.m. Maj. John Eisenhower and his family landed in a helicopter at the Augusta National Golf Club.

1:25 p.m. The President left his cottage and carted to the practice tee, where he practiced golf. At 2:00 p.m. the President, Maj. and Mrs. Eisenhower teed off at the first tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 4:56 p.m. The President entered his cottage at 5:14 p.m.

1:41 p.m. Col. Conley entered main gate of Club and departed at 2:06 p.m.

6:05 p.m. Capt. Marsh entered main gate of Club and departed at 6:19 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, April 16, 1960

7:30 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club and departed at 2:40 p.m.

7:30 a.m. Col. Thomas entered main gate of Club and departed at 9:30 a.m.

7:57 a.m. The President and Maj. Eisenhower walked to the office, arriving at 8:00 a.m.

8:03 a.m. Mr. Hawks entered main gate of Club and departed at 9:25 a.m.

9:25 a.m. The President and Maj. Eisenhower departed office and arrived at cottage at 9:30 a.m.

10:00 a.m. The President went to the putting green, and at 10:02 a.m. he began 18 holes of golf with Maj. John Eisenhower, Messrs. Robert Woodruff and Mr. William Robinson. The golf game was completed at 2:05 p.m. and the President and Maj. Eisenhower returned to the cottage. (Dr. Snyder went around the course.)

10:12 a.m. David Eisenhower departed main gate and returned at 11:00 a.m.

3:15 p.m. Barbara Anne entered main gate of Club (having departed at 9:14 a.m.).

4:40 p.m. The President and David Eisenhower departed the cottage, in a Lincoln, and motored to the pond near 16A, arriving at 4:46 p.m., and fished until 5:30 p.m., when they departed and motored to the large pond on the short golf course, arriving at 5:36 p.m. They fished until 6:08 p.m. when they departed for the cottage, arriving at 6:11 p.m. (SAIC Rowley rode in the front seat of the Presidential limousine, SA. Flohr driving.)

5:14 p.m. Capt. Olive Marsh entered main gate of Club.

5:17 p.m. Dr. Snyder and Capt. Marsh departed main gate of Club, returning to the Club at 7:12 p.m.

7:17 p.m. Capt. Marsh departed main gate of Club.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, April 17, 1960

7:40 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club and departed at 1:21 p.m.

8:05 a.m. The President walked to his office and departed at 8:31 a.m. and walked to the Pro Shop where he remained until 9:02 a.m., when he returned to his cottage.

8:58 a.m. Dr. Snyder departed main gate of Club.

9:06 a.m. The President, accompanied by Barbara and Susan Eisenhower, departed the cottage and rode in the golf cart until 9:19 a.m., when he returned to the cottage.

9:24 a.m. The President, accompanied by Barbara, Susan, and Mary Jean, departed the cottage and rode in the golf cart until 9:32 a.m., when they returned to the cottage.

9:43 a.m. Mrs. Snyder departed main gate of Club and returned at 10:43 a.m.

10:10 a.m. The President departed his cottage and went to the cottage of Mr. Cliff Roberts. He departed there at 10:50 a.m. and returned to his own cottage.

10:45 a.m. Mr. Hawks and nine photographers entered main gate of farm.

10:59 a.m. Photographs were taken of the President and First Lady, Maj. and Mrs. Eisenhower, and the four grandchildren until 11:03 a.m.

11:03 a.m. The nine photographers departed main gate of Club.

11:05 a.m. The President, First Lady, Susan, and Mary Jean Eisenhower departed the Club in WH Car No. 103 and arrived at the Reid Memorial Presbyterian Church at 11:13 a.m. Major and Mrs. Eisenhower, David and Barbara Anne rode to the Church in a separate car. (For details see Protective Survey report submitted by SA Johns.)

12:18 p.m. The President, First Lady, and David and Barbara Anne Eisenhower departed the Church and arrived at the Club at 12:22 p.m. At 12:30 p.m. the President walked to his cottage. Photographs were taken of the President and family upon arrival and departure at the Church. (For details, see separate Church report.)(Incorporated in Protective Survey Report submitted by SA Johns.)

12:31 p.m. Mr. Hawks departed main gate of Club.

12:59 p.m. Capt. Marsh and Dr. Snyder entered main gate of Club. (Capt. Marsh departed at 1:05 p.m.)

1:31 p.m. The President came out of his cottage and practiced driving golf balls until 1:50 p.m. and at 1:52 p.m. the President teed off at Hole No. 1, accompanied by Messrs. Cliff Roberts, Julian Roberts, and Mr. Schoo. The golf game was completed at 5:09 p.m. The President then went to the 5th fairway to watch David Eisenhower play golf. The President watched David play the rest of the 5th hole, the 6th hole, and drive off on the 7th hole. The President then returned to his cottage, arriving at 5:28 p.m. (SAIC Rowley accompanied the President in the golf cart and SA Flohr drove.)

5:00 p.m. Mrs. John Eisenhower departed main gate of Club, returning at 5:10 p.m.

6:00 p.m. Capt. Marsh entered main gate of Club and departed at 7:20 p.m.

7:05 p.m. Maj. John Eisenhower and family departed main gate of Club and returned at 7:50 p.m.

8:30 p.m. Dr. Snyder departed main gate of Club.

10:25 p.m. Dr. Snyder and Capt. Marsh entered main gate of Club, and Capt. Marsh departed at 10:30 p.m.

No further activity this date.

April 18, 1960

7:34 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club.

8:02 a.m. Mr. Wayne Hawks entered main gate of Club

8:35 a.m. Dr. Snyder and Capt. Marsh entered main gate of Club and Capt. Marsh departed at 8:39 a.m.

9:38 a.m. The President, Maj. and Mrs. Eisenhower and the four grandchildren departed the cottage and drove to the helicopter site on the grounds of the Augusta National Golf Club en route to Washington, D. C. (See Protective Survey Report submitted by SA Johns for details.)

6:24 p.m. The President landed on the 9th fairway of the Augusta National Golf Club, via helicopter, from Washington, D. C., and walked to his waiting car and motored to his cottage, arriving at 6:30 p.m. Mr. Geo. Allen accompanied the President, SAIC Rowley rode in the front seat and SA Flohr drove. (See Protective Survey Report submitted by SA Johns regarding the President's return trip to the Augusta National Golf Club for details.)

Tuesday, April 19, 1960

7:22 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club and departed at 5:42 p.m.

7:26 a.m. The President departed his cottage and walked to his office; departing the office at 8:34 a.m. and returning to his cottage.

8:10 a.m. Mr. Hawks entered main gate of Club and departed at 8:57 a.m.

8:40 a.m. The President departed his cottage and went to the club house, returning to the cottage at 8:57 a.m.

9:03 a.m. The President departed the cottage and practiced golf until 9:29 a.m., when he teed off on Hole No. 1 for 18 holes of golf. He was accompanied by Mr. George Allen, Mr. William Robinson, and Col. Tom Belshe. The golf game was completed at 12:48 p.m. and the President returned to his cottage, arriving at 12:52 p.m.

2:50 p.m. Capt. Marsh entered main gate of Club and departed at 3:05 p.m.

3:05 p.m. Dr. Snyder departed main gate of Club.

7:05 p.m. Dr. Snyder and Capt. Marsh entered main gate of Club.

7:11 p.m. Capt. Marsh departed main gate of Club.

9:58 p.m. Dr. Snyder departed main gate of Club and returned at 11:36 p.m.

No further activities this date.

Wednesday, April 20, 1960

7:23 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club and departed at 1:32 p.m.

7:23 a.m. Col. Thomas entered main gate of Club and departed at 10:10 a.m.

8:05 a.m. Mr. Wayne Hawks entered main gate of Club and departed at 9:19 a.m.

8:19 a.m. The President departed the cottage by golf cart and went to his office. He departed his office at 9:15 a.m. and practiced golf until 9:45 a.m., and at 9:50 a.m., accompanied by Maj. John Eisenhower, Mr. Geo. Allen, Mr. William Robinson, and Mr. Lemon began 18 holes of golf and completed same at 1:52 p.m. The President returned to his cottage at 1:58 p.m.

3:15 p.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club and departed at 4:40 p.m.

3:50 p.m. Capt. Olive Marsh entered main gate of Club and she and Dr. Snyder departed at 4:13 p.m.

7:15 p.m. Dr. Snyder and Capt. Marsh entered main gate of Club and Capt. Marsh departed at 7:19 p.m.

7:56 p.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Maj. John Eisenhower, Mr. Geo. Allen, Mr. William Robinson, and Mr. Jack Lemon departed cottage and walked to the Club dining room, arriving at 7:58 p.m., where they had dinner. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower returned to their cottage at 9:30 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Thursday, April 21, 1960

6:58 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club.

7:31 a.m. Colonel Thomas entered main gate of Club.

7:43 a.m. The President departed his cottage and walked to his office.

7:47 a.m. Mr. Wayne Hawks entered main gate of Club and departed at 8:17 a.m.

8:45 a.m. The President departed his office and practiced golf until 9:00 a.m. and at 9:01 a.m. the President, Maj. John Eisenhower, Col. Tom Belshe, and Mr. George Allen began 18 holes of golf and completed same at 12:20 p.m. The President entered his cottage at 12:24 p.m.

9:10 a.m. Colonel Thomas departed main gate of Club.

2:47 p.m. The President departed his cottage and departed the Augusta National Golf Club at 2:50 p.m. in the Club Cadillac, accompanied by the First Lady and Major John Eisenhower. The Presidential motorcade arrived at

Bush Field, Augusta, Georgia, at 3:12 p.m.

3:20 p.m. The President and his party were airborne Via USAF # 7885 for Washington, D. C., arriving at MATS Terminal at 5:05 p.m.

5:11 p.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and Maj. John Eisenhower departed MATS Terminal in WH Car No. 102, with SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving, and arrived at the White House at 5:20 p.m. The President then walked to his office, arriving at 5:21 p.m. (For details see Protective Survey Report submitted by SA Johns.)

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1960

8:25 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:30 - 8:35 am	Steve Martini
8:39 - 8:52 am	Hon. Robert Merriam General John S. Bragdon
8:55 - 8:59 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:59 - 9:15 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
9:15 - 9:26 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:27 - 9:42 am	Hon. Arthur S. Flemming
9:44 - 10:05 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Robert Merriam
10:04 - 10:08 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:10 - 10:30 am	Dr. Malcolm Moos
10:30 - 10:45 am	Major John Eisenhower
10:45 am	The President departed the White House, accompanied by Mrs. Eisenhower, and motored to MATS Terminal.
10:55 am	Arrived at MATS Terminal.
11:00 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were airborne for Augusta, Georgia, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Howard Snyder General Leonard Heaton Mrs. Ann Whitman Miss Betty Allen Mr. Wayne Hawks Captain Olive Marsh Mr. and Mrs. John Moaney Chief Baughman Secret Service Agents Rowley, Stout, Flohr, Shipman, Mroz, Henderson, Swaezey, and CWO Bales, WHASA

AUGUSTA, GA.

12:50 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and party arrived at Bush Field, Augusta, Ga., and were greeted by

- Brig. General and Mrs. Howard Hobson
  - Post Commander, Fort Gordon
- Brig. General and Mrs. Benjamin Pochyla
  - Commander, Signal Training Center, Fort Gordon
- Mr. Clifford Roberts
- Mr. Julian Roberts
- Mr. Jerome Franklin
- Mr. Elbert Peabody.

The President was presented an Easter basket containing golf balls by

Patricia Gail Sheppard, 9 years old
Augusta, Georgia

on behalf of the Third Grade at Grace Wood Elementary School. This group was on hand to see the President arrive. Patricia was accompanied by her teacher Mrs. Barbara Brewster.

12:58 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Bush Field and motored to the Augusta National Golf Club.

1:19 pm Arrived at the Augusta National Golf Club.

1:48 - 5:12 pm The President played 18 holes of golf with

- Mr. Clifford Roberts
- General Leonard Heaton
- Mr. Arnold Palmer

6:08 pm The President and General Heaton returned to the cottage.

7:40 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by General Heaton, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Roberts, and Mr. Bobby Jones, departed the cottage and went to the Club for dinner.

9:55 am The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and General Leonard Heaton returned to the cottage.

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1960

AUGUSTA, GA.

7:58 am -	The President departed his cottage and went to his office.
8:00 - 8:40 am	The President worked in his office.
9:05 - 10:40 am	The President played the Par 3 course with General Leonard Heaton Mr. Gene Stout
10:45 - 11:10 am	In the office. Then returned to the cottage.
1:27 - 4:45 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with General Leonard Heaton Mr. Ellis Slater Mr. Albert Bradley
4:50 pm	Returned to the cottage with General Leonard Heaton.
6:45 - 7:35 pm	The President visited at the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woodruff.
7:35 pm	Returned to the cottage.
	No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1960

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

8:10 am	The President and General Heaton carted to the President's office.
9:45 am	Departed the office and walked to the practice tee.
10:20 - 11:15 am	The President and Mr. Robert Woodruff practiced on the putting green.
1:30 - 4:50 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. Robert W. Woodruff Brig. General Andeew J. Goodpaster
4:55 pm	The President returned to his quarters.
	No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1960

AUGUSTA, GA.

8:08 am	The President and General Leaonard Heaton departed the cottage and went to the President's office.
8:20 - 9:30 am	Mr. Roemer McPhee Mr. Philip Areeda
9:55 am	The President departed the office and went to the practice tee.
10:10 am - 12:45 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. William Robinson General Leonard Heaton
2:15 pm	The President and General Leonard Heaton arrived back at the President's cottage.
2:15 pm	The President and General Heaton departed the cottage and walked around the buildings and then to the office.
2:35 pm	Departed the office and carted to the 7th green they said goodbye to Mr. Clifford Roberts.
2:46 pm	Arrived back at the cottage.
4:13 pm	The President and General Heaton departed the cottage and went by golf cart to the helicopter site mear the 18th green. General Heaton boarded an Army helicopter at 4:15 pm and departed.
4:18 pm	The President returned to his cottage.
	No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1960

AUGUSTA, GA.

7:25 - 8:15 am	The President worked in the office.
8:15 - 9:35 am	The President fished at the pond at Par 3 course.
9:35 - 10:13 am	Fished at the old pond.
10:13 am	Departed the pond and proceeded to the office.
10:40 am	Departed the office and went to the putting green where he and Mr. William Robinson had a putting contest.
11:10 - 11:25 am	Practiced drive shots.
11:25 am	Returned to the cottage.
1:25 - 2:00 pm	The President practiced at the practice tee.
2:00 - 4:56 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Major John Eisenhower Mrs. John Eisenhower
5:14 pm	The President returned to the his cottage.

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1960 AUGUSTA, GA.

7:57 am	The President and Major John Eisenhower walked to the office.
8:00 am	Arrived at the office.
9:25 am	Departed the office and walked to the cottage.
10:02 - 2:05 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Major John Eisenhower Mr. Robert Woodruff Mr. William Robinson
4:40 pm	The President and David Eisenhower departed the cottage and motored to the pond near 16A. They fished until 5:30 pm. They then went to the large pond and fished until 6:08 pm
6:11 pm	Arrived back at the cottage.
	No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1960

AUGUSTA, GA.

8:05 am	The President walked to his office, where he remained until 8:31 am.
8:31 - 9:02 am	At the Pro Shop.
9:02 am	The President returned to his cottage.
9:06 am	The President, Barbara and Susan Eisenhower, departed the cottage and rode in the golf cart until 9:19 am, when he returned to his cottage.
9:24 - 9:32 am	The President, Barbara, Susan and Mary Jean Eisenhower took a ride in the golf cart.
10:10 - 10:50 am	The President visited Mr. Clifford Roberts at Mr. Roberts' cottage.
10:59 - 11:03 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and the four grandchildren posed for photographers.
11:05 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Susan and Mary Jean Eisenhower departdd the Augusta National Golf Club and motored to the Reid Memorial Presbyterian Church. Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, David and Barbara Anne rode in a separate car.
11:15 - 12:15 pm	Attended services at the Reid Memorial, Church.
12:18 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, and Major John Eisenhower and family departed the Church motored to the Augusta National Golf Club.
12:22 pm	Arrived back at the Augusta National Golf Club.
1:52 - 5:09 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. Julian Roberts Mr. Clarence Schoo

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

5:28 pm The President returned to his cottage.

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1960

AUGUSTA, GA.

9:38 am	The President, Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and the four children of Major and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Augusta National Golf Club and drove to the helicopter site on the grounds.
9:45 am	The President and the above departed Augusta National Golf Club helicopter pad for Bush Field.
9:58 am	Arrived at Bush Field. At the point, the President was greeted by Colonel Paul T. Snowden Deputy Post Commander Lt. Colonel Wolfe Deputy Chief of Staff, Fort Gordon, Ga.
10:00 am	The President, aboard the Columbine, departed Bush Field for flight to Washington, D. C. The following accompanied the President: Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and children Senator Strom Thurmond General Howard McC. Snyder Captain Roy Gersten Sgt. Hill Mr. Wayne Hawks Secret Service Agents

WASHINGTON, D.C.

11:38 am	The President landed at MATS Terminal from Augusta, Georgia.
11:58 am	Arrived at the White House and entered the Mansion.
12:00 - 12:05 pm	Mr. Roemer McPhee (at the Mansion - for signing)
12:58 pm	The President waved to the children who were on the White House Lawn for the Easter Egg Rolling.

1:05 pm The President departed the White House and motored to Griffith Stadium for the Opening Baseball Game. He was accompanied by:

Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Charles Gates
Mr. George Allen
General Alfred Bruenther
General Howard McC. Snyder
Mr. James E. Lemon
Hon. Gerald Morgan

1:11 pm Arrived at Griffith Stadium. The President was greeted by

Mr. Joe Cronin
President of the American League Baseball Association
Mr. Calvin Griffith
President of the Washington Senators Baseball Club
(The above escorted the President to Box 16)

The President threw out two baseballs - one was caught by outfielder Bob Allison of the Washington Senators and the other was caught by Washington Senator pitcher Kralik.

Mr. Lavingetto, Manager of the Washington Senators, Mr. Jurges, Manager of the Boston Red Sox Baseball Club were introduced to the President.

The President autographed a baseball for a youngster named S. P. Sheahan, who was sitting in the next box.

1:30 - 3:51 pm OPENING BASEBALL GAME, at Griffith Stadium.

3:55 pm The President departed Griffith Stadium with the following:

Hon. Richard M. Nixon
General Alfred Gruenther
Mr. George Allen

4:01 pm Arrived at McMillan Reservoir Helicopter pad.

4:03 pm	Departed McMillan Reservoir helicopter pad for MATS Terminal.
4:10 pm	Arrived at MATS Terminal
4:15 pm	Airborne for Augusta, Georgia.
	AUGUSTA, GA.
6:10 pm	The Columbine arrived at Bush Field. The following accompanied the President on this flight: Mr. George Allen Captain Suglia Mr. Wayne Hawks General Howard Snyder Secret Service Agents The following greeted the President Sgt 1/c Harvey Ivey, MP Detachment, Fort Gordon who had participated in the arrival and departure ceremonies for the President's twenty-six visits to Augusta, Georgia.
6:15 pm	The President and the above departed Bush Field in U. S. Army helicopter for Augusta National Golf Club.
6:24 pm	Arrived at the Augusta National Golf Club.
6:30 pm	Arrived at the cottage.
	No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1960

AUGUSTA, GA.

7:26 am	The President departed his cottage and walked to the office. He saw Dr. C. R. Holton, Savannah, Ga. for 15 minutes.
8:34 am	Departed the office and returned to the cottage.
9:29 - 12:48 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. William Robinson Colonel Tom Belshe
12:52 pm	Returned to the cottage.
	No further activity recorded this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1960

AUGUSTA, GA.

8:19 am	The President departed the cottage and went to the office.
9:15 am	Departed the office and went to the golf tee.
9:50 - 1:52 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Major John Eisenhower Mr. George Allen Mr. William Robinson Mr. James E. Lemon
1:58 pm	The President returned to his cottage
7:56 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Major John Eisenhower, Mr. George Allen, Mr. William Robinson and Mr. James Lemon went to the Club Dining Room for dinner.
9:30 pm	Returned to the cottage.

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1960

AUGUSTA, GA.

7:43 am — The President departed the cottage and went to the office.

8:45 am — Departed the office and practiced golf until 9:00 am.

9:01 - 12:20 pm — The President played 18 holes of golf with
    Major John Eisenhower
    Colonel Tom Belshe
    Mr. George Allen

12:24 pm — The President returned to his cottage.

2:47 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and Major John Eisenhower departed the Augusta National Golf Club and motored to the Bush Field, Augusta, Georgia.

3:12 pm — Arrived at Bush Field. General and Mrs. Hobson and General and Mrs. Benjamin Pochyla told the President and Mrs. Eisenhower goodbye before they entered the plane.

3:19 pm — The President and his party were airborne for Washington, D. C. The following were aboard with the President and Mrs. Eisenhower:
    Major John Eisenhower
    Mr. George Allen   Mrs. Ann Whitman
    Mr. James Lemon
    Mr. Clifford Roberts
    Mr. Bill Robinson
    Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Shoo
    Colonel Thomas Belshe
    General and Mrs. Howard McC. Snyder
    Mr. Wayne Hawks
    Miss Betty Allen
    Captain Olive Marsh
    Sgt. and Mrs. John Moaney
    Secret Service Agents

WASHINGTON, D. C.

5:05 pm — Arrived at MATS Terminal, Washington, D. C.

5:11 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and Major John Eisenhower departed MATS Terminal and motored to the White House.
5:20 pm	Arrived at the White House. The President went to his office.
5:25 - 5:27 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
5:27 pm	Mr. John McCloy
5:30 pm	The President and Mr. John McCloy departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1960

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:11 - 8:31 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:31 - 8:34 am	Dr. Don Paarlberg (Saw the President re wheat program with India)
8:35 - 8:43 am	(Mrs. Hobart Wallace) OFF THE RECORD (Mrs. T. M. Scott) (Miss Marty Gay Scott) (Miss Michele Scott) (Miss Mona Scott) (Mr. Tommy Ashton)
9:02 - 9:15 am	H. E. Mr. Melih Esenbel Newly-appointed Ambassador of the Republic of Turkey Mr. Clem Conger (The Ambassador presented his credentials)
9:15 - 9:16 am	Major John Eisenhower
9:16 - 9:21 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
9:33 - 11:02 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Douglas Dillon Ambassador Amory Houghton (until 10:26 am) Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
11:08 - 11:20 am	Cadet T. R. Lalime Boston, Massachusetts Colonel James D. Hunter Staff Officer in Charge of Air Force Academy Affairs Colonel William G. Draper Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (Cadet Lalime presented to the President the U. S. Air Force Academy Yearbook) (Picture taken)
11:20 - 11:35 am	Hon. John A. McCone Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

11:35 - 11:46 am	Dr. Milton Eisenhower
11:46	The President departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal to greet President Charles deGaulle of the Republic of France.
11:55 am	Arrived at MATS Terminal. The President was greeted by Hon. Christian A. Herter, and Mrs. Herter Hon. Wiley Buchanan
12:00 Noon	President and Mrs. Charles de Gaulle arrived aboard the plane. As they descended the ramo, they were greeted by President Eisenhower. Following introductions, the two Presidents reviewed the Honor Guard. The two National Anthems were played. Welcoming remarks by the President and response by President Charles deGaulle. Commissioner McLaughlin presented the key of Washington to President de Gaulle.
12:30 pm	The President and President Charles de Gaulle departed in the motorcade for the President's Guest House.
12:55 pm	The President and President de Gaulle arrived at the President's Guest House. The President said goodbye to President and Mrs. Charles de Gaulle, then returned to the White House.
1:00 pm	Arrived at the White House.
	LUNCH
2:50 pm	The President returned to the office, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower.
2:50 - 3:05 pm	Mr. Roemer McPhee
2:52 - 3:17 pm	Major John Eisenhower

3:17 - 3:44 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (until 3:25 pm) Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:58 - 4:00 pm	Mr. Freeman Gosden
3:58 - 4:00 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:02 - 5:12 pm	President Charles de Gaulle (Colonel Vernon Walters interpreted for the President and Mr. Claude Lebel, Minister-Counsellor of the French Embassy interpreted for President de Gaulle). (Picture taken)
5:12 - 5:14 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
5:14 - 5:16 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
5:16 - 5:18 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:20 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
5:25 pm	To the South Grounds to practice golf.
8:00 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a Dinner at the White House in honor of President and Mrs. Charles de Gaulle. The following attended: The President and Mrs. Eisenhower H. E. General Charles de Gaulle President of the French Republic and Madame de Gaulle H. E. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Maurice Couve de Murville H. E. The Ambassador of the French Republic and Madame Alphand H. E. Geoffroy de Courcel, Secretary General of the Presidency General and Madame Guy de Beaufort Chief of President de Gaulle's Military Staff The Honorable Pierre Baraduc Director of the Press Service, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

(continued)

8:00 pm Dinner in honor of President and Mrs. Charles de Gaulle (list continued):

The Honorable Jacques de Beaumarchais
  Deputy Director of the Cabinet of the Minister of Foreign Affairs
The Honorable Pierre Maillard
  Diplomatic Counselor of the President
Mr. Jean Chauveau
  Chief of the Press Service of the Presidency
Commander Francois Flohic
  Aide-de-Camp to President de Gaulle
Hon. and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. Sam Rayburn
Hon. and Mrs. Christian A. Herter
Hon. and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge
Hon. and Mrs. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. Frederick Mueller
Hon. and Mrs. James P. Mitchell
Hon. and Mrs. Arthur Flemming
Senator and Mrs. Alexander Wiley
Senator and Mrs. Everett McK. Dirksen
Congressman and Mrs. Charles A. Halleck
Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton
Congressman Robert B. Chiperfield
Congresswoman Marguerite Stitt Church
Hon. and Mrs. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. and Mrs. Amory Houghton
Hon. and Mrs. Foy D. Kohler
Hon. and Mrs. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr.
General and Mrs. Alfred M. Gruenther
Maj. General and Mrs. C. Stanton Babcock
Colonel and Mrs. Robert L. Schulz
Hon. and Mrs. Sherman Adams
Hon. and Mrs. George E. Allen
Miss Martha F. Allen
Miss Virginia Chiperfield
Mrs. Rodgers Denckla
Hon. and Mrs. Thomas E. Dewey
Mrs. John Foster Dulles
Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. duPont
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Eakin
Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Eakin

(continued)

8:00 pm Dinner in honor of President Charles de Gaulle at the White House (List continued from previous page)

Dr. Milton S. S. Eisenhower
Mrs. F. Moylan Fitts
Mr. and Mrs. Freeman F. Gosden
Mrs. Edwin Hilson
Mrs. E. Townsend Iwvin
Mr. and Mrs. W. Alton Jones
Mr. and Mrs. Sigurd S. Larmon
Mr. and Mrs. Barry T. Leithead
Mrs. Nicholas Longworth
Mr. John E. McClure
Mr. and Mrs. Floyd B. Odlum
Mr. and Mrs. William S. Paley
Miss Lily Pons
Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Roberts
Mr. David Rockefeller
Mrs. Quentin Roosevelt
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore S. Ryan
Hon. and Mrs. Lewis L. Strauss
Mrs. Harry C. Wiess

Following the dinner The Singing Idlers of the U. S. Coast Guard Academy, a 18 male ensemble , entertained.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1960

8:47 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:47 - 9:20 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Robert Merriam
9:20 - 9:23 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow
9:25 - 9:45 am	Hon. Henry A. Byroade U. S. Ambassador to Afghanistan
9:45 - 10:03 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
10:05 - 10:07 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:07 - 10:18 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:18 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion, accompanied by Colonel Vernon Walters and Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
10:20 am	The President went to the South Portico where he met General Charles de Gaulle, President of France. The two Presidents walked over to Lafayette Square to the statue of Lafayette.
10:24 am	Arrived at Lafayette Statue, where they were greeted by Hon. Wiley Buchanan.
	Both National Anthems were played, and General deGaulle (President deGaulle) placed a wreath on the statue.
10:29 am	The two Presidents entered the car and motored to the President's Guest House where the President ook leave of President deGaulle.
10:32 am	The President departed the Guest House and motored to the White House.
10:33 am	Arrived at the White House, and entered the office.

10:45 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
12:13 pm	The President, accompanied by Colonel Walter Tkach, departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
12:33 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
12:55 - 3:55 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. James Lemon Colonel Thomas Belshe Mr. George Cornell
4:28 pm	The President and Colonel Walter T~~a~~kach departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
4:54 pm	The President arrived at the White House and went to his office.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1960

8:50 am	The President departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
8:55 am	Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church.
9:00 - 10:00 am	Attended Services.
10:02 am	The President departed the Church and motored to the White House.
10:05 am	Arrived at the White House.
10:31 am	The President and President Charles de Gaulle departed the White House by helicopter and flew to the Gettysburg Farm.
	GETTYSBURG, PA.
11:17 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm. The President showed President de Gaulle the farm house, the barn, the fitting barn, the pig farm and they made a short trip to the Gettysburg Battlefield. They then visited with Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and their children.
1:30 pm	The President and President Charles de Gaulle departed the Gettysburg Farm by helicopter and flew to Camp David, Md.
	CAMP DAVID, MD.
1:45 pm	Arrived at Camp David, Maryland.
	The President and President Charles de Gaulle remained at Camp David until 4:37 pm.
4:37 pm	Airborne from Camp David for Washington, D. C.
	WASHINGTON, D. C.
5:12 pm	Arrived on the White House Grounds.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1960

7:58 am	The President arrived inthe office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:02 - 8:03 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:15 - 8:30 am	Hon. Ellsworth Bunker U. S. Ambassador to India
8:45 - 9:12 am	Hon. William M. Rountree U. S. Ambassador to Pakistan
9:14 - 9:34 am	(Mr. William Pawley) OFF THE RECORD
10:06 - 10:26 am	(General Edwin Clark) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Christian A. Herter)
10:28 - 11:25 am	President Charles de Gaulle H. E. Maurice Couve de Murville Minister of Foreign Affairs of Republic of France H. E. Herve Alphand Ambassador of the French Republic to the U. S. Hon. Christian A. Herter Secretary of State Hon. Douglas Dillon The Under Secretary of State Hon. Amory Houghton U. S. Ambassador to France Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Colonel Vernon Walters Interpreted for the President Mr. Claude Lebel, Minister-Counsellor of the French Embassy, interpreted for President De Gaulle.
11:25 - 11:32 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:34 - 11:35 am	The President pinned Insignia on Colonel Vernon Walters, who was promoted from Lt. Colonel to full Colonel. The following were present: Colonel Vernon Walters Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Colonel Robert L. Schulz Abbe Rowe took pictures.

11:35 - 11:43 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:43 - 12:20 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:20 - 12:23 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:27 - 12:36 pm	Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
12:37 - 12:55 pm	The President went to the Rose Garden to greet the members of the National 4 - H Club who are attending annual conference in Washington.
	List of those presetn is at the end of this day's report)
12:55 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:30 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:32 - 2:57 pm	--~~Hon. Bryce Harlow~~-- Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:57 - 4:06 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
3:16 - 4:06 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Arthur Flemming
4:45 - 4:48 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:33 - 6:26 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
6:26 pm	Returned to the office.
6:36 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
8:05 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the French Embassy to attend Dinner in their honor, given by President and Madame de Gaulle.

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1960

8:15 - 10:42 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower attended the Dinner in their honor at the French Embassy, given by President and Madame Charles de Gaulle of France.
10:49 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1960

8:30 am President and Madame Charles de Gaulle paid a farewell call on the President and Mrs. Eisenhower at the Mansion.

8:38 am The President arrived in the office , accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:52 - 9:00 am Hon. Bryce Harlow

9:00 - 11:17 am LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING

- The President
- Hon. Richard M. Nixon (in part)
- Senator Everett Dirksen
- Senator Styles Bridges
- Senator Thomas Kuchel
- Senator Leverett Saltonstall
- Congressman Charles Halleck
- Congressman James W. Byrnes
- Congressman Leslie Arends
- Congressman Leo Allen
- Congressman Charles B. Hoeven
- Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
- Hon. Maurice Stans
- Mr. Elmer Staats
- Mr. Samuel Hughes
- Hon. Arthur Summerfield
- Hon. Fred Scribner
- Hon. Norman Mason
- Mr. Forsythe
- Hon. Gerald Morgan
- Hon. Eugnee Lyons
- Hon. Bryce Harlow
- Hon. Edward McCabe
- Hon. Jack Z. Anderson
- Hon. Clyde Wheeler
- Hon. David Kendall
- Mr. Roener McPhee
- Hon. Robert Merriam
- Hon. Earle Chesney
- Hon. Homer Gruenther
- Hon. Don Paarlberg
- Mr. Arthur Minnich
- Mrs. Anne Wheaton

11:20 - 11:34 am	Mrs. Eisenhower brought two cousins over from the Mansion to see the President: Mrs. Genie Intemann, New York Mrs. Isobel Cochran, California
11:34 - 11:43 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell
11:43 - 11:53 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Gerald Morgan
12:00 - 12:27 pm	Mr. George Meany President, AFL-CIO Hon. James P. Mitchell (Saw the President re labor-management conference)
12:27 - 12:30 pm	Hon. David Kendall
12:31 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:50 pm	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:15 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:31 - 4:25 pm	The President played 11 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belshe Mr. Roy Dunn Mr. James Lemon
5:20 pm	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed the Club and motored to the White House.
5:48 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1960

7:53 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:44 - 9:00 am	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
9:00 - 9:04 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:04 - 9:23 am	(Hon. Arthur Flemming) OFF THE RECORD (Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
9:25 - 9:28 am	Hon. Don Paarlberg (Was sworn in as Food-for-Peace Coordinator) The following attended the ceremony: Mrs. Don Paarlberg, wife Mrs. H. P. Paarlberg, mother Robert Paarlberg, son Don Paarlberg, Jr., son Dr. J. Milton Rogers, Minister, Woodside Church Hon. True D. Morse, Under Secretary of State Hon. Leonard J. Saccio, Deputy Director, ICA Hon. George Allen, Director, USIA Hon. Maurice Stans, Director, Budget Bureau Hon. Clarence Miller, Asst. Secretary of Agriculture Sen. George D. Aiken Cong. Charles A. Halleck Mr. Herschel Newsom, Master, National Grange Mr. Raymond Ioanes, Department of Agriculture Mr. Patrick O'Leary, Department of Agriculture Mr. Bart Harvey, Budget Bureau Mr. Rollis Nelson, Republican National Committee Mr. Jack Lynn, American Farm Bureau Mrs. Max Myers, Friend
9:43 - 10:28 am	Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. David Kendall Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. Raymond Saulnier Hon. Robert Merriam Dr. Geo. Kistiakowsky
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE

11:05 am	The President returned to the office, accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty.
11:06 - 11:13 am	Hon. Herschel D. Newsom Master, National Grange Hon. Gerald Morgan
11:13 - 11:32 am	(Mr. Ralph Cake) OFF THE RECORD
11:35 - 11:40 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:40 - 11:46 am	Major John Eisenhower
11:47 am	The President and Major John Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal.
11:52 am	Arrived at MATS Terminal.
12:00 pm	The President greeted His Majesty MAHENRRA Bir Bikram Shah Deva and Her Majesty RATNA Rajna Lakshmi Shah - The King and Queen of Nepal. Following the welcoming ceremonies at MATS Terminal the President and the King and Queen of Nepal motored to the President's Guest House.
12:48 pm	Arrived at the President's Guest House. The President then returned to the White House.
12:52 pm	Arrived at the White House.
1:00 pm	LUNCH
2:19 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:25 - 2:33 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
2:24 - 2:27 pm	Major John Eisenhower
2:48 - 4:00 pm	Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:13 - 4:16 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins

4:40 pm The President departed the office and went to the South Grounds to practice golf.

6:01 pm Returned to the office.

6:17 pm The President departed the office and returned to the Mansion.

8:00 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a Dinner at the White House in honor of the King and Queen of Nepal. The following attended:

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower
H.E. and Mrs. Subarna S. J. B. Rana
H.E. The Ambassador of Nepal and Mrs. Shaha
Brigadier General Sher Bahadur Malla
Kaji Pushpa Raj
Mir Subba Iswari Man
Major General Sovag Jung Thapa
Dr. Sushil Chandra Haldar
Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Arjal
Mr. Jagdish S. Rana
The Vice President and Mrs. Nixon
Hon. and Mrs. John A. McCone
Hon. and Mrs. Maurice H. Stans
Hon. and Mrs. Leo A. Hoegh
Senator and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson
Senator and Mrs. Everett McKinley Dirksen
Senator and Mrs. John Sherman Cooper
Senator and Mrs. Thruston B. Morton
Hon. and Mrs. Loy W. Henderson
Rep. and Mrs. John W. Byrnes
Rep. Jessica McC. Weis
Gen. and Mrs. Lyman L. Lemnitzer
Hon. and Mrs. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. and Mrs. Eugene J. Lyons
Hon. and Mrs. Karl G. Harr, Jr.
Hon. Henry E. Stebbins
Hon. and Mrs. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr.
Hon. Pearl Carter Pace
Hon. and Mrs. Robert E. McLaughlin
Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Alva R. Fitch
Mrs. Robert Low Bacon
Mr. and Mrs. Howard H. Baker, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bales

8:00 pm Honor Guests at a Dinner given by the King and Queen of Nepal (White Tie)

Mr. and Mrs. Albert T. Brod
Miss Mabel R. Cook
Mr. Benjamin H. Freeman
Mr. Robert Frost
Mr. and Mrs. Clyde D. Garrett
Mrs. Natalie Brush Gates
Mr. Emanuel Goldman
Mr. and Mrs. William P. Goldman
Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Hampton
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore V. Houser
Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Kaplan
Mrs. Leon J. Livingston
Mr. and Mrs. John W. Marriott
Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Mayo
Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. O'Toole
Hon. and Mrs. Bernard M. Shanley
Dr. and Mrs. E. Paul Sheridan
Mr. Thomas B. Slick
Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Thomas
Capt. and Mrs. James L. Whitehurst

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1960

8:12 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:13 - 8:26 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Robert Merriam
8:26 - 8:30 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
8:30 - 10:14 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Loy Henderson Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Lawrence E. Walsh Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. John A. McCone Hon. George V. Allen Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Hon. John F. Doherty Hon. James H. Douglas Hon. Wilber M. Brucker Hon. William B. Franke Hon. Dudley C. Sharp Gen. Nathan F. Twining Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer Admiral Arleigh Burke Gen. Curtis LeMay Gen. David M. Shoup Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Karl G. Harr Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Capt. E. P. Aurand Lt. Gen. Thomas F. Hickey Brig. General Paul S. Emrick Col. Kenneth R. Dyer Col. Lloyd D. Chapman Capt. Edward L. Dashiell Capt. Eugene B. Fluckey Col. William J. Hovde

8:30 - 10:14 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (continued) Mr. William C. Matthias Col. Richard Rothwell Col. Yale H. Wolfe Lt. Col. Joseph B. Ramsey CWO William A. Barbee James S. Lay Marion W. Boggs
10:15 - 10:28 am	Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (until 10:19 am)
11:00 - 11:13 am	His Majesty Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva The King of Nepal
11:13 - 11:44 am	His Majesty Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva King of Nepal H. E. Subarna S. J. B. Rana Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Planning and Development H. E. Rishikesh Shaha Ambassador of Nepal Hon. Loy Henderson Acting Secretary of State Hon. Henry E. Stebbins U. S. Ambassador of Nepal Mr. Parker T. Hart Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs
11:44 - 11:49 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Robert Merriam
11:55 - 12:01 pm	Major John S. D. Eisenhower
12:01 - 12:30 pm	(Hon. Robert B. Anderson) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Julian Baird) (Mr. Charles Walker, Assistant to Secretary Anderson)
12:33 - 12:34 pm	Major John S. D. Eisenhower
12:36 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)

1:54 pm	The President and Dr. Walter Tkach departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:16 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree
2:38 - 5:24 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belshe Mr. Floyd Akers Mr. John McClure
5:47 pm	The President and Dr. Walter Tkach departed Burning Tree Country Club and motored to the White House.
6:13 pm	Arrived at the White House and returned to the office.
6:25 pm	Departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1960

7:45 am The following Republican Senators had breakfast with the President at the Mansion:

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen, Illinois
Sen. Styles Bridges, New Hampshire
Sen. Leverett Saltonstall, Massachusetts
Sen. Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin
Sen. Homer E. Capehart, Indiana
Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper, Iowa
Sen. Milton R. Young, North Dakota
Sen. John J. Williams, Delaware
Sen. Karl E. Mundt, South Dakota
Sen. Henry C. Dworshak, Idaho
Sen. Carl T. Curtis, Nebraska
Sen. Clifford P. Case, New Jersey
Sen. Thruston B. Morton, Kentucky
Sen. Kenneth B. Keating, New York
Sen. Hugh Scott, Pennsylvania
Sen. Hiram L. Fong, Hawaii
Mr. Bryce Harlow
Mr. Edward McCabe
Mr. Clyde Wheeler

9:00 - 11:15 am CABINET MEETING

The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. Loy Henderson
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Thomas S. Gates
Hon. Lawrence Walsh
Mr. McKibben, Post Office Department
Mr. Royce Hardy, Department of the Interior
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Mr. John Allen, Department of Commerce
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Arthur Flemming
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. John A. McCone
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Leo Hoegh
Hon. Robert Gray
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier

9:00 - 11:15 am CABINET MEETING (continued)

Hon. Elmer Staats
Hon. Thruston Morton
Dr. Edward Teller, NASA
Dr. Gerald Johnson, AEC
Ambassador Julian Harrington (to Panama)
Hon. Wilbur Brucker
Secretary Roderick
Mr. Merrill Whitman
  Secretary of the Board of Governors of the PCC
General John Bragdon
Major John S. D. Eisenhower
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Karl Harr
Hon. David Kendall
Hon. Edward McCabe
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. Don Paarlberg
Mr. Bradley Patterson
Mrs. Anne Wheaton

11:15 - 11:18 am Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

11:18 - 11:21 Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

11:21 - 11:35 A group of Officers and Directors of the Inter-American Development Bank called on the President.

Sr. Felipe Herrera
Mr. Robert B. Menapace
Mr. Elting Arnold
Sr. Pedro Iraneta
Sr. Jorge Hazera
Sr. Mario O. Mendivil
Sr. Cleantho de Paiva Leite
Sr. Alfonso Rochac
Sr. Lucien Hibbert
Sr. Raul Martinez Ostos
Mr. Robert Cutler
Sr. Max Jimenez Pinto
Mr. Alexander M. Rosenson
Hon. Robert Anderson
(picture was taken)

11:40 - 12:05 pm	Dr. Jonas E. Salk Hon. Arthur Flemming, HEW Dr. Abraham Horwitz Regional Director, World Health Organization
12:05 - 12:07 pm	Major John S. D. Eisenhower
12:07 - 12:50 pm	OFF THE RECORD MEETING IN THE CABINET ROOM (Arranged by Hon. Gordon Gray): The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Thomas S. Gates General Nathan Twining Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster From the NSC Net Evaluation Subcommittee Lt. General Thomas F. Hickey, USA, Director Brig. General Paul S. Emrick, USAF, Deputy Director Colonel Kenneth R. Dyer, USA, Chief of Staff Colonel William J. Hovde, USAF Colonel Yale H. Wolfe, USA Captain Edward L. Dashiell, USN
12:50 - 12:54 pm	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
12:54 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:36 pm	Returned to the office.
2:42 - 2:58 pm	Major John S. D. Eisenhower
3:00 - 3:19 pm	Hon. Clarence Randall Chairman, Council on Foreign Economic Policy
3:19 - 3:43 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:43 - 3:44 pm	Colonel Robert L. Schulz
3:44 - 4:00 pm	Hon. David W. Kendall
4:11 - 4:13 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins

4:35 - 4:46 pm Major John S. D. Eisenhower

5:23 pm The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.

6:21 pm Returned to the office.

6:27 pm Departed the office and returned to the Mansion.

7:55 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House for the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel where they were given a dinner in their honor by the King and Queen of Nepal.

Upon arrival at the Hotel, they were greeted by Mr. Edmond A. Rieder, General Manager of the Hotel and Deputy Prime Minister Suberna S. J. B. Rana of Nepal.

8:00 = 10:15 pm DINNER in honor of the President and Mrs. Eisenhower at the Sheraton Park Hotel, given by the King and Queen of Nepal.

10:17 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Sheraton Park Hotel and motored to the White House.

10:20 pm Arrived at the White House.

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

May 3, 1960

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Camp David, Maryland, for the weekend of April 30 - May 1, 1960.

Saturday, April 30, 1960

8:17 a.m. The President, Major John Eisenhower, Mr. Geo. Allen, Capt. Aurand, and ASAIC Campion and SA Flohr departed the White House Grounds in helicopter No. 1 en route to the President's farm, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, arriving at 8:56 a.m.

In the chase helicopter were Dr. Howard Snyder, Capt. Olive Marsh, SAs Roberts, Meredith, Johns, and Bales, which departed the White House Grounds at 8:18 a.m. and arrived at the President's farm at 8:55 a.m.

9:05 a.m. The President and Mr. Allen departed the President's farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club at 9:13 a.m. The President's Dodge station wagon was used, ASAIC Campion riding in it and SA Flohr driving. (SAs Meredith, Johns, Bales, and ATSAIC Roberts worked the follow-up car, SS 2-X, with SA Godfrey driving.)

9:25 a.m. The President, Major John Eisenhower, Mr. Allen, General Nevins, and David Eisenhower teed off for 18 holes of golf, completing same at 1:01 p.m. At 1:06 p.m. the President, Major John Eisenhower, Mr. Allen, and David Eisenhower departed the Gettysburg Country Club and arrived at Major John Eisenhower's residence at 1:15 p.m., where they dropped off Major John Eisenhower and David. They departed the residence of Major Eisenhower at 1:18 p.m. and arrived at the President's farm at 1:20 p.m. At 1:30 p.m. the President and Mr. Allen departed the President's farm in WH Car 100 and arrived at Camp David at 2:02 p.m. (ASAIC Campion riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving.) ATSAIC Roberts and SAs Meredith, Johns, Bales, and Godfrey worked the follow-up car, SA Greer drove.

12:28 p.m. The First Lady and Mrs. George Allen entered front gate of Camp David.

4:02 p.m. The President departed Camp David for Floyd Akers' place, arriving at 4:22 p.m. The President was accompanied in WH Car 100 by Mr. Allen, with ASAIC Campion riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving. Gen. Snyder rode in a White House car. The President and his party departed the Akers' place at 6:27 p.m. and arrived at Camp David at 6:47 p.m. SAs Knight, Short, and Holtzhauer worked SS Car No.43-X, SA Greer driving.

5:27 p.m. Maj. and Mrs. John Eisenhower and David, Susie, and Mary Jean entered front gate of Camp David and Mr. and Mrs. Eisenhower departed at 9:13 p.m. (The three children remained overnight)

9:16 p.m. The President watched the movie "April Showers."

No further activity this date.

Sunday, May 1, 1960

8:50 a.m. Mrs. George Allen departed front gate of Camp David and returned at 9:50 a.m.

9:40 a.m. The President, Mr. Allen, David and Mary Jean Eisenhower walked to the Bowling Alley and bowled one game, returning to Aspen at 10:28 a.m.

10:36 a.m. The President and Mr. Allen departed Camp David in WH Car No. 100, ASAIC Behn riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to the President's farm at Gettysburg, arriving at 11:25 a.m. They departed the farm at 12:17 p.m. and returned to Camp David, arriving at 12:50 p.m. Follow-up car No. SS43-X was driven by SA Greer and worked by SAs Short, Cantrell, and Holtzhauer.

2:20 p.m. The President and First Lady were photographed with the personnel of Camp David on the lawn of Aspen.

2:30 p.m. The President hit golf balls on the lawn until 2:40 p.m. and shot skeet until 3:05 p.m.

3:36 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. George Allen departed Camp David.

3:55 p.m. The President, accompanied by Capt. Aurand, ASAIC Behn, SA Flohr, and Sgt. Moaney, departed Camp David via helicopter and landed on the White House Grounds at 4:25 p.m. The chase helicopter carried Dr. Snyder, Capt. Marsh, SAs Short, Holtzhauer, and Sheridan.

4:50 p.m. The First Lady, accompanied by Mrs. Allen, departed Camp David and motored to Washington, D. C. The First Lady arrived at the White House at 6:30 p.m.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1960

7:40 am	The President arrived at the office.
8:02 - 8:15 am	General Goodpaster
8:17 am	The President departed the White House Grounds via helicopter for flight to the Gettysburg Farm. He was accompanied by the following: Major John Eisenhower Mr. George Allen Captain Evan P. Aurand

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:56 am	Arrived at the Gettysubrg Farm.
9:05 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
9:13 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
9:25 - 1:01 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Major John Eisenhower Mr. George Allen General Arthur Nevins David Eisenhower
1:06 pm	The President departed the Club, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower, Mr. George Allen and David Eisenhower, and returned to the Farm.
1:18 pm	Arrived at the Farm.
1:30 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to Camp David, Maryland.

CAMP DAVID, MD.

2:02 pm	Arrived at Camp David, Maryland.
4:02 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed Camp David and motored to Mr. Floyd Akers' place at Thurmont, Md.
4:22 pm	Arrived at Floyd Akers' place.

6:27 pm Departed Mr. Akers' place and motored to Camp David, Md.

CAMP DAVID, MD.

6:47 pm Arrived at Camp David, Md.

9:16 pm The President watched the movie "April Showers".

Also at Camp David with the President were:
- Mrs. Eisenhower
- Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and children

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
	1. Index to Staff Notes (2 pgs)	4/5-29/60	A
	~~2. Minutes of Cabinet Meeting~~ 12/5/77-bm	~~4/29/60~~	~~A~~
	~~3. Notes on Legislative Leadership Meeting~~ 12/5/77-bm	~~4/26/60~~	~~A~~
	~~4. Memo of Conf., DDE, Glennan, Goodpaster, 4/26/60, re space project~~ (2 pgs) 1/29/80, bc	~~4/28/60~~	~~A~~
	5. Pre-Press Conference notes (4 pgs)	4/26/60	A
76-56, #40	~~6. Memo of Conf., DDE, de Gaulle, Walters, 4/26/60~~ (1 pg) 12/24/81 LPS	~~4/27/60~~	~~A~~
	~~7. Memcon. (State), DDE, Amb. Bunker re US-Indian Relations~~ (3 pgs) DJH 6/18/82	4/25/60	A
76-57, #41	8. Memo of Conversation, DDE, de Gaulle and others re summit and other major diplomatic matters (7 pgs) ~~Exempted, MR 80-197 #3~~ portions exempted, MR 80-388 #1	4/25/60	A
	~~9. Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster re ambassadorships, Latin America, 4/25/60~~ (2 pgs)	~~4/26/60~~ 5/17/82, bc	~~A~~
76-57, #42	10. Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Gen. Clark, Goodpaster, 4/25/60, re Dominican Republic (1 pg) (declass. with deletion per MR 76-115, #1; 2/8/77-DJH) portions exempted, MR 81-83 #2	4/26/60	A
78-77, #15	~~11. Memorandum for President re Dominican Republic~~ (6 pgs)	~~4/14/60~~ 3/6/81, bc	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION
Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as
President of the United States,
1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

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12. Memo of	Conf., DDE, de Gaulle and interpreters, 4/24/60, re Summit (7 pgs)	4/25/60	A
~~12a. Memcon.~~	~~(State), DDE, Amb. Rountree (3 pgs)~~ DJH 6/18/82	4/25/60	A
~~13. Memcon.~~	~~(State), DDE, H. A. Byroade, Amb. to Afghanistan (3 pgs)~~ DJH 6/18/82	4/23/60	A
14. Memo of 76-56, #43	Conf., DDE, McCone, Goodpaster, 4/22/60, re French and nuclear matters (3 pgs) (exempted, NSC-10/12/77; DOD-6/3/77) exempted, MR 80-197 #4	4/28/60	A
~~15. Memo of~~ 76-56, #44	~~Conf., DDE, Herter, Dillon, Amb. Houghton, Goodpaster, Maj. Eisenhower re DDE meeting with de Gaulle, some discussion of Africa, European Common Market, 4/22/60~~ 12/28/77-bc	~~4/27/60~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

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MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

April 29, 1960

9:04 a.m. -- 11:15 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Mr. Loy Henderson
  for Sec. Herter
Sec. Anderson
Sec. Gates
Mr. Lawrence Walsh
  for AG Rogers
Mr. John McKibbin
  for PMG Summerfield
Mr. Royce Hardy
  for Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Sec. Mitchell
Mr. John Allen (in part)
  for Sec. Mueller
Sec. Flemming

Amb. Lodge
Gov. Hoegh
Mr. Stans, BoB
  Mr. Staats
Mr. John McCone, AEC
Dr. Saulnier, CEA

Sen. Morton, RNC
Sec. Brucker, Army (in part)
  Mr. George Roderick (in part)
Amb. Julian Harrington, Panama (in part)
Dr. Edward Teller, AEC (in part)
Dr. Gerald Johnson, AEC (in part)
Mr. Merrill Whitman, Panama Canal Company (in part)

Mr. Morgan
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Merriam
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Harlow
Mr. McCabe
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Robert Gray
Maj. Eisenhower
General Bragdon (in part)
Mr. Harr (in part)
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

Special Message to Congress - The President asked Mr. Harlow to read the draft special message and Mr. Harlow did, as at Leadership meeting the previous Tuesday. The President then commented that there was further language editing to be done and decision was yet to be made on an acceptable plan for medical care for the aged.

Sec. Anderson doubted the wisdom of inserting any slogan or "watchword" in a message to Congress. Also he hoped that reference could be made to things being done to improve the balance of payments situation, since there was much concern over this and there might be an adverse effect on mutual security legislation unless the concern could be somewhat allayed. The President agreed this could be done.

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Sec. Mitchell thought more stress should be put upon the major progress accomplished in civil rights, even though the Administration recommended even greater action, to controvert the allegations that this is an ineffective bill.

Acting Secretary Henderson referred to the heavy political content of the first several pages. The President said that he and the Staff always disagreed on this in that the Staff generally urged a tough line toward the Congress whereas he thought more achievement would be forthcoming from a persuasive approach. He noted what he called the "Charlie Halleck school of thought," which held that nothing would be done anyway, hence a tough line should be taken. Nevertheless, the President thought, there never was much point in trying to spank the Congress -- another equal branch of the Government. Mr. Gates' then said he too had been sensitive to the partisanship at the beginning, and the President replied that the current draft was pretty mild compared to earlier ones. The Vice President thought it was necessary to keep some bite in the message, otherwise it would go unnoticed. Mr. Benson thought there might be an expression of appreciation of the things that have been done, in Committee especially. He also urged a push for the disaster relief legislation. Mr. Flemming said that he personally liked the tone of the message and that it would be a very constructive service.

The Vice President suggested substitution for the word "overdo," since the opposition would seize upon that and turn it back on the Administration as being afraid to act. The President agreed that something like "overreach" or "overspend" would be better. He pointed out, however, that he still considered that people could "overdo" in medical research, for example, with the result of using second-rate personnel and stealing personnel from other essential medical service.

The President emphasized his concern that State and local governments not be ignored, and he felt that this had to be made clear in the message.

The President then referred to the continuing discussions of proposals for medical care for the aged. He thought in the existing political climate that it just was not possible to refuse to take any action. He thought the necessities of the situation were often overstated, but it was certainly true that the situation was very critical for those people actually in need. Perhaps the real problem was to sort out those who needed help from those who did not. The Vice President added that medical care was only one aspect of the more general problem of old age and that agitation would probably never end unless something like $200 a month was given to everyone over 65.

Sec. Benson thought this a program that might be left to the States. Amb. Lodge challenged this view on the basis that the States do not have revenues to cover, since the Federal government had in 1916

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pre-empted the income tax. Sec. Benson asserted that a lot of the tax dollars got lost in the round trip to Washington. Mr. Lodge said he would not quarrel with that.

The Vice President focused attention on the quality of medical care as the thing more properly the subject of concern, for concern with the budget would not carry much weight with those involved. He asked whether Dr. Flemming had made any studies of the paper work and the numerous employees that would be involved in implementing the Forand bill, for instance. The President also thought this should be studied.

Sec. Anderson noted the vulnerability of "the general fund" which had no special interest group to protect it. He did not like the idea of hanging this new program on general revenues, nor did he think it wise to set up some new fund. He wondered if there might be something like "another line" added to the Social Security forms. He felt that if those who would undoubtedly be pressing for expansion of medical care were somehow required to contribute to its funding, they would then show more responsibility. The President pointed out that OASI doesn't reach the people who most need this medical help. Dr. Flemming confirmed that, then stated his sympathy with Sec. Anderson's view, but concluded that the Administration must stand firm against attachment of this to the Social Security program, particularly because of the compulsory feature involved. He thought it would be very good if it were possible to work out some earmarked tax, so that expansion of the program would depend upon a particular revenue rather than general revenues.

Sec. Benson cited statistics of medical insurance popularity at present and believed that private coverage would be even more comprehensive were it not for the prospect that somehow the government would provide. Dr. Flemming cautioned that there was often a problem in the fine print of the private policies, and that they did not really solve the problem for low income people.

Budget and Personnel - Mr. Stans reviewed the FY '60 budget situation and estimated a surplus of $221 million on June 30th. This did not provide any room for anything like a retroactive pay bill, he said. He noted that an $80 million payment to the Inter-American Bank could possibly be deferred to FY '61, if necessary.

Mr. Stans pointed out that civilian employment is 5000 less than a year ago, thanks to the major decreases by DoD, that the projected estimate for June 30th is 2% below authorized levels but 6000 people higher than June 30th, 1959. He thought it would be very significant if that 6000 increase could be eliminated so the level would have been held steady for two successive years.

Mr. Stans then went over the various "threats" to the budget, using the same charts as at Leadership the preceeding Tuesday.

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The President commented that if Cabinet members could take the time to look at staffing arrangements all the way down through government, they would undoubtedly find overstaffing far beyond anything they would tolerate in a private business. He recalled the accomplishment of personnel reduction under General Lord at the end of World War I when a drastic cut was ordered -- and carried out!

Project Plowshare - Mr. McCone introduced Dr. Teller, first emphasizing that agreement at least in principle had been reached in Geneva for exempting peaceful uses explosives from the nuclear explosive ban. He thought, however, that there would be difficulty in settling on the exact language.

Dr. Teller recalled the President's interest in peaceful uses at the conference he had with Teller, Lawrence and another scientist three years ago. The projects discussed then have now been grouped into Project Plowshare, and the study accomplished in the past three years confirms this to be a very promising field of endeavor.

Using maps and charts, Dr. Teller took note of Russian explosions for excavation purposes and hoped the Russians would provide more information about these than they have; described Project Gnome, strip mining possibilities, harbor creation, sea level canals, oil mining, water conservation, etc. (See booklet attached.)

Dr. Teller concluded that perhaps the greatest possibility in this field is that of a sea level canal through the Central American Isthmus. However, this would need much preliminary experimentation, hence the necessity to be allowed to go ahead with experimental explosions. Sec. Gates inquired about the relationship of experimental explosions to weapons development. Dr. Teller replied that continuation of peaceful uses tests would not be significant to weapons development since the type of moratorium envisaged for the next several years could doubtless be evaded without detection, hence there would be no need to attempt weapons development under the camouflage of peaceful uses.

The President inquired of Dr. Teller what the savings might be from using nuclear explosives instead of conventional high explosives for excavation purposes. Dr. Teller said that nuclear begins to be cheaper at the level of one K.T., and that by the time 100 K.T. is reached, nuclear is about 1/10th as expensive as H.E.

(At the conclusion of this item, it was noted that the President was behind schedule with his appointments and that the next item could be postponed, if desired. The President decided to proceed with it, and joked that he could no longer depart the meeting and leave the Vice President to preside without incurring charges of politics!)

Isthmian Canal - Mr. Brucker picked up the subject of a sea level canal, which Dr. Teller had discussed in part. He said that the plan

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for cleaning up the existing canal, approved in 1959, will continue through 1968, but the need remains for settling on a long range solution.

Mr. Roderick said that the 1947 study of requirements and of routes remains pertinent in all respects except for the possibility of using nuclear explosions. He then went over the various possible routes and their costs. He concluded that a sea level canal is best since it can handle the heaviest traffic, at the most economical rate, and would be less vulnerable to attack.

Mr. Roderick commented that the Panama Canal Company is now very experienced and could carry on with the new canal.

Mr. Roderick wanted to propose, subject to the President's approval of the project, some public announcement of it, even though further nuclear development was required prior to actual initiation of the work.

The President said that the biggest problem now is the determination that will have to be made as to our foreign policy interests -- that is, whether to stay with Panama or to consider switching to Colombia. He thought that the additional cost of routes other than those in Panama was a very secondary factor given the long term usage of any canal. Mr. Roderick thought that the financing could be similar to that of the St. Lawrence Seaway, and that even the more expensive canals could be paid off by using higher tolls than now charged. He noted that there had been no increase in tolls since 1916.

The President repeated that State should get to work now on its part of the problem. Sec. Anderson thought that State should also consider the fringe economic benefits that would accrue to whatever country that became the site of the new canal -- for instance, Colombian economic development would be greatly advanced if the switch were made to it. Mr. McCone did not want the Mexican possibility dismissed lightly, even though much more costly, since it would save much time for ships traveling between the East and West coasts of the United States. Mr. Roderick said that a study showed various savings for various routes, but that Panama currently is on the direct line of the heaviest traffic -- from Venezuela to the East Coast.

The President stated that anything that binds Mexico closer to the United States is in itself worth a billion. The Vice President added that the matter of stability of local government is a question with which State would have to be concerned and is of very great importance.

Sec. Benson asked if it was planned to discontinue the present canal. Mr. Roderick replied that this also is a question for determination through State Department.

Mr. Brucker inquired about informing Congressional Committees of this proposal and of publicizing it. Mr. Henderson asked that the question of publicity be deferred until Mr. Herter's return on May 6th.

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Mr. Brucker felt some urgency with regard to Congressional hearings. The President thought that no great problem was involved in the basic report submitted by the Panama Canal Company, rather it was in the things the State Department needed to consider. He directed Mr. Henderson to take it under study and discuss it with Mr. Dillon in the absence of Mr. Herter.

Lam
L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Gray
Mr. Minnich

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 28, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

This morning General Goodpaster and I discussed with the President the current status of the Nicaro Nickel Plant in Cuba. We reminded him that under the terms of three treaties, the latest which was in 1953, the Cuban Government had totally exempted the Nicaro plant from taxation so long as the plant was owned and operated by the United States. We further noted that a recent decree of the Castro Government proposed a tax of from 20 - 25% on the retail sales price of all metals and minerals being exported from Cuba.

We noted that there was now a ship at the Nicaro plant waiting to be loaded, and that it had not yet received the necessary clearance for loading. Ambassador Bonsal earlier this week discussed the matter with Foreign Minister Roa, who indicated that Cuba was willing to let this shipment go without the tax if we would agree to negotiate on the possible sale of the plant to the Cuban Government, and if we would agree that a tax would be paid retroactively if these negotiations broke down. Ambassador Bonsal countered by suggesting that the Cubans let this shipment go, then negotiate on the possible sale of the plant, with an agreement that during these negotiations there could be discussion of possible payments in lieu of taxes on future shipments (we noted at this point that earlier negotiations with the Batista Government had almost reached agreement on a payment in lieu of taxes for Nicaro).

The immediate problem before the President was whether the State Department could instruct Bonsal to formally present the suggestion he had informally made earlier. The President agreed that this procedure should be followed, although he was dubious as to the likelihood that the Cubans would accept.

Robert E. Merriam

NEA:PTHart:mgw

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Approved in White House: 5/4/60

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: April 28, 1960

SUBJECT: Call on the President by the King of Nepal

	United States	Nepal
PARTICIPANTS:	The President	His Majesty MAHENDRA Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of Nepal
	Acting Secy of State Loy W. Henderson	His Excellency Subarana S.J.B. RANA Dep. Prime Minister of Nepal
	Amb. H. E. Stebbins	His Excellency Rishikesh SHAHA Ambassador of Nepal
	Acting Asst. Secy, NEA Parker T. Hart	

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O - Mr. Henderson
Amembassy Katmandu for Ambassador Stebbins

His Majesty requested and had a private meeting with the President lasting about 20 minutes, following which the remainder of the visiting group was admitted. The President indicated to His Majesty his desire to learn of any problems which the Kingdom of Nepal might have in which the United States could possibly be helpful, or any problems which the two countries might share in common. His Majesty requested the Deputy Prime Minister to reply.

Rana emphasized that the great problem of Nepal today was its very low standard of living and the need to utilize its manpower and resources far more effectively than at present. Ninety-five per cent of its 9 million people were engaged in agriculture, almost all of them along traditional lines. Improvements in agriculture were a great necessity and the Kingdom was very grateful for American technical assistance already received in this regard. The President expressed great interest in this point and queried Rana at length with respect to the agricultural picture in Nepal. It was made clear that while in the Terai a few tractors were in use as well as bullocks for plowing, in the hills and mountains, hand labor was the universal rule. Rana indicated that the irrigation was important in certain areas where the monsoon rains were uncertain, in order to obtain the desired two crops per year. In valleys monsoons permitted rice to be grown by terrace farming -- all hand work. In this connection, the President recalled his experience in the Philippines where he observed remarkable terrace farming on mountain sides high up river valleys where the deflection

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of water was accomplished with incredible skill. Secretary Henderson indicated that he believed that the Nepalese technique in terracing was equal to the best in the Philippines.

The President observed that there was in the United Nations an institution called the Special Fund headed by Mr. Hoffman which undertook upon request to make full surveys of a nation's needs. Should it be desired, the President was prepared to write a letter to Mr. Hoffman asking that this Special Fund undertake a full survey of the needs of Nepal. The President remarked parenthetically that he was much impressed with what he had heard from His Majesty regarding the struggle which had taken place to establish a democratic government in Nepal and he wished to do everything he could to assist the Kingdom in preserving and further developing its democratic institutions. While Rana indicated that some requests had already been made to the Special Fund, he replied that he would, indeed, appreciate the President's carrying out his offer to address a letter in this sense to Mr. Hoffman.

The importance of industrialization was emphasized by Rana who referred to Nepal's possibility of producing cheap hydro-electric energy through utilization of some of the many waterfalls of the country.

Following the admission of photographers the President pointed out and gave the background of certain paintings which he had received as gifts and which decorate his office.

COMMENT: Subsequently Ambassador Shaha expressed to Secretary Henderson the great pleasure His Majesty experienced from this interview with the President.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 27, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR ANN WHITMAN:

The President met today at eleven o'clock with Herschel Newsom, Master of the Grange. Mr. Newsom invited the President to dedicate the new Grange building between Jackson Place and 17th Street on H on June 25th. The President told Mr. Newsom he would not be back from the Far East by the 25th, but that if Mr. Newsom could arrange the dedication some time in the next week, the President would be glad to dedicate the building. The President first suggested June 28th, and subsequently changed this to June 29th. It is presently set up for Wednesday, June 29th at 12:30 p.m.

Gerald D. Morgan

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NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

April 26, 1960

9:00 a.m. -- 11:15 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon (in part)

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Bridges
Sen. Kuchel
Sen. Saltonstall

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Arends
Rep. Allen
Rep. Hoeven

Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Mr. Stans, BoB
Mr. Staats
Mr. Hughes
PMG Summerfield (in part)
Mr. Scribner, Treasury
Mr. Mason, HHFA (in part)

Dr. Flemming, HEW (in part)
Mr. Forsythe

Mr. Morgan
Mr. Lyons (in part)
Mr. Harlow
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Wheeler
Mr. Kendall
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mrs. Wheaton
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Minnich

SUMMARY

Civil Rights - The President congratulated the Leadership, particularly Sen. Dirksen, on completing this legislation. There was discussion of possible ways of making clear to the public the primary role of Republicans in this.

Korea - Sen. Bridges called attention to the possibility of communist inspiration of the Korean disturbance, and the undesirability of actions by the U.S. that would play into communist hands. The President noted extensive U.S. efforts in the past to influence Mr. Rhee toward a wiser course, and he assured Sen. Bridges, on the basis of current reports, that there are no signs of communist inspiration, even though they might yet seek to exploit the situation.

Federal Pay Increase - Messrs. Stans, Lyons and Summerfield set forth the reasons for Administration opposition to the Morrison and

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similar bills, stressing the absence of any significant increase in cost of living since the last pay raise, the favorable comparison of government salaries with private in the lower grades, and the fact that a systematic survey of the wage situation authorized by Congress will not be completed until September.

There was full agreement on the desirability of opposing any increase at this time.

Budget Outlook - Mr. Stans noted that a slight surplus in the FY '60 budget is still expected.

Regarding FY '61, Mr. Stans outlined various things Congress might or might not do with a total potential impact of $6.8 billion and $32 billion over the next 5 years.

Health Insurance for the Aged - Dr. Flemming outlined the several plans under discussion and there was discussion of the merits and demerits. It was agreed that further discussion was necessary and that a special meeting with the Leaders would be held if the pace of events on the Hill so required.

The President stressed his dislike of any compulsory program or one tied to Social Security. He emphasized having State participation.

Special Message - Legislative Program - The draft of the message the President was considering sending to the Congress was discussed and the President indicated he would circulate a new draft.

It was suggested that the President also make a TV presentation of this to the public and there was discussion of points to be emphasized.

Miscellaneous - There was brief discussion of mutual security, area development, and the emergency housing bill.

* * * * *

Civil Rights - The President opened the meeting by congratulating the Leadership on wrapping up the civil rights legislation after so long a struggle. Sen. Saltonstall noted that the newspapers were giving much credit to Sen. Johnson whereas much of it really belonged to Sen. Dirksen. The President commented that he had just been talking this morning with Mr. Harlow on how to set the record straight, since the local papers just did not seem to report the constructive actions of Republicans. This was annoying, but on the other hand, the President said, he just did not know what to do about it unless a pertinent question might be asked at some news conference. He added that were it not for the political gain that was involved, he would have no concern as to who got credit; the important thing was the actual accomplishment of these things that were needed.

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Mr. Harlow suggested that a bill-signing ceremony might help. When Mr. Halleck said that any Congressional representation at such a ceremony would have to include Democrats as well as Republicans, it was indicated that the ceremony would probably be purely an Executive Branch affair.

Korea - Sen. Bridges asked if the President might comment on the Korean situation and the reasons for U.S. interference. The President responded that our Government had long been endeavoring to influence President Rhee to forego his highhanded tactics, especially as evidenced in the recent elections. The President said he had finally approved the message that had been sent by our government.

The President said that the Administration was keeping alert against the possibility that the communists might work their way into the confused situation; however, there were as yet no signs that the disturbances were communist inspired.

Sen. Saltonstall asked whether there would be any difficulties for U.S. troops because of the situation. The President replied in the negative.

Sen. Bridges stated that if the communists should be the instigators of the trouble, as many think, it would be tragic for the United States unwittingly to be playing the communist game. The President agreed that the Administration had no desire to play the communist game. However, Sen. Bridges' comment was the first suggestion of any communist involvement there that he had heard and he would of course be glad to look further into it.

Later in the meeting the President was handed a report by a member of the staff and he advised the Leaders that this report said that there continues to be no indication of communist activity. This did not mean, the President continued, that the communist might not try to take advantage of the situation, and the Administration would continue to be alert. He concluded that those who are saying that these disturbances are communist inspired just don't know what they are talking about.

Federal Pay Increase - Mr. Stans called attention to the Morrison bill which would provide an average of 20% pay increase costing $1.6 billion per year, and to the many other bills which are variations of the Morrison bill. He stated that the Administration is testifying strongly and on a factual basis against all of these bills. He read from a Fact Sheet (attached) as to reasons for opposing, stressing that a careful survey now underway will not be completed until September, and that evidence already at hand shows that at least in the lower grades Federal pay compares very favorably to that in non-governmental activity.

Sen. Bridges ascertained that the cost of living has gone up no more than 2% since the effective date of the last Federal pay increase, and he requested Mr. Stans to provide him with a memorandum of pertinent statistics.

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The President referred to a statement in the Fact Sheet and expressed his feeling that there was no reason for relating the existence of a surplus in the FY '61 budget to the pay issue. Mr. Stans made clear that the statement was included as a means of answering those who testified that the surplus made possible the pay increase.

Mr. Stans said there was much evidence that the opposition would eventually settle for a 7% increase as being more realistic; however, the Administration is making a firm stand that no increase is justified at this time.

The President recalled an argument that was once advanced that the pay of government employees should be increased since Congress had increased its own salaries. The President thought that this was not valid reasoning since it failed to take into account the job security enjoyed by employees whereas the position of a Congressman was always precarious. Similarly, the President thought it a mistake to attempt to compare too exactly Federal pay scales with non-government scales, for the element of job security should make a difference. Mr. Stans said that such comparisons at present show almost a 15% margin in favor of the Federal government as regards grades 1, 2 and 3, and there is a total lack of evidence to justify any pay raise now.

Mr. Lyons presented a brief statement highlighting the fact that the President in 1958 had recommended a Joint Pay Commission, but that Congress had refused to act. In this, just as in civil rights, the Administration was never given credit for its positive actions.

Mr. Summerfield thought this had to be constantly emphasized. He hoped the President could reiterate this constructive aspect in press conferences and also avoid any posture of being opposed per se to pay increases.

Mr. Summerfield pointed out that the Morrison bill would add $1100 to the present $4700 salary of the "average" postal employee. He then emphasized the various fringe benefits initiated for postal employees in recent years, reading a list of 14 items. Sen. Bridges asked that this list be furnished the Leaders. Mr. Harlow thought it might be used when the Leaders met the press after the meeting, but Mr. Halleck thought it should be introduced via the hearings.

Mr. Arends was interested in the probable Senate attitude and was informed by Mr. Summerfield that it was much the same as in the House, and that there would probably be an effort to push a 7% bill. The President commented strongly on the need for resisting unjustified increases. He recalled how much importance the country at large attached in the 1952 and '56 campaigns to the matter of holding down government expenditures and eliminating unnecessary positions.

Mr. Summerfield thought it most important that the newspapers all over the country present the facts of present wage scales. He then applauded the Administration presentation so far, and he hoped that

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Sec. Mitchell, whose Department is responsible for the statistical studies, would testify strongly or at least issue a well-prepared statement.

In conjunction with this study, Sen. Dirksen called attention to the recent Supreme Court decision which denied an injunction to the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad when it sought to prevent a strike stemming from its decision to close 128 unused freight stations. He cited this as another example of the difficulty of eliminating inefficiencies in our economy.

Rep. Byrnes asked Mr. Summerfield to prepare a more detailed inventory of fringe benefits granted over the past 7 years and their cost to the taxpayers. Mr. Summerfield suggested that Rep. Byrnes write a letter making this request, but Mr. Byrnes asked that this oral request be considered an official one to which the Postmaster General could reply.

Rep. Halleck noted the existence also of other expensive bills on the horizon. He then remarked on the Indiana poll which shows the Vice President in the lead, but Republican Congressmen running behind Democrats. Because of this, he was interested in giving attention to what would be the most useful action of Republicans in Congress --- to oppose these bills or to let them go through to a certain Presidential veto. The President hoped that Republicans everywhere would fight all of these at all opportunity. (See also pages 8 and 9.)

Mr. Stans concluded the discussion by noting that the Administration was on record that it would make appropriate recommendations next year on the basis of the current study, including a restructuring of the classification act to eliminate inequities.

Budget Outlook - Regarding the FY '60 budget, Mr. Stans reported that current estimates of receipts have fallen off about $1-1/2 billion, but that certain favorable developments balance this out and there can still be expected a very slight surplus of perhaps $100 million.

Regarding FY '61, Mr. Stans said that Congressional action has not yet proceeded far enough to show any pattern. However, he thought it useful to look at the various "threats" to the budget. These include: (1) possible Congressional failures to adopt proposals such as those involving the aviation fuel tax, increased postal rates, etc., totaling $1.1 billion; (2) possible Congressional approval of expensive proposals such as Federal pay increases, the emergency Housing bill, etc., totaling over $5 billion; and (3) possible Congressional actions that would reduce revenues such as the Keogh proposal, the deduction for college tuition, etc., totaling about $600 million. All of these would add up to an impact of $6.8 billion for FY '61, and they would have an impact of about $32 billion over a 5-year period. Mr. Stans said that there were numerous other proposals, though they had very little chance of approval, that could run these figures up to $48 billion for FY '61, and nearly $300 billion over the next 5 years. He stressed that this last compilation was rather far-fetched.

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The President inquired whether any of these proposals originated with Republicans, and Mr. Stans said that a few of them did but most stemmed from the opposition. It was agreed that this listing should be reviewed and reprinted for possible insertion in the Congressional Record.

Health Insurance for the Aged - The President asked Mr. Flemming to bring the Leadership up to date on his discussions of this subject.

Dr. Flemming reported that he had been discussing the subject with Executive Branch officials and with medical and hospital officials outside of Government. As a basis for these discussions, he had used a proposal whereby the State Governments would offer policies to the aged which would provide 180 days of hospital care, or 365 days of nursing home care, or home nursing; premiums would be related to income, ranging from $6 per year for the lowest brackets to the full cost of the policy for those with incomes of $3,800 or more; a deductible initial cost would be paid by the policy holder; the subsidy would be provided by the State and Federal governments, with the Federal amount running to about $1/2 billion.

As a result of the discussions, a modified proposal had been developed with the help of the Bureau of the Budget. Under this, the States would provide an opportunity to all over 65 who do not pay income tax to obtain protection against health hazards; the fee would be about $20 per year; there would be a $200 deductible proviso; the extra charges would be shared by the Federal and State governments on a 50-50 basis. Also, under somewhat modified terms, similar opportunity would be provided to those whose adjusted gross income does not exceed $4,000. Finally, those on relief would be covered through the old age assistance program.

Still another plan had been worked up by HEW whereby non-taxpayers over 65 would be given a 50% subsidy up to a maximum of $50 for the purchase of any regular health insurance policy. It would be possible to include some sort of tax deduction provision for low income taxpayers, if desired. The subsidy cost could be shared by the Federal and State governments or could be charged completely against the Federal government. It would cost about $225 million per year for the subsidy, and the optional income tax deduction possibility would cause a $200 million revenue loss.

On each of these proposals, Dr. Flemming set forth advantages and disadvantages, noting particularly the approval of the American Medical Association of the second plan and the acceptance by the Life Insurance groups of the third plan. He noted also the criticism by some that any program requiring State expenditures would probably be very slow in getting started. A further difficulty pertained to income tests where the coverage hinged upon a particular level of income. Sen. Bridges was much interested in knowing how any accurate determination of income could be made.

Sen. Saltonstall asked which plan Dr. Flemming favored, but he

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replied that he had not yet made any choice.

The President commented on the difficulty of arriving at a decision in this field. He noted the inhibition with which many responsible officials approach this whole subject which in some respects seems to be the result of another growth of public desire for "womb to tomb" security. He referred to the article in Life magazine which had accused opponents of the Forand bill of being extremely hardhearted. Such was not the case, the President felt, since there were important matters of principle involved and it was rather a matter of determining which was the lesser of evils.

The President said he tended to favor the second plan which would rely in part upon the already existing public assistance program and could take advantage of an organization already in being. The Vice President also spoke of the necessity for a choice of the lesser evil since it seemed apparent that the Forand bill or some substitute would be approved. Mr. Byrnes said that Rep. Mills was really following Mr. Rayburn's lead in making his various proposals.

Dr. Flemming noted that he had taken the firm position that any tying in to Social Security would wind up as a compulsory program. He felt strongly that there should not be any attempt to negotiate or compromise on anything involving the Social Security program.

Sen. Saltonstall thought the third plan was highly impracticable since it tied the Federal government too close to the insurance companies and would inevitably bring Federal negotiation and domination of the private companies. He cited the experience in Massachusetts with compulsory auto insurance where the companies claimed they were losing money and agitated for State subsidy. On the other hand, there is a demand for the establishment of a State insurance company.

Mr. Stans thought it might be possible to take the second and third plans in combination, leaving to the States an option for one or the other.

Mr. Scribner cautioned against proposing any tax credit feature since this would open the way for many other claims for tax credits, all of which Treasury opposes. He said that a tax deduction was an entirely different matter and that there is currently a limited provision for deduction of certain medical expenses. He recalled that an extra tax exemption of $600 had been established some years ago for people over 65, presumably because of expenses peculiar to their age.

Dr. Flemming thought the whole matter needed further exploration and he asked agreement on having a further meeting with the Leaders at some special time if Rep. Mills pressed for earlier action. The President was agreeable to calling a special meeting, if necessary.

There was brief discussion of some of the undesirable experiences of the British compulsory health program.

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The President stressed his opposition to any compulsory plan or one tied to Social Security. He felt that the States must be worked into any program so that there would be an element of local supervision and responsibility.

Mr. Scribner hoped that the expected $4 billion surplus would not be invaded to the tune of $600 million for this program. If it was to be invaded, it might be better to reverse the Administration's position with regard to tax reduction and thus to use the surplus in a way that would allow individuals to have additional money to provide for their needs. The President saw some merit in this argument but pointed out that such action would not take care of those who cannot care for themselves. Mr. Scribner cited the great progress made by insurance programs in recent years and the expectation that they will be able to cover even these problems given a few more years.

Special Message - Legislative Program - The President wanted the Leaders to know of a special message to Congress that he was considering, with regard to the status of legislation. He asked Mr. Harlow to read the current draft, which the latter did.

The message focused on the little time remaining in this session, the need for avoiding excessive partianship in this election year so that important things might be accomplished, and on a number of items recommended by the President, emphasizing especially mutual security and agriculture.

At the President's invitation to comment, the Leaders agreed that there would be great value in such a message, and Rep. Halleck urged that the President make a special television presentation to the public. Rep. Byrnes thought the treatment of the interest rate ceiling needed some expansion, and Mr. Scribner hoped that it could be treated as a separate category rather than being grouped with a number of other items.

The President indicated he would do some further revising and circulate the draft.

Sen. Saltonstall noted the emphasis put upon school construction, area development, and minimum wage legislation. He thought that if the President pressed these too far, the result might be something he would have to veto. The President thought this was a risk that must be taken since there was need for pressing for reasonable legislation in these fields. He was not adverse to vetoing unreasonable bills, for he was not going to be a party to making a larger break in a budget that was already at $80 billion. He anticipated the possibility that even Republicans might not be able to support him on every veto if there were a great number of them.

The Vice President thought that in any TV presentation, the President might make clear that an election year always brings out a great number of individual proposals having great appeal, that critics of the Administration charge it with stinginess, but that in opposing

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extreme spending the Administration was really showing concern for the money of "you the people" rather than anything so impersonal as just a budget. The President commented that all these things that are now being brought forward as emergencies have existed for a great number of years, and it was difficult to see why all of them should suddenly be considered as emergencies demanding immediate attention.

At the end of the meeting, the President told the Leaders they could "forecast" his message if they so desired.

Mutual Security - Sen. Dirksen indicated that the authorization bill might be acted on in the Senate this week. He said that it contained a proviso directing the President to establish a Point IV Youth Corps, and he wanted to get that eliminated. Mr. Halleck noted that this proviso had not been contained in the House bill. There was no objection to efforts to eliminate it.

Sen. Dirksen also noted the probability of an amendment being offered to this bill, and also to the P.L. 480 bill, directing the President to implement these programs in such a way as to enforce certain principles respected by the free world. Actually, this amendment was tailored to apply to the Israel-Egypt dispute.

Area Development - Mr. Halleck noted that there had been a tie vote on granting a Rule for this measure, hence it had not been reported out. However, it might be up via the Calendar activity on Wednesday. He felt that this bill was blown up much too far.

In this connection, Mr. Halleck wondered whether Republicans on the Rules Committee should oppose a Rule because they oppose the contents of any given bill, or whether they should vote to clear some of these measures through the Rules Committee and let decision be made on the Floor.

The President commented that in some of these measures the language might be such as to authorize the President to carry on certain projects without directing him to do so, and he could then take the responsibility for withholding funds.

Emergency Housing Bill - Mr. Halleck noted that this was a very costly bill serving no good purpose, and that Republicans would endeavor to defeat it. He ascertained from Mr. Mason that there was no real requirement for this bill. Mr. Mason added that even the industry opposes it and that Rep. Rains is the only real advocate.

LAM
L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

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April 28, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
April 26, 1960

Others present: Dr. Glennan, General Goodpaster

Dr. Glennan gave the President a memorandum proposing a joint space project (a series of meteorological satellites) with the Soviets. The idea is that the President might bring this up with Khrushchev when he visits Russia. The memorandum, after spelling out the project, gave a summary of arguments pro and con.

The President asked whether the scientific community supports this proposal, and specifically whether it had been discussed with Dr. Kistiakowsky. Dr. Glennan answered "yes" on both scores. The President commented that the great concern he would have is that something might not work properly with one or more of our satellites and the Russians could use this information to embarrass us very greatly, whereas, if there were defects in some of theirs, they could keep this fact secret. He went on to say that there is an apparent difference in attitude between Khrushchev at Camp David and Khrushchev in his speech at Baku. If, at the Summit, he maintains a hard line such as the Baku statement, then any proposal of this kind on our part would look as though we are being soft. He therefore felt that we must wait until after the Summit to decide whether to make such a proposal.

Dr. Glennan said he would like to get the matter thoroughly planned and prepared in the interim. The President said it would be fine to do this, and that this should in fact be brought to a complete state of readiness. He would then have the option of making or not making the proposal. Dr. Glennan said he would go forward with this. (He discussed the matter

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further with me today, and we worked out several specific actions which he should take, including discussion of the matter with the OCB.)

Dr. Glennan had reported that he had discussed the project with Secretary Herter, who had given him a written concurrence.

Dr. Glennan next showed the President a book of pictures taken from the Tiros satellite, which were of excellent quality, showed a great amount of weather information, and were of keen interest to the President.

Dr. Glennan next reported the incident involving "repair" of the Pioneer VI at a distance of more than six million miles from the earth (by sending it coded instructions which by-passed a defective diode). Dr. Glennan thought this was a fascinating accomplishment, and the President agreed.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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April 27, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
April 26, 1960, Red Room, the White House

Others present: General de Gaulle, Colonel Walters

The President asked General de Gaulle whether he had read Khrushchev's speech at Baku and General de Gaulle said he had. The President said that one thing that bothered him about these speeches of Khrushchev's is that having taken these extremely firm positions he found himself obliged to abide by them. General de Gaulle said that he did say these things, but he was not sure he really meant them, and he did feel that sometime during the conference we would probably have to say "No" to Mr. Khrushchev, and the President nodded agreement.

On taking leave of the President, General de Gaulle said "Now that I have seen you I have even greater confidence in our cause." The President replied, "We shall be standing together."

Vernon Walters
Colonel, U. S. Army

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MR 80-194 #3
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Approved by White House
5/11/60

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Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: April 25, 1960

SUBJECT: U.S.-Indian Relations

Declassified/Released on 5/25/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by BSR

PARTICIPANTS: The President

Ambassador Bunker

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Amembassy New Delhi for Ambassador Bunker
Amembassy Kabul for Ambassador Byroade
Amembassy Karachi for Ambassador Rountree

The White House - General Goodpaster

I referred to the President's visit to India; to the unprecedented reception he had received; and to the fact that it seemed to be the consensus among keen Indian observers, both in and out of government, that the visit would have a permanent beneficial effect on Indo-U.S. relations.

The President said that he was pleased to hear this. He then inquired about the village of Laronda which he had visited and to which he had made a contribution for purchase of a radio. I informed the President that the radio had been purchased, that the villagers were greatly pleased with it, and that I would send him a report when I returned to India.

I also mentioned to the President the great interest in his visit which has been shown in the parts of India he had not had an opportunity to visit. The people everywhere seemed to share the enthusiasm shown in Delhi and Agra. For example, a citizen of Madras had written me that he had named his residence "Ike House", and invited me to participate at its inauguration.

The President referred to his concern over the situation in Afghanistan, especially over the heavy Soviet penetration, and the

friction

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friction between Afghanistan and Pakistan over the Pushtunistan question. At the same time he noted his pleasure at the improvement in Indo-Pakistan relations, and his feeling that Mr. Nehru was taking a more realistic view of world developments.

I replied that I felt there had been a substantial bettering of Indo-Pakistan relations and that one of the important contributions to this improvement had been the assurance the President had given Mr. Nehru that American weapons would not be used by Pakistan to attack India. I felt that this had made a great impression on Mr. Nehru and in Indian Government circles.

I added, however, that our recent action in giving Sidewinders and the ten F-104's to Pakistan had caused considerable concern to the Indians, not because they in any way questioned our intentions or objectives, but because our doing so, they felt, rendered their air force obsolete vis-a-vis that of Pakistan. They also believed that this strengthening of Pakistan would have the collateral effect of making their negotiations with the Pakistanis more difficult. It seemed to me that this source of friction could be overcome if, when we gave Pakistan more modern military equipment, we should also offer to sell similar equipment to India. The Indian Air Force will undoubtedly feel that it will have to buy equipment similar to the Sidewinders from the British, but the British equipment is much more expensive than ours. Thus its purchase will place an additional burden on the Indian budget at a time when India is facing an expenditure of some $250 million for roads and communications along the northern border, and at a time when they feel so strongly that they should be investing everything possible in building up their economy vis-a-vis the Communist Chinese.

The President replied that he saw no reason why we should not offer to sell similar equipment to the Indians, and in fact thought we should do so. He asked me to inform the Department of his views.

I referred to the accelerating progress of India's economic development program and expressed my opinion that our assistance, because it had been flexible, had been the most effective aid rendered the Indians. I said that I believed that the Indian Government recognized this and greatly appreciated it. I expressed the hope that our aid would continue to be flexible as between project and other types of aid, and as between the public and private sectors: that we would not be doctrinaire about this.

The President

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The President expressed the view that we should continue to be flexible. It was obvious that India and others of the underdeveloped countries would develop systems differing from ours which had started out in a vast, empty continent with few people in it. Had we had our present population at the time we achieved independence, we undoubtedly would also have developed along different lines. The President said he might refer to this in a forthcoming speech.

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MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION, 25 April 1960
Place -- The White House
Present --

The President	General DeGaulle
Secretary Herter	Foreign Minister Couve de Murville
Under Secretary Dillon	Ambassador Alphand
Ambassador Houghton	Mr. de Courcel
General Goodpaster	Mr. Lebel
Colonel Walters	

The President opened the conversation by saying that in their talks on the previous day, General DeGaulle and he were agreed on procedures for the summit; that General DeGaulle would write Mr. Khrushhhev setting this forth and that they were in hopes of finishing by Sunday, but if not, the President might return from Portugal for the meeting. They had agreed that disarmament would be the major subject for discussion though there was a slight difference of approach between our way of approaching it and General DeGaulle's. General DeGaulle [redacted] He himself, in the light of Khrushchev's rejection of his open skies proposal at Geneva in 1955, wanted to start out more modestly with a limited area in which inspection techniques could be tested.

Secretary Herter then said that this would be tantamount to opening the whole of the Soviet Union to inspection, [redacted]

The President said he could see no objection to making this proposal although he was not very optimistic about it being accepted, but that his proposal was something in the nature of a fallback position. [redacted]

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MR 80-388 #1
By DJH Date 7/15/81

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[redacted] Secretary Herter asked whether this covered nuclear weapons and the President said that it did not; it involved delivery systems, as both he and General DeGaulle were agreed that the weapons themselves could easily be hidden, but it related only to the means of delivery. [redacted] The President then said that he did not see any reason why this should not be proposed. [redacted]

The President said that in the field of contacts, he and General DeGaulle were agreeable to proposing that we might double present contacts, and if need be, triple them. We would have no difficulties in this field. He had once asked Mr. Hoover, head of the FBI, whether it would greatly increase his problem if we allowed in 10,000 Russian students instead of 40, and Mr. Hoover assured him that it would not. Secretary Herter pointed out that we had offered the Russians to exchange a large number of students and that they had found this awkward and had finally come up with 23.

[redacted] The President said that if we agreed on other things we could look into the problem of increasing trade.

Secretary Herter pointed out there are certain legislative limitations such as the Johnson Act.

~~Top Secret~~

The President pointed out that if this type of provision were included in a formal treaty and it were ratified by the Senate, it would have over-riding effect and be the supreme law of the land. Secretary Dillon pointed out that what the Soviets were really after was long-term credits and that the Johnson Act limited these. Secretary Herter said he had one concern in this respect. If a declaration came from the summit advocating greater commercial exchanges, this might encourage other nations to send trade missions to Moscow and would, in turn, give the Soviets an opportunity to send large numbers of people to other countries to carry out subversive activities.

The President said that any statement covering an increase in East-Westtrade would have to be drafted very carefully.

[redacted] Secretary Dillon said that the Soviets were driving for credits but we would rather see such credit, as it were available, go to help non-communist, under-developed nations. [redacted] The President expressed then the view that the most we could do at the summit would be to appoint a committee to study what could be done to expand East-West trade, but that the matter of social and cultural exchanges would be no difficulty. [redacted]

~~Top Secret~~

[redacted]

[redacted]

The President said that he felt that the background or theme we should operate against is that we believe in the self determination of peoples, and that we feel they should be allowed to express themselves freely concerning their own future; peoples of Berlin, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, or other areas, and if we stress this constantly it will require considerable acrobatics on the part of Mr. Khrushchev to prove that he was right in trying to dispose in a dictatorial fashion of the people of West Berlin and East Germany. We should stress that we believe in this.

[redacted]

[redacted]

The President pointed out that the Soviets have not supported such projects financially when undertaken under the aegis of the UN. For instance, their quota of the Special Fund was 15 million dollars and Secretary Dillon stated that they had only put in one million dollars. Their performance with regard to the Children's Fund was similar.

~~Top Secret~~

[redacted] The President again expressed doubts regarding the Soviet's disposition to do anything substantial, [redacted]

Secretary Herter said that he was just a little concerned regarding the order in which the topics were discussed at the summit because if we reached agreement on a number of these things the Soviets might then become very tough on Berlin at the end of the Conference.

[redacted]

Secretary Herter expressed concern again concerning the Soviet's taking such earlier agreements as might have been reached for granted, and then become difficult on Berlin. [redacted] Both the President and General DeGaulle agreed that Khrushchev talked in a more reasonable fashion when he was alone and that the presence of other Soviets seemed to make him more intransigent. The President indicated that he would go to Lisbon on the 23rd,

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but might return if the Conference had not concluded. General DeGaulle said that he had hoped they might be finished by Saturday night, particularly if they had restricted meetings.

The President then asked about a communique and General DeGaulle said he was agreeable either way. The President said there was only one thing he would like to see included in the communique, and that was General DeGaulle's statement of September 16, 1959 on Algeria still stood, and he could use the occasion to reaffirm his support for the General's statement. General DeGaulle said he did not like to use the word Algeria, but in his speech to Congress he would express his belief that nations have the right to self determination in democracy.

The President said that sections of our press were indicating that General DeGaulle had hardened his stand and he knew this was not so in light of what the General had told him, and was merely seeking an occasion to reaffirm his support. General DeGaulle said that the last time he had told the President in advance that he would make the statement and the President had then expressed his support. He would make a statement to this effect in New York tomorrow and if the President wished to indorse, that it would be fine. Secretary Herter then asked about the communique and the President recalled that they had indicated on the previous day that a brief communique might be forthcoming.

General DeGaulle said that such a communique might say that these conversations had been useful in defining the position that they would take in common to go to the summit for the purpose of achieving a relaxation in the international situation. The President said he thought that would be helpful.

General DeGaulle indicated that he would pay a final call on the President the following morning with Madame DeGaulle, and the President said that he would receive them in the residence.

Secretary Herter again expressed concern that if in order to achieve relaxation of tension we gave Khrushchev everything he wanted early and then he got tough on Germany at the end, this would not be good.

Top Secret

[redacted] Secretary Herter said that we should not announce anything until the final communique, and General DeGaulle agreed with this and said that everything should remain open and connected until the final communique.

It was then agreed that Secretary Herter and Mr. Couve de Murville would meet immediately after lunch and work out a communique. Both the President and General DeGaulle expressed their agreement in advance to whatever communique was worked out by the Secretary of State and the French Foreign Minister.

Vernon Walters
Colonel, U. S. Army

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7

April 26, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
April 25, 1960 (following meeting with President de Gaulle)

Others present: Secretary Herter
General Goodpaster

The President asked Mr. Herter to stay for a moment after the meeting with President de Gaulle. I was out of the office for a moment. When I returned, the President was putting before Mr. Herter for consideration an idea he tended to favor for having an Under Secretary for American Affairs in the State Department. A man to fill such a job would be someone of major reputation and influence, as contrasted to -- for example -- a relatively junior professional officer serving in the grade of Assistant Secretary. The President mentioned Mr. William Pawley as a man suitable for such a post. He commented that he understood that Pawley had divested himself of all his financial interests in Latin America.

Mr. Herter said that the suggestion is timely, inasmuch as Mr. Rubottom will be leaving his present post in any event within a few months, and will probably be recommended for an ambassadorship. He said he would have the matter studied and would have legislation prepared. The President commented that he saw this as a way of giving greater stature to our man concerned with Latin American affairs, and showing special concern for our Latin American neighbors.

Mr. Herter then went on to say that Governor Stevenson had done a very fine thing on returning from his trip to South America. He had come in to the State Department and discussed his trip very fully with the people there, and had given them notes of every conversation he had had. Thereby the State Department is able to see what complaints were made by the Latin Americans which have not been made when dealing with people in the government. The President said he was very

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-84 #11
By DJH Date 5/12/82

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doubtful as to the value of such notes, suggested that Mr. Herter look at them with great jaundice, and not base any recommendations to him on notes from this source. Mr. Herter said he had the impression that Governor Stevenson found attitudes toward the United States in Latin America considerably better than he had expected.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-83 #2
By DJH Date 8/27/82

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (c)(d)
NSC Letter 7/21/82
NLE Date 8/27/82

NLE MR Case No. 81-83
Document No. 2

April 26, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION WITH THE PRESIDENT
April 25, 1960

Others present: Secretary Herter, General Edwin Clark, General Goodpaster

General Clark handed to the President a memorandum he had prepared, together with a letter of transmittal, setting forth suggestions and ideas he had developed on how to deal with the situation in the Dominican Republic, specifically how to obtain the departure of Trujillo. The President read through these.

The President said that the big question in this is the OAS. He knew of no alliance in which indecisiveness is so great, or in which it seems so hard to generate an initiative. Mr. Herter commented that the OAS is likely to support an effort to remove Trujillo, and most of the American States will join on such a proposition.

The President said that if the OAS were to agree to this, he thought the steps by and large looked satisfactory. While efforts are being made to get the OAS to take action -- whether with or without Trujillo's agreement -- he thought the only thing that could be done would be to get our plans ready and work for a two-thirds vote of the OAS, in order to get that organization to move. Mr. Herter commented that there must be some step by Trujillo to get this matter before the OAS.

The President thought that the proposal for forming a trust into which Trujillo's funds would be placed might obtain agreement all around. General Clark commented that if "we" were to go down now to see Trujillo, the latter might accept the proposal. The President said he did not believe that anyone should function in this regard as personal representative of the President. The action should be taken by the State Department.

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~~E.O. 11652, Sec. 11 WITH DELETION~~
~~MR 76-119 DOCUMENT #1~~
~~By MB ALLIN/DJH Date 2/5/77~~

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He added that if the Secretary of State thought this proposal was useful, he would be prepared to support it.

Mr. Herter expressed concern as to how much of this plan would be put in writing. General Clark said that only the provisions relating to the trust would be written. Everything else would be oral. He thought Trujillo's attitude, evidenced during his meeting with him two weeks or so ago, would be favorable, and that he would be willing to withdraw. Mr. Herter said that he is anxious to avoid anything in the nature of a pre-commitment of our military forces in relation to contingencies that might occur. The President said that is a matter up to the OAS. We must not seek to dominate the affair, but must move very carefully, inducing the OAS to take the lead.

Secretary Herter said that the junta is the key to the situation. A junta should be formed, and we should be ready to back it very quickly. [redacted] The principal job of the junta would be to call for and conduct early elections. General Clark thought that the junta, on taking power, might ask the United States and the OAS to safeguard the elections.

Mr. Herter said we would not want to give asylum in the United States to Trujillo. He mentioned Portugal as a possibility. The President picked up this point and asked where Trujillo would go immediately upon leaving the Dominican Republic. General Clark said that a temporary haven can be arranged using a chartered plane if necessary. The President commented that he could take off for Portugal or Morocco as well as other places.

Secretary Herter commented that timing seems of vital importance in this matter. The President agreed, and stated that everything should be done carefully, smoothly, and secretly. He thought Trujillo's Ambassador should make an announcement, in the OAS, of Trujillo's departure. We could then announce our support for the junta.

After further discussion the President said he felt ready to try this operation. General Clark acknowledged that the matter is one primarily for the State Department, and said he would take his directions from them. The President confirmed this.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

[redacted]

Secret file

EDWIN NORMAN CLARK

CABLE ADDRESS
ENCLARK

82 EAST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 22

Discussed with
Sec. State April 25

14th April, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: U.S. Plan for Trujillo's Retirement

Sec State will
follow up planning. D

A. PROBLEM:

Increasing opposition, both from within and without, may lead to a sudden collapse of the Trujillo regime in the Dominican Republic. Such collapse, with bloody, chaotic conditions, would cause further trouble for the U.S. in its relations with Latin America. Such collapse would lead to the establishment of an anti-U.S. regime that would endanger U.S. security and further damage our leadership and our prestige in Latin America.

B. OBJECTIVES:

1. To initiate and to place in operation a U.S. plan for the solution of the problem existing in the Dominican Republic.

2. To utilize the present situation in the Dominican Republic to obtain for the United States a major psychological advantage by refuting critics who allege that our government coddles dictatorships and lacks initiative in Western Hemisphere affairs.

3. To induce Trujillo to retire now and to take immediate steps to insure a peaceful and orderly transition to constitutional government; and to prevent chaos, bloodshed, and the possible establishment of a radical, anti-U.S. regime aided and abetted by Fidel Castro and/or any other hostile forces.

4. To accomplish this transition by using the good offices of the United States, if possible, in cooperation with the Organization of American States.

5. To encourage the emergence of a duly elected, democratic government in the Dominican Republic, and to exploit our initiative in bringing about these events in a manner that will serve to weaken and discredit the Castro regime.

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C. BACKGROUND:

1. The dictatorship of Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo has been in power in the Dominican Republic since 1930. During these years relatively high standards of living have been created within the Republic, but civil liberties have been severely repressed.

2. The climate for dictators has materially worsened in recent years. Trujillo knows his days in power are numbered. No member of his family has the ability to succeed him and perpetuate the dictatorship. Trujillo desires to retire but he has been unable to devise a method of abdicating that would protect his people, his own family, and his followers.

3. Trujillo is a man of great pride with great love for his country, his people and his family. Trujillo desires when he passes from the scene to insure the continuance for his people of the material benefits they have achieved, and to assure for himself a place in history as the "Benefactor" of his country. On the other hand, he seems to be equally determined to provide for the future welfare and safety of his family and of the members of his government. It is doubtful that he will voluntarily surrender power unless he can achieve both of these goals.

4. Although Trujillo has promised to hold free municipal and national elections within one year and two years respectively, there is a strong probability that he will be overthrown before such elections can be held. Furthermore, it is unlikely that either internal or external opposition would be satisfied by elections sponsored by his regime.

5. Trujillo's ability to maintain his regime is diminishing rapidly. No one at this time can predict accurately how long his regime will last, but it is reasonably certain that it cannot survive more than several months. It is possible that he could be assassinated or deposed in a matter of days or weeks.

6. Trujillo's abdication or overthrow will create a period of vacuum within the Dominican Republic, during which time it is doubtful that Dominican police forces can be sufficiently coordinated and directed to maintain order and insure a peaceful transition to democratic government. During this vacuum hostile outside elements, such as the Castro regime, would be tempted to introduce subversive forces to create chaos and to try to seize power. To prevent all of this it would be necessary to cooperate with local internal police forces to insure tranquility and order.

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7. Simultaneously with the difficulties the U.S. is facing in the Dominican Republic, it is experiencing grave problems in Cuba. A successful overthrow of Trujillo by anti-U.S. pro-Castro forces would serve as a further incentive for other hostile elements in Latin America, and might set off a chain reaction that could result in revolutionary activities of catastrophic proportions.

8. There seems to be widespread belief in Latin America, even among informed statesmen, that the United States is so preoccupied with its many problems with Russia, Europe, Africa, the Mohammedan world, Middle East and Asia that it neither has the time nor the desire to assert its leadership in the solution of many pressing Western Hemisphere problems. While the foregoing is untrue, the best way to dispel it completely is by action. Such action as is being considered herein would no doubt arouse the interest of the entire world. It would further supply convincing evidence of the intentions of the United States to protect and insure liberty and freedom for all people everywhere.

9. In order to prevent a violent change of government in the Dominican Republic and probable establishment of an anti-U.S. regime, steps might be taken at this time by the U.S. to induce Trujillo to retire; to establish a provisional government in such a manner as would insure an orderly transition to democratic processes; and to provide for elections within a reasonable time after Trujillo's retirement.

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D. CONCLUSIONS:

1. Because of the foregoing, it becomes a matter of necessity for the U.S. Government to take steps: a) to hasten the retirement of Trujillo; b) to prevent chaos, and c) to insure a peaceful return to free democratic processes in the Dominican Republic.

2. b) and c) of the foregoing should be accomplished with the active help of as many of the other American Republics as desire to join with us, preferably through the Organization of American States.

3. Assuming an end of the Trujillo regime carried out pursuant to U.S. initiative, a critical period would arise prior to and immediately following announcement of Trujillo's retirement. During this period it would be necessary to introduce outside armed forces into the Dominican Republic to maintain order and insure orderly transition to a new government.

4. In order to maintain security, it probably would be unwise to solicit participation of Latin American forces during the initial phases of the plan. Therefore, it probably would be necessary to use U.S. armed forces exclusively during the first phase, these forces to be introduced at the specific request of the Dominican Government, to act on behalf of the OAS until other member nations can provide nominal contingents that will give the action an integrated inter-American character.

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E. RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. Envoys from the U.S. should proceed as soon as practicable to the Dominican Republic for conversations with Trujillo regarding his plans for retirement. Such envoys would urge Trujillo to accept U.S. good offices for the purpose of insuring an orderly transition to a free, democratic government. Trujillo's known egoism and flair for dramatic actions will be important factors in these negotiations. Therefore, our envoys should point out that his retirement, announced before the OAS in Washington, would be an unprecedented event that would establish his unique place in history as a wise dictator who indeed was "El Benefactor" of his people.

2. At the same time, Trujillo should be under no misapprehension as to the intentions of the United States. If any reluctance is shown by him in these negotiations, he should be given to understand that the United States believes his "retirement" is only a matter of time and that it probably will happen soon, either voluntarily or involuntarily. In such event, it would be the firm intention of the United States, acting if possible through the OAS, to insure that peaceful conditions will prevail until a new government, freely elected, can take over and maintain order unassisted.

3. Trujillo should be induced to take any necessary steps for Dominican congressional and executive action to insure the legality of the provisional government or junta that would be established to take control. The composition of the provisional government or junta would be an important concern of the United States.

4. Simultaneously with the announcement of Trujillo's resignation before the OAS he would, if such action can be induced, announce the establishment of a philanthropic foundation to which he and his family would transfer their property within the Dominican Republic, which assets would be administered for the benefit of the Dominican people by trustees of international standing.

5. At the time of the announcement of Trujillo's retirement before the OAS, the U.S. should use the same forum to gain maximum publicity for its initiative in arranging the demise of a dictator, to reiterate its democratic ideals and philosophy, to re-assert its support of the OAS, and forcefully to show the U.S. position of leadership in Western Hemisphere affairs.

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6. U.S. armed forces will be necessary to assist in the maintenance of order by local police forces, on the request of the then Dominican Government. It is visualized that U.S. naval units should be off or in Dominican ports and, along with U.S. Air Force, in a position to maintain a Cordon Sanitaire to prevent the landing of unauthorized or foreign personnel from vessels or aircraft. In addition, it may be necessary to comply with a request of the then provisional government to put armed forces ashore to assist in maintaining internal order. Therefore, a plan should be prepared in respect thereof.

7. Accompanying such U.S. forces should be a requisite number of officers capable of acting as political advisors in such matters as screening of Dominican exiles desiring to return to the Dominican Republic, which would have an important bearing on the maintenance of peaceful conditions. Therefore, a plan should be prepared in respect thereof.

8. As an additional incentive for Trujillo's cooperation in this matter, the U.S. should, if requested, endeavor to arrange a suitable safe haven and place of retirement for Trujillo and his family.

9. The U.S. Government should also be prepared to offer economic and/or technical assistance to the new Dominican Government in order to insure its stability.

Respectfully submitted,

Edwin N. Clark

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4/24/60

Mr. President

Dr. Milton says the theme for the Notre Dame speech, as developed by Malcolm, is the responsibility of citizens to participate in government.

Dr. Milton revised the draft for logic and took out some of the statements with which he knew you disagreed (i.e., that every American should participate at some point in actual governmental activity). Malcolm has the draft.

Dr. Milton sees nothing wrong with the theme, but said personally he would like to see you make a speech on America's place in the world, since the talk comes between the Summit and the Russian trip. Malcolm felt that that subject is covered in Mutual Security speech.

- - - - - -

I then called Bryce to ask about timing of Message to Congress (would like to see it go up Wednesday or Thursday). I asked him his feeling about content of Mutual Security speech ... whether it precluded using Notre Dame as forum for talk on international issues.

Bryce sees the timing of the mutual security fight as this: Message to go up this week; you to reiterate message to Chamber of Commerce May 2nd, then on evening give what he hopes will be a declaration of war speech on mutual security. Then Bryce hopes for a letter campaign before you go to Summit. If, as he surmises, by the time you return Taber and Passman have succeeded in drastically wrecking program, he thinks then would be time for Chapter II on Mutual Security fight -- and that Notre Dame provides the perfect opportunity i.e., you are looking to the future of these young men, etc.

a.

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WMRountree:nv:4/26
(Drafting Office and Officer)

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: April 25, 1960
(8:45 a.m.)

SUBJECT: Call by Ambassador Rountree on the President

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Ambassador William M. Rountree

COPIES TO:
S/S — Amembassy Karachi for Ambassador Rountree
G — Amembassy Kabul for Ambassador Byroade
NEA - 2 — Amembassy New Delhi for Ambassador Bunker
The White House - General Goodpaster

The President began by saying that he had talked with Ambassador Bunker and Ambassador Byroade about some of the difficulties in the South Asian area. He had gained the impression from Ambassador Bunker that relations between India and Pakistan were in general improved, although there were strains particularly concerning Kashmir. The President emphasized the importance of continuing the favorable trend in this relationship. He thought the United States position in India was satisfactory, but the problems of the area emphasized the need for continued substantial American aid. Indeed, the needs for foreign assistance were far greater than the United States could meet.

Mr. Rountree spoke of the generally improved atmosphere in Indo-Pakistan relations, but told the President of his fear that continued refusal on the part of India to discuss Kashmir might soon result in a reversal of the recent trend. He reported his recent conversation with President Ayub, in the course of which the latter expressed great concern in this connection. He mentioned the status of the Indus Waters negotiations and expressed

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and expressed the hope that this matter could be resolved satisfactorily which would do much for the general relationship between the countries.

The President asked about the dispute between Pakistan and Afghanistan over the "Pushtunistan" question. Mr. Rountree endeavored to identify the issues from both the Afghan and Pakistani viewpoints. He was not hopeful that there could be an early solution to this problem because of the diametrically opposed objectives of Pakistan and Afghanistan. Pakistan was adamant against any concession which would bring into doubt its legal or moral position with respect to its sovereignty in the area up to the Durand Line. He felt there might be a possibility, however, of arriving at some modus vivendi by which the virulence of the propaganda campaign on both sides could be reduced. The possibility of the Pakistan Government unilaterally re-establishing some political or geographical entity for the Pushtu-speaking peoples was mentioned. The President again emphasized the desirability of finding some means of improving the situation.

Mr. Rountree told the President of President Ayub's deep appreciation of the recent United States decisions made with respect to certain items of military equipment. President Ayub was particularly grateful to the President for this evidence of his understanding of Pakistan's requirements.

The President asked Ambassador Rountree to convey his regards to President Ayub.

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[illegible] Byroade:[illegible]
(Drafting Office and Officer)

[redacted]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: April 23, 1960

SUBJECT: Call by Ambassador Byroade on the President

PARTICIPANTS: The President
The Honorable H. A. Byroade, Ambassador to Afghanistan

COPIES TO:

S/S	Amembassy Kabul for Ambassador Byroade
G	Amembassy Karachi for Ambassador Rountree
NEA - 2	Amembassy New Delhi for Ambassador Bunker
U/MSC	
ICA - Mr. Riddleberger	The White House - General Goodpaster

I called on the President, 9:20 a.m., on April 23. I first conveyed greetings and best wishes from His Majesty, King Zahir, to the President. After a brief introductory and non-official conversation, I told the President I would like to mention two or three things to him if he had the time. He asked me to go ahead.

I told the President I was most concerned at our continuing failure to do a good job overseas on construction projects in connection with our foreign aid program. I felt, in many cases, we had assumed commitments which we were not able to carry out effectively under our present organizational set-up. I told him of the report of a recent Corps of Engineers' study on methods and procedures being used in Afghanistan, and how that report brought out the divergence in the methods used by ICA and the Corps overseas. I said that I felt the present system of trying to let all contracts, and amendments thereto, here in Washington had proven itself entirely unworkable. I said I was also of the opinion that ICA could not obtain qualified personnel to supervise their own construction projects.

I reminded the President of our discussion of over

a year

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a year ago on this same subject, in which I had tentatively suggested that all major construction work overseas be performed by the Corps of Engineers. I was even more certain now than at that time that such a major shift should be made. I had discussed the possibility with Mr. Riddleberger and with Mr. Dillon, and was raising the subject with him with Mr. Dillon's approval. I ended this presentation by saying I hoped he would support such a shift if it could be worked out as being feasible by all concerned.

The President spoke with knowledge and feeling on the general subject. He said he was tired of hearing of complaints of waste, mistakes, and delays in this program. He hoped such a solution as I had proposed might prove to be practical. He thought Mr. Dillon should call a meeting with Mr. Riddleberger and the Chief of Engineers as soon as possible to try to work out the details. He told me of the major speech he plans to make on May 2 and spoke with some feeling about the attitude of appropriation committees on the Hill. He also referred to certain Congressmen who spend all of their time trying to find mistakes overseas which can be used against the administration in Congress. I told him that I thought the recommendation I had made, if accepted within the Executive Branch and then cleared openly on the Hill, would reduce Congressional criticism of ICA. The President said again to go ahead and see if the matter could be worked out.

I explained the general situation in Afghanistan as being sort of an "economic Korea". I felt the Soviets had selected certain nations in the underdeveloped areas to test the advantages they could gain through economic assistance and so-called economic competition. I believe that, among other things, they were endeavoring to find out just how far the United States would go in this type of warfare -- both in terms of material resources and moral courage. Of all these countries, conditions in Afghanistan were probably most favorable to the Soviets. I felt that there was a real need for a long-range commitment from the West to that country, but realized this might not be possible at the present time. I told the President I planned to explore this further with the proper officials before leaving Washington.

The third and last subject I mentioned briefly

was the

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was the deteriorating situation between Pakistan and Afghanistan over the so-called "Pushtunistan" dispute. I said the merits of the issue were far too complicated to attempt any detailed discussion but wanted him to know I thought the situation most serious. Indeed, I did not believe Afghanistan could remain neutral, or perhaps even independent, if their relations with Pakistan continue to deteriorate. I said I felt Ayub was doing a very good job on internal matters and on relations with India. He was, as well, a recognized good friend of the United States. I felt, however, he was making a major mistake in the handling of the Afghanistan program and that the "tough line" he was pursuing could only drive Afghanistan closer towards the Soviets. The President asked if Ambassador Rountree and I could not together come up with some remedy to the present situation. I told him that we were both in Washington for this purpose, but that so far we had not found any acceptable new approach that we might make. I told him, however, that we would continue to work on the problem as it was too serious to ignore. The President said he hoped that would be the case and expressed his concern over the general situation. He hoped that the Department of State, with our help, would be able to keep the matter from getting any worse and eventually to be able to ease the tensions over this problem.

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April 27, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
April 22, 1960 -- 9:30 AM

Others present: Secretary Herter
Secretary Dillon
Ambassador Houghton
General Goodpaster
Major Eisenhower

The primary purpose of this meeting was to discuss the positions which the President might take in his forthcoming discussions with President de Gaulle. Mr. Herter opened by describing de Gaulle's views on disarmament. The French want to move toward destruction ofall nuclear weapons and delivery systems. They have carried this position a long way in Geneva and it is expected that de Gaulle will continue with this line. Mr. Herter attributed this attitude to a complex resulting from the lack of possession of these weapons on the part of the French themselves. He said he had checked with Defense on this and their attitude is that they would go along with a rather complete disarmament if we kept our own air force powerful. The Russian position is likely to be, however, that the limitations will apply more to the air forces than to the ground forces.

The President admitted we would be better off it we could de-invent atomic weapons. Even if we did away with further research and development of nuclear weapons systems we would still be extremely powerful. He said that for the first time in its history the United States is now fearful, the reason being, of course, the existence of a surprise attack capability on the part of the Russians. As a practical matter, however, destruction of nuclear capabilities is a matter which would be extremely difficult to check on, and, therefore, would not present a truly realistic proposal. He plans to say so to de Gaulle. Mr. Herter pointed out that we have already offered (1) to cut down our nuclear stockpile on a megaton-for-megaton basis, vis-a-vis the Soviets, (2) to cut down proportionately on ground weapons, and (3) to prohibit nuclear testing in outer space. To all of these partial disarmament measures, the Russians have said no.

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By J.W. Date 1-4-79

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Mr. Herter then said he does not expect de Gaulle to bring up the question of nuclear sharing, since he wants to avoid the position of asking for something. The French are suspicious that we are trying to avoid this spread of atomic knowledge. They feel we could stretch our current law to permit sharing of atomic secrets with them. This is not our feeling, since it does not appear that the French have progressed far enough to have made "substantial progress" in nuclear weapons.

The President said we could, if we wanted, place our proposal to share nuclear secrets with France before Congress and let it sit there for its prescribed 60 days. (General Goodpaster added here that the proposal must be acted on by the entire Congress rather than by the Joint Committee alone, as the President had previously believed.) Mr. Herter recommended against so doing unless the French would agree to place under NATO what capabilities they eventually develop. He reiterated his belief that de Gaulle will not raise this question, and Ambassador Houghton agreed. The President pointed out our difficulties in dealing on matters such as this, since we ourselves do not have our entire nuclear capabilities under command of NATO.

* * *

Mr. Herter then mentioned the matter of Summit preparations. Diefenbaker apparently thinks that the subject of disarmament should be brought up first; however, the French are eagerly pushing the question of East-West relations. We fear that a major discussion of a broad "statement of principles" could well break down, as well as the matter of coordinated aid to underdeveloped nations. The President said coordinated aid to underdeveloped nations, if attempted, should be done through the UN. However, the Russians are not pulling their load on UN commitments as it is. Mr. Dillon cited the Russian line against coordinated aid in which they assert that we are attempting to cloak imperialistic ambitions into an aura of philanthropy. (Mr. Herter said that Khrushchev has not completely rejected the idea.) Mr. Dillon said that de Gaulle may want to bring the matter up when the four Heads of Government are in secret session. This impression he got from his conversations with Couve de Murville.

* * *

Mr. Herter then mentioned a conversation he had had with Couve in which Couve mentioned one subject -- suspension of nuclear weapons testing -- which the French would refuse to discuss. Any discussion of this subject would have to be done in the Embassy of one of the other countries and not in the Summit meeting.

* * *

Mr. Herter then mentioned that the President might want to give de Gaulle our unclassified document on our strategic deterrent and also the "think" paper on objectives to be sought at the Summit. The President said he would give these to de Gaulle and call his attention to them. Regarding the think paper, he recalled the term "population explosion" in that paper and cited the relationship between nuclear explosions and population explosions. If you have the latter, you are probably going to bring on the former. If the former is avoided, then the population becomes the main problem.

* * *

Mr. Herter then suggested that the President might want to bring up the Norstad plan under the name "zonal inspection plan." The President agreed, pointing out that this is not a matter of disarmament, but only a test of techniques of inspection.

* * *

Mr. Herter then said that the subject of tripartite consultation, as proposed by de Gaulle in his letter of September 17, 1958, is still on his mind. The President said he had told de Gaulle that we should not set up a formal system, but that we could put in an extra man per Embassy with the sole responsibility for anticipating areas of possible conflict between our nations. These individuals would be relatively junior staff officers and would have no power except that of calling these possible trouble areas to the attention of Foreign Ministers. He pointed out examples of lack of coordination in government, including that which allegedly occurred between our government and the British at the time of the Suez operation. These he cited to show that things do not happen automatically and that someone must have the responsibility of thinking solely in terms of coordination. He expressed impatience on "formal" versus "informal" conferences. Mr. Herter and Ambassador Houghton

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recommended that the President point out the high degree of effectiveness attained by the present "informal" system of coordination. Mr. Herter mentioned a whole morning he had spent with Couve on the subject of North Africa. Couve had essentially informed us that France would take care of Africa's problems, at least among nations comprising the French Community, to include budgeting, military protection, and development funds for newly independent States. This whole conversation could be cited to de Gaulle as an example of successful intergovernmental coordination, although he mentioned that the Africans would be most disturbed if they thought we were acting in concert with the French. Ambassador Houghton said that it is de Gaulle's deep-seated desire to be in on high level consultations which has caused his insistence on this issue. The President said what is behind it all is de Gaulle's resentment of our overpowering influence in NATO. This influence is not a product of our own choice. It is the result of the nationality of SACEUR, which came about from the inability of European nations to get together. This feeling on de Gaulle's part shows up continually, as when he states that France as a member of NATO has no legal right to defend herself. De Gaulle has no idea of what the U.S. is really trying to do.

* * *

Mr. Herter then brought up questions of procedures at the Summit. General Goodpaster gave the President the memorandum for de Gaulle on this subject, which, at the direction of the President, has now been recast in the first person. The President feels that the memorandum is correct in asserting that de Gaulle is the best one to write Khrushchev about exact Summit procedures.

* * *

The President then asked some questions regarding the scheduling of conferences with de Gaulle and those to attend. He plans to take de Gaulle to Camp David and the Gettysburg farm on Sunday and to meet, accompanied by advisers, on Monday morning. Mr. Herter said that de Gaulle will call on the President at 8:30 Tuesday morning for five minutes. The President said it would probably be best for him to return to the Guest House after that call to pick up Madame de Gaulle and the Vice President.

* * *

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Mr. Dillon then mentioned a communication received from the governments of nine independent African States expressing concern over the French nuclear testing in the Sahara and over Algeria. They hope the President will mention these to de Gaulle. Mr. Dillon had answered them that it was important to get their views and that the President would be made aware of them. Fortunately, the senior spokesman was a Liberian who was inarticulate and inaccurate when he was later quizzed by the press.

* * *

The President then brought up the subject of atmospheric testing and expressed his conviction that it must be brought to an end. This conclusion he has reached through a study of test results thus far. He cited his disbelief of the Department of Defense "7000 megaton study" which asserted that a complete destruction of the USSR would not contaminate the air over America.

* * *

General Goodpaster then brought up the Bourguiba message, the results of the meeting of the Arab League, and the aide memoire which the Africans gave to Mr. Dillon. These all indicate concern over a possible change of position on the part of de Gaulle from his liberal position of September 16, 1959. Mr. Dillon said these peoples have become convinced that de Gaulle is now dedicated to winning a military victory in Algeria. The President said that he still accepts the position of de Gaulle as set forth in that speech of September 16, but said he is not going to give a blank check to anybody. He cited the speech de Gaulle had made at Constantine as the one which had negated much of the progress. Ambassador Houghton said that de Gaulle has not changed position, but the important thing is that some people think so. The President said that a communique might be necessary, and if so, he would mention his support of de Gaulle's September 16 speech.

* * *

The President then mentioned his overall concern regarding Africa and said he may make a trip to Nigeria on October 1st regardless of State Department's feelings on the matter. Mr. Herter expressed support for the idea of a Presidential trip to Africa, but said that Nigeria would present real problems in that the British would insist on sending their Queen if the President went. The British refuse to be outranked. The President then briefly discussed the impact of the forthcoming election on his own influence.

* * *

Mr. Herter then expressed admiration for a memorandum on Africa which had been submitted by Director Stans. He said that the Belgians will want help in subduing the nationalists in the Congo.

* * *

The President then approved, with amendment, the proposed press release regarding the visit to Lisbon after the Summit and the list of the delegation to attend the Summit. He pointed out that he had talked to the Vice President regarding the possibility of the latter's taking the President's place if the President were forced to leave before the end of the session.

* * *

Mr. Herter then brought up a question which he described as "annual," involving the composition of the delegation to the UN. Ambassador Lodge would like to have the size of the delegation held down to seven qualified people, capable of filling responsibility on UN committees. He considers the policy of trying to get various minority groups represented as unsound. (Mr. Herter mentioned that Senator Allott, Senator Mansfield and Representative Bolton each have a candidate, members of minority groups, for positions on the UN delegation.) Mr. Herter said we could seek out experienced people or appoint Foreign Service Officers as members of the delegation. We have no commitments at the moment. He would not feel that we should select Foreign Service Officers on the basis of their membership in minority groups.

The President then said that we should appoint seven highly qualified members to the delegation and could then make use of the three political candidates mentioned by Secretary Herter. These three could be considered apprentices and informed ahead of time that they would not be required to serve on committees. They might be useful in conducting special studies. The President pointed out the high value of Paul Hoffman as a former member of the UN delegation and expressed the desire that Senator Fulbright not create an awkward situation by trying to push Senator Morse as a member of the delegation. Mr. Herter said he hoped that Senator Fulbright would take the assignment himself.

* * *

Mr. Herter then asked the President what had happened in his meeting with John McCloy the day before. The President said that Mr. McCloy's own personal problems involving a requirement to stay on the Board of Directors of his bank probably rule out his accepting the position of Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for Disarmament. Gordon Gray has also asked for him to do a special job and he has been sought as a member of the Goals Committee. These apparently he cannot do. Mr. Herter added that he is anxious to have Mr. McCloy, but pointed out that it would be necessary to pay him from the President's special fund until Congress could legally establish his position. It would be desirable to pay him so as to place him at the level of Under Secretary of State. The President then mentioned other names that have been suggested or could be considered, to include Bill Foster, Robert Lovett, Roger Kyes, Charles Thomas, and Dillon Anderson. He pointed out that whoever fills this position must work hard at the job and must seek the public eye in so doing.

* * *

General Goodpaster then reminded the President that he had desired to discuss reports of emotional outbursts on the part of Macmillan which had occurred while Macmillan was in the process of discussions with members of the State Department. Mr. Dillon pointed out that Macmillan had gotten particularly emotional over the subject of the Common Market versus the "Outer Seven." Apparently the intense dislike of the Common Market grows from a traditional British aversion to any strong power on the Continent. Macmillan had pointed out that Britain had fought Germany in two World Wars and had defeated them militarily. He had no intention of losing the fruits of these victories.

The President pointed out his warning to Britain of several years back. He had urged them to join Europe as much as possible. He had visualized that if a strong U.S. of Europe should emerge along with a strong U.S. of America, the British would be left out in the cold. The British had pleaded their ties to the Commonwealth, but had admitted the difficulty of dependence on the Commonwealth in view of the distances involved. In the President's view, the Outer Seven is designed as nothing but a counter-irritant to the Common Market. The President said he considers a U.S. of Europe to be the possible salvation of the world and requested that we explore encouraging the Common Market to take in additional countries. (Mr. Dillon pointed out the standoffishness of the Swiss and the Swedes to joining meaningful trade associations.) The President, at the close, commented on the possible usefulness of writing to Macmillan on the subject of joining the Common Market. He pointed out the advantage in dealing with Macmillan of putting an idea into his head at least a month before actual discussion.

John SD Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memo of	Conf., DDE, de Gaulle, Lebel, Walters (4 pp) Exempted, MR80-197 #2 / portions exempted MR 80-388 #2	4/22/60	A
~~2. Minutes of~~	~~Cabinet Meeting~~ 12/5/77 – bw	~~4/8/60~~	~~A~~
~~3. Memo of~~	~~Conf., DDE, McCone, Goodpaster, 4/7/60, re nuclear matters (2 pp)~~ 10/20/83 LB	~~4/9/60~~	~~A~~
4. ~~Memcon. (S~~	~~tate), DDE, President Lleras Camargo of Colombia~~ (3 pp) DJH 6/18/82	~~4/6/60~~	A
~~5. Memo of~~	~~Conf., DDE, Gates, Douglas, Twining, Lincoln, Harlow, Goodpaster re various Defense programs~~ 1/20/78 – bc	~~4/6/60~~	~~A~~
6. Memo of	Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster, 4/5/60, re ~~message to Khrushchev~~ (3 pp) 9/10/81 bc	~~4/6/60~~	~~A~~
~~7. Notes on~~	~~Legislative Leadership Meeting~~ 12/5/77 – bw	~~4/5/60~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION
Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as
President of the United States,
1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 49
Folder: Staff Notes - April 1960 (2)

RESTRICTION CODES

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GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

~~Top Secret~~

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION - PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
22 April 1960.

Present: The President, General DeGaulle, Mr. Claude Lebel,
Lt Colonel Vernon A. Walters

After the usual exchange of amenities the President said he had some papers he would like to give General DeGaulle. First was for his confidential and personal information and related to our deterrent capabilities. It covered some of the weapons systems in our deterrent capabilities. The second paper he wished the General to look at covered four (4) points which we thought might be useful for discussion at the summit. He wondered whether the General would care to discuss these at this time or whether he would prefer to think it over and talk about it at a later time. The third paper related to procedures at the summit. He felt that it was important to the three Western powers that they agree in advance, and if they are agreed, General DeGaulle, as the head of the host government, might perhaps write a letter to Mr. Khruschev setting forth our understanding concerning procedures to be followed at the summit. General DeGaulle thanked the President and said he would retain the first paper (deterrent capabilities). On the second paper (questions for discussion at the summit), he would like to have an opportunity to read it over and talk to the President subsequently.

On the third paper, he said he agreed with the idea of his sending a letter to Khruschev, and he would do so after they had worked out an understanding between the three Western powers.

The President then said that at their last meeting they had discussed means of insuring satisfactory consultation as between France, the United Kingdom and the United States, and that the Embassies were working on this problem and that it was his feeling that the three countries were in much closer contact than had been the case previously. He wondered whether General DeGaulle shared

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MR 80-388 #2
By DJH Date 7/15/81

Top Secret

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(d)
NLC letter 5/11/81
NLE Date 7/10/81

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shared this opinion and the French President said that he did.

The President recalled they had decided to do this without having recourse to heavy, preponderous machinery or organization, and General DeGaulle expressed his agreement with this concept.

The President then said that he would next talk about a matter that was really none of his business, but he felt he should tell General DeGaulle he had received a communication from nine African powers telling him that French efforts to supress the rebellion in Algeria were driving the African nations out of the Western camp. They could not countenance this effort to perpetuate colonial rule. His reply then was that this was none of his business, but rather between them and France, but he felt he would be remiss if he did not mention the tone of these communications. They had also protested about the French nuclear tests in the Sahara. The President said that as he understood it, General DeGaulle still stood by his statement of September 16th and he would like to confirm this for himself so that he could perhaps reaffirm his support for this policy. He said that while General DeGaulle might have used independent expressions in his speech at Constantine, he felt certain that his policies remained the same.

[redacted]

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~~Top Secret~~

[redacted]

[redacted] The President said there are some indications that fallout from tests held as long ago as 8 or 9 years might still be present, and that the scientists themselves did not agree on the exact consequences. He did convey the thought to General DeGaulle that it might be well to hold such tests ounderground. He was not attempting to absolve himself from any of our previous tests.

[redacted] The President said he would be fortunate if he could find some caves because the underground excavations involved were very expensive.

[redacted] The President laughed and said he had enough headaches right now without taking on Algeria, but this was typical of Khruschev's attempts to divide the Western alliance. He did the same thing with us and he did it with the British. [redacted]

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[redacted]

The two Presidents then discussed the Gettysburg trip on Sunday and agreed to go alone with their interpreters.

After further cordial amenities General DeGaulle took his leave of the President.

Vernon A. Walters

~~Top Secret~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Apr. 14, 1960

Mrs. Whitman:

The original of this has been sent down with Major John Eisenhower.

Audra Carter

DE

April 14, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Declaration of intention by the Vice President to serve only one presidential term.

FROM: Malcolm Moos

In his public letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination in 1876, Rutherford Hayes said:

> "Believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington . . . . can be best accomplished by an Executive who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own reelection, I desire to perform what I regard as a duty, in now stating my inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term."

His biographer evaluates the impact of this statement as follows:

> "Hayes himself made the most effective single contribution to the campaign. It was the great document of that campaign."

If such a thought proved acceptable to the two principals, a declaration of intention might be made either in an acceptance speech to the nominating convention, or in the inaugural address -- preferably in the latter.

Among the reasons that might be cited by the Vice President:

1. He jumped out of his naval uniform directly into politics in 1946.

2. By 1964 he will have been in Congress and high public office 18 years.

3. He intends to do the things he believes are in the transcendent public good without regard to personal self-interest in re-election.

4. After service either in the Armed Forces or political office for a quarter of a century, he believes that he should step aside in favor of new leadership in the Republican Party.

He also has a sincere interest in returning to private life to see more of his family and do some of the things that heavy demands of public office have precluded.

In the case of the Governor of New York, there would seem to be certain obvious advantage to such agreement:

1. It would build up a large measure of good will for him among Republicans if he accepted the vice presidential nomination.

2. He would risk nothing. If the Party fails to win in November, he would still be Governor of New York, and a leading prospect for the 1964 presidential nomination.

3. If the Party wins, he has a shot at the presidency in 1964.

4. Another element that ought to be factored into any discussion of this matter is that there is no guarantee the Governor will be re-elected as Governor of New York in 1962.

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E.O. 11652, Section 1
By jbc NLE, Date 12/5/77

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MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

April 8, 1960

9:00 a.m. -- 10:05 a.m.

The following were present for the Executive Session (9:00-9:30 a.m.):

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sec. Herter
Mr. Scribner
  for Sec. Anderson
Mr. Douglas
  for Sec. Gates
AG Rogers
Mr. McKibben
  for PMG Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Sec. Mueller
Mr. O'Connell
  for Sec. Mitchell
Miss Adkins
  for Sec. Flemming

Amb. Lodge
Mr. McCone, AEC
Mr. Stans, BoB
Gov. Hoegh, OCDM
Sen. Morton (Executive Session only)

Mr. Morgan
Mr. Kendall (Executive Session only)

In addition, for the regular Cabinet Meeting:

Dr. Leroy Burney, HEW
  Dr. Vernon Mackenzie
Dr. Saulnier, CEA

Mr. Merriam
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Robert Gray
Gen. Goodpaster
Maj. Eisenhower
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

Executive Session - Not reported.

Air Pollution (CI 60-70) - Miss Adkins introduced Dr. Burney, the Surgeon General, who made a presentation on the nature and seriousness of air pollution, showing a number of slides giving statistics and pictures of actual pollution conditions.

Dr. Burney then covered the recommendations in the Cabinet paper, emphasizing the need for greater Federal leadership and assistance to the States in many ways. Mr. Stans recognized that this item was being presented to Cabinet for purposes of information only, but until such time as the recommendations were taken under consideration for approval, he hoped the Cabinet paper would not be given any circulation in its present form. He asked that the proposal for a grant in aid program be deleted,

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By DC NLE, Date 12/5/77

since the addition of still another grant program was a very serious matter and it would be preferable not to have the possibility of one become generally known prior to actual decision.

The President stated his agreement with the recommendation that the Federal government needed to take the leadership in this problem with regard to research in the many related items. However, he felt that the cities were primarily concerned, and that they should bear the costs themselves rather than looking to Federal money which would involve still another imposition on those not specifically affected, such as farmers who already are in difficult straits. He was inclined to agree with Mr. Stans' point, certainly to the extent that the Federal government should not be in a big operational program.

The Vice President was interested in the status of development and the cost of various devices to reduce automobile exhaust. Dr. Burney described an existing gadget which is relatively inexpensive but is not highly effective. Other devices still under development tend to be rather expensive.

Miss Adkins commented that in this automobile age, people travel a great deal to many parts of the country, hence everyone had an interest in exhaust devices. The President referred to the part of Dr. Burney's presentation which had shown the tremendous difference between pollution in urban areas and rural. He allowed that cities might require that any automobile coming in from rural areas should be required to have anti-exhaust devices.

Amb. Lodge ascertained that diesel engines, while more odorous, are not so dangerous to health as are automobile gasoline engines.

White House Youth Conference - Miss Adkins reviewed the recent Conference, stressing the interest of foreign delegates in the extensive opportunity provided for active participation and free discussion by all the conferees. They hoped that this example could be made known in other countries and followed in international conferences, since it contrasted so greatly with the rigorously controlled World Youth Conferences of recent years.

Miss Adkins noted that some 1600 recommendations, involving much duplication, had come out of the 210 work group sessions. These would be consolidated and edited, and a preliminary report would be made within 90 days, the final report to be made in September. Miss Adkins saw the Conference as being of immediate value in stimulating great enthusiasm and interest among the participants. Its value to the Administration would depend upon what the Administration ultimately decided it wished to do in this field.

Miss Adkins concluded her remarks with comments on the interest and abilities of the young people who participated.

LAM
L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy ~~to:~~
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Gray
Mr. Minnich

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 8, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
April 8, 1960

Others present: Dr. Glennan, General Goodpaster

This morning, Dr. Glennan showed the President a number of pictures that have been received from the Tiros weather satellite. He said there has been one undesirable development. Several members of the press have been writing stories trying to create some implication that this is a "spy in the sky" or a forerunner to one. He recalled his previous report to the President that these cameras are not capable of performing an intelligence function. He said he has had the photographs examined by intelligence agencies, and they have been fully cleared for public release as containing no intelligence information. We have not yet seen the pictures received from the Hawaiian station. He expects those to be the same, and if so all will be released to the public.

He went on to say that he is looking for an opportunity to refute these efforts by the press. He will be on "Meet the Press" next Sunday with a New York Times correspondent, John Finney, who has been the worst offender. The President asked him to condemn this reporting in the sharpest possible terms, and Dr. Glennan said he would do so.

Dr. Glennan next reported that the firing of the 100-foot diameter balloon satellite -- project Echo -- is now scheduled for the 28th or 29th of April. This is to be used as a relay for communications. He said that the results on communications tests between Monmouth and Boston using the balloons that have been fired ballistically so far have been phenomenally good -- the quality is superior to that of telephone circuits. He told of one problem of too rapid inflation of the balloon in a vacuum which has now been overcome.

He next told the President that static firings are now being conducted at Huntsville of multiple barrels of the Saturn. In the most recent firing, four barrels were fired simultaneously. Within a short while, there will be a test firing in which all eight barrels will be fired together.

With regard to appropriations for NASA and other legislation now before the Congress, Dr. Glennan indicated that the request for a $23 million supplemental for FY-60 is almost ready to come to the President, the budget of $915 million for FY-61 is moving favorably, and the proposed amendments relating to space organization are progressing satisfactorily.

The President mentioned that he had seen some comments in the paper by Vannevar Bush a few days ago disparaging the man-in-space project. Dr. Glennan said that he now has Dr. Bush's remarks, will give them careful study, and will write a personal letter to Dr. Bush. The President said that this may be simply a case of a man trying to achieve a little public notice.

Dr. Glennan reported that he is finding his working relationships with Dr. York and Secretaries Gates and Douglas extremely fine. Also, he anticipates that having General Yates in the new post in charge of test ranges will help the relations further.

There is one problem of relationships with AEC which is giving him trouble, however. This relates to the proposal for an atomic rocket. He had discussed this matter with the AEC, and arranged that they would work up the reactor, with NASA working up the engine and vehicle. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy wants to put the whole thing under the AEC and he anticipates trouble with Senator Anderson over this. The President asked why there is any thought of using atomic power in a space vehicle since the concept is one of getting a vehicle up to speed and allowing it to coast. Dr. Glennan confirmed that this is the mode of operations for vehicles that do not go too far. For very deep thrusts, a steady, long-lasting source of power such as a reactor would provide would be very valuable.

In this sense the reactor engine forms an upper stage for a deep space vehicle, which would be gotten off the earth by chemical propulsion. This will be important at some future time, perhaps eight years or so from now. He would like to see an orderly program of development, with great attention initially on safety factors. There would not even be test launching until at the earliest 1965 or so. The problem is that the Joint Committee wants to make a crash program of it, and put the whole thing in the AEC budget. The President said if they did so he would veto the bill.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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April 9, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
April 7, 1960

Others present: Chairman McCone, General Goodpaster

Mr. McCone said he had received a letter of resignation from Commissioner Floberg who has received a very attractive private offer which he feels he cannot decline. Mr. Floberg is a man of outstanding ability who has done an excellent job. The President asked if Mr. McCone had talked this matter out with him, and Mr. McCone said that he had done so. The President said he did not feel that it is ever wise to plead with a man to stay. He asked Mr. McCone to give some thought to a successor. He said he would like to publish the exchange of letters with Mr. Floberg in a week or ten days, nominating a successor at the same time. In the meantime, Mr. McCone should tell Mr. Floberg that the President is regretful but of course understands the reason.

Mr. McCone said Commissioner Williams is also resigning. He wishes to return to Minnesota and work on a part-time basis with the University. He recalled to the President that Mr. Williams went into the hospital with an advanced case of cancer some weeks ago with a prognosis of living only a matter of hours. Through a drastic course of treatment he has made a remarkable come-back -- in fact he was before Congress the previous day testifying -- but he realizes the disease is only arrested and not cured.

Mr. McCone then said he is planning to visit French Atomic Energy laboratories next week, in return for a visit to ours by the French some time ago. General de Gaulle has asked that Mr. McCone come to see him on Tuesday afternoon. He has talked with the State Department about it. Mr. Herter

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MR 79-251 #3
BY DJH DATE 10/7/83

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approves the visit to France and the meeting with de Gaulle, and thinks that, although the timing is somewhat awkward there should be no postponement. Professor Emelyanov, the head of the Soviet peaceful atomic development, has been in France, and he does not know what Emelyanov may have told them. Also his visit with de Gaulle comes of course before the President sees de Gaulle. State has briefed Mr. McCone carefully on matters likely to come up.

Mr. McCone said Mr. Eaton has reported that de Gaulle is opposed to cutting off production of nuclear material since he has a gas diffusion plant under construction and would not want to lose the benefit of the capital he has put into it. The fact is that we have plenty of U-235 available which we could sell to them at a very low price. He said he has mentioned this to the Joint Committee, and they tend to favor such a sale. The President said the idea looked like a good one to him.

The President went on to say that if a good case were to arise, where international reasons for action are quite clear, and the Joint Committee tries to block him, he would like to put it before the Joint Committee and thus have an opportunity to challenge them on constitutional grounds. Mr. McCone said he would be on the lookout for such a case.

Mr. McCone said it now appears that the Congress is likely to take about $100 million off the AEC appropriations. What they are trying to do is make enough cuts in various parts of the President's budget so as to be able to add some money in Defense and still say that they had cut the budget over-all.

Mr. McCone said he is having a hard time getting approval for the Stanford linear accelerator. The Joint Committee is divided on this and in fact inclines to be opposed to it. He added that one of the witnesses from Stanford gave a very poor presentation before the Committee and antagonized the Committee. He said he would continue to try to get approval for the project.

Finally, Mr. McCone said that Senator Jackson is trying to get the Committee to put in an item to introduce a power feature into the Hanford reactor. The President said he would veto a bill if

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this were in. After Mr. McCone told him that even though the Committee had previously agreed not to do this, they might renege on their agreement, the President observed that the longer he stays in this city the more he finds the most disappointing thing to be the lack of rexpect one feels for the Congress as a whole.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 7, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

11:32 a.m. - 11:40 a.m. Thursday, April 7, 1960

I accompanied Representative Frelinghuysen, Senator Case and Mayor Taber of the Borough of Madison, New Jersey, in to see the President. Mayor Taber presented to the President a small replica of the old Civil War wood-burning locomotive known as "The General."

The Mayor also presented the President with a tie clasp from his son. The President asked me to get the son's address so that he could write a note of appreciation. Mayor Taber then stated that he wished to send a minature train set to Grandson David and asked where to send it. The President said to just have it sent to him and he would see that David received it.

Pictures were taken.

J.Z.A.

Jack Z. Anderson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 22, 1960

Mrs. Whitman

Memorandum for: ~~General Goodpaster~~ G

From: Robert Merriam RM

With reference to the attached memorandum for the record, there should be an addendum which indicates that subsequently the President approved the memorandum prepared by General Bragdon in conjunction with Mr. Merriam, which was forwarded to Secretary Mueller. This memorandum reported a decision by the President that the present program should go ahead, including urban routes, but that care should be taken to be as economical as possible.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Public Works Planning April 11, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL GOODPASTER

The attached Memorandum for the Record covering the meeting held in the President's Office on April 6, 1960, is forwarded for your records.

JSBragdon
J. S. Bragdon

Attachment

April 8, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Meeting in the President's Office - Interim Report on the Interstate Highway Program - April 6, 1960, 10:35 AM.

Present: Mr. Frederick H. Mueller, Secretary of Commerce
Mr. Bertram Tallamy, Federal Highway Administrator
General John S. Bragdon
Mr. Robert Merriam
Colonel John A. Meek

General Bragdon presented the highlights of the Interim Report, using seventeen charts.

He emphasized the President's original concept of a new program of great scope and time limit making it a rounded-out entity and that it be self-liquidating; the different concepts as to extent of local needs and the great sums involved. He stated that a minimum of $5 billion could be saved through revised criteria, and $3 billion through permissive tolling; that these savings capabilities would be almost completely lost if delayed a year. He recommended freezing the program to 39,300 miles at the 90-10 sharing proportion.

In view of present background, General Bragdon boiled down his immediate recommendations to:

(1) Send to the Congress the proposal for permissive toll roads on the Interstate. This would be the only legislation at this time.

(2) Quietly, and insofar as possible, administratively implement the revised criteria cited in the Report.

Messrs Mueller and Tallamy opposed this latter item, saying it could only be done by telling the States outright of such a policy, and the States would rise up in arms. They considered the present law prevented them from such action - - this, in spite of the legal opinion of the Attorney General.

The President remarked that, after several promises, he was obtaining a Yellow Book (he had reference to the 1955 Yellow Book by the Bureau of Public Roads showing the designation of urban routes and areas); that this book, he had been told, gave the legislative history of the Interstate System. He said he had not read it but that was what the staff had told him. (Mr. Mueller gave him a book at this time.) The President went on to say that the staff had also advised him that in the course of the legislation through the Congress, the point had been made that cities were to get adequate consideration on a "per person" basis in view of the taxes they paid; in fact, that they were to get more consideration since they paid much more in taxes per person and in total than persons in rural areas.

The President added that this was what the Congress had been told, and that he was given to understand that this, together with the descriptions in the Yellow Book which they had before them when considering the legislation, were the prime reasons the Congress passed the Interstate Highway Act. In other words, the Yellow Book depicting routes in cities had sold the program to the Congress.

The President referred to a previous conversation with General Bragdon. He went on to say that the matter of running Interstate routes through the congested parts of the cities was entirely against his original concept and wishes; that he never anticipated that the program would turn out this way. He pointed out that when the Clay Committee Report was rendered, he had studied it carefully, and that he was certainly not aware of any concept of using the program to build up an extensive intra-city route network as part of the program he sponsored. He added that those who had not advised him that such was being done, and those who had steered the program in such a direction, had not followed his wishes.

Mr. Tallamy interjected that the interstate concept was nothing new - that it had been developed as far back as 1939. The President stated that, while that might be so, he had not heard of it and that his proposal for a national highway network was his own; furthermore, that there was a tremendous difference between the present 90-10 Federal sharing type of program and any that had been considered 18 or 20 years ago.

In conclusion, he reiterated his disappointment over the way the program had been developed against his wishes, and that it had reached the point to where his hands were virtually tied. He also observed that Public Works per se was considered one of the biggest "grabbags" for Federal Funds, and that fact was one of the reasons he had directed an independent review to be made of the Highway Program by someone who would bring him the facts.

The meeting was closed about 11:20 AM due to other appointments.

Later Mr. Merriam advised that he would check with the President as to further actions.

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By D.W. Date 1/25/78

[redacted]

April 6, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
April 6, 1960

Others present: Secretary Gates, Secretary Douglas, General Twining, Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Harlow, General Goodpaster

Mr. Gates said the group had come in to try to reach decisions with the President on Defense reprogramming. He first said that the Defense Department had been over the Air Force reprogramming proposal, and wished to recommend approval. The President asked if this was the program that was worked out with him some days ago, and on being assured that it was, said it was satisfactory to him.

Mr. Gates then took up the question of increasing the Polaris program. He said that to bring in additional boats in 1963, which he considers desirable, would require the addition of a substantial amount of NOA for FY-61. He does not believe the Navy can find funds to offset this other than through the possible cancellation of the attack submarines. There is a real question in the minds of a number of people, however, as to whether this would be wise to do, since the anti-submarine warfare problem is a severe one. There is also the matter of possible cancellation of the carrier, but he did not feel the Administration should propose this since it is a specific part of the program.

The President said, with regard to the attack submarines, that if we are deciding to go in the direction of Polaris, it is because we think that there is value in diversifying and increasing our deterrent through additions to this force. His doubt with regard to the ASW submarines is simply that the argument in favor of the Polaris is that it cannot be detected or stopped from conducting its attack. But the same thing applies in reverse, and means that our ASW submarines will not be able to stop their Polaris.

[redacted]

Our real defense against their Polaris is our diversified, dependable deterrent. He is inclined to think we should take out two of the attack submarines, keeping one so as to keep the development continuing. Mr. Douglas noted that these could be put back into Fiscal 1962 without too much difficulty since they are planning to put out the contract very late in FY-61 anyhow. The President said he would like also to take $25 or $30 million in NOA from the funds made available through Air Force reprogramming. Mr. Gates commented that the Air Force had done a fine job in reprogramming and eliminating the Bomarc, and he thought it might have a bad effect to reward them by taking the money away from them. The President commented that he is suggesting taking only a minor amount of money, and added that he had proposed eliminating the Bomarc two years ago. The Air Force had resisted him very strongly and had simply wasted several hundred million dollars as a result in the meantime. Mr. Gates and Mr. Douglas thought it would not create a problem to take $25 to $30 million from the Air Force funds. Mr. Gates said that through these steps it would appear approximately $150 million could be brought together to support the new program. He said there would still remain a need for additional NOA if we adopted the program of "five and six," i.e., raising the number of submarines fully funded in FY-61 from three to five and the number for which long lead time items are to be obtained from three to six. The President said the program he is particularly keen on is the so-called three and nine program, in which present action is simply to add the long lead time items for six additional submarines. Mr. Gates said the difficulty with the three and nine program in his mind is that we will not get additional boats in 1963, but will get eight in 1964. There is not much gain from the standpoint of funding, since he thought we would want to say the Administration would come in for a supplemental early next year to cover the ships themselves. The President recalled that he had stated publicly his readiness to come to the Congress for additional funds when the Polaris had further proved itself. General Twining recalled that he and others in Defense had said the same thing. The real question is one of timing. Is now the time to make a commitment to the additional six submarines? The President said that all the tests of the system have been quite good, except for the failure of one recent under-water shot to ignite -- and this occurred for trivial reasons -- and that he thought we had reached the place where we could validly make some increase in the program. He did not necessarily mean to make a full commitment at this point, however. General Twining commented that we should learn a great deal in the service tests that are to take place this fall, and that modifications may be found desirable as a result of these tests which can be introduced more readily if the ships are not fully funded. Mr. Gates said that he and Mr. Douglas would be inclined to recommend the five by six program although he does not feel terribly strongly on this on the grounds that it adds two fully funded ships which will be available sooner. He would also include funds for increasing the range of the Polaris to 2500 miles. The President said that he regards the extension of range to 2500 miles as something of definitely lower priority. He thought the Navy was already working on this and did not see the need for a big program. Mr. Douglas said he had been advised by the Navy that they are putting no money into this at the present time. Mr. Gates said that the Navy is concentrating on extending the range of the present Polaris to the design range of 1500 miles. He added that Dr. York would like to get a start on the 2500 miles development.

The President said that one thing that troubles him is that he is now told that there will be no change needed in the submarines to fit them for 2500 mile missiles. His fear is that the Navy will come back in three years saying that they need all new boats in order to handle this missile.

All in all, he thought it preferable to avoid a full commitment now. He believed we could give the authority for advance items now and look at the situation again in a few months. Mr. Gates said his thought is simply that the five by six program is a little better than the three by nine. The President asked whether the reactors -- which are the chief elements involved in the long lead time procurement -- are the same for the Polaris submarines as for the attack submarines, and was assured that they are. He commented that any emphasis on the particular date of 1963 seemed questionable to him, as a reversion to the game of guessing the "year of greatest danger." He said the notion of putting forward a request for an additional $150 million or so above the budget does not necessarily stop him, but he would rather go no further than authorizing lead time items for the present, awaiting the actual firings from a submarine in mid-ocean to a point on the

[redacted]

test range later in the year. Mr. Douglas commented again that there would be value in getting a couple of additional boats in the program for 1963. The President said he thinks it is more a question of being sure the system is proved and tested out. Mr. Gates said he could do either the three by nine or five by six program. The President said he thought it best to recommend the three by nine program on the theory that the additional procurement will be useful either for Polaris submarines or for attack submarines. In August we will have our service tests. If these prove out satisfactorily, we will probably be coming to the Congress for suppelemental NOA early next year on the basis of a tested and proven system. He thought the Navy should try to scratch up a limited amount of money to let Admiral Raborn start the development of a 2500 mile missile. Mr. Douglas commented that the extension to 2500 miles makes a great contribution to the invulnerability of the submarine in future years, since the submarine can lie further off the coast and still reach any important target. The President said he thought that the Navy could get the academic and theoretical research started. He did not think it was necessary to have the full $87 million requested in order to get work started on this project.

He commented that a plan had been developed after great consideration and discussion last fall, and that he thought we should basically stick to it. He recognized that we have thought of the Polaris as having exceptional value in terms of its mobility and invulnerability and were prepared to see additions to the program for this reason.

The President said he would like to have Defense ask the Navy to lay out exactly what are the problems involved in this range extension, in what order they should be attacked, at what time funds will be needed to support this, etc. He repeated that we should not be into a program involving hundreds of millions of dollars a year until we reach the test phase.

There was agreement to go ahead on a three by nine program, dropping two of the attack submarines, and taking $25 to $30 million out of the Air Force reprogramming funds. Mr. Gates said he would communicate this to the Congress. He would also make a very general announcement about this as he left the White House this morning.

[redacted]

Mr. Douglas raised the matter of additional airlift. The President said he does not favor substantial additions of interim aircraft, mentioning particularly the KC-135.

Mr. Douglas said that a few more aircraft should probably be obtained, mentioning the C-130-B as a very good aircraft for the purpose. General Twining said that, at the NATO meeting last week, he and Mr. Gates were pressed a little by the Europeans as to the U. S. sending additional major units into Europe in the early days in the event of an attack. The President said he is not favorably impressed by the emphasis of the Europeans on getting the U. S. to do more. He thought they should be doing more. General Twining said that he and Mr. Gates had both made this point quite clear and plain at the NATO meetings.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

ARA:RRRubottom, Jr.

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Approved by White House
4/19/60

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: April 6, 1960

SUBJECT: Call on the President by President Lleras Camargo

PARTICIPANTS:
The President
President Lleras Camargo of Colombia
The Secretary
Ambassador Carlos Sanz de Santamaría
Ambassador Dempster McIntosh
Assistant Secretary Rubottom

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The White House-Gen. Goodpaster ✓

President Lleras Camargo greeted the President and thanked him for the pleasant occasion of the dinner and musical program the night before. The President thought that Bernstein's music had been very good, especially his rendition of Gershwin's Rhapsody in Blue, a favorite of the President's entire family.

The President said that he had just been talking to the Secretary of Commerce and members of the latter's staff about certain problems connected with the enormously expensive public highway construction program in the United States. He referred to certain misunderstandings on the part of the Congress regarding that portion of the cost to be borne by the municipalities through which the highways will pass. He made joking reference to the problems of the Executive's relationships with the Congress "in any real democracy." President Lleras agreed and added that he had the same problems with the additional factor of having to obtain a two-thirds majority for his programs, in a Congress which under the "parity" plan was fifty percent Liberal and fifty percent conservative. Ambassador McIntosh referred to the great prestige of President Lleras as being the principal reason why the "parity" plan was functioning. President Lleras seemed to doubt that the plan would last the full 16 years foreseen in its inception since the country may insist on returning sooner to the rule of the majority.

The President

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The President recalled his philosophical discussions with Secretary Dulles on how our own system of government might be changed constructively, incorporating some of the best in the parliamentary system. They had finally decided that they would have to start fresh, it being very difficult to graft on any changes to our system. President Lleras thought that the universities should fill the role of philosophical review of the function of government, except that nobody listens to their views. The President thought that another experiment in Utopia might be worthwhile carrying out, under controlled conditions, of course.

President Lleras mentioned that Colombian Cabinet Ministers could go to the floor of Congress and engage in debates. The President said that he had come to the conclusion that the U.S. House of Representatives should be elected for the same term of office as the President, four years. He also said that the President should have the item veto. President Lleras said that he had that power which could be overruled only by two-thirds vote of the Congress.

To the President's query about the size of the Colombian budget, President Lleras said that it was approximately two billion pesos ($300 million). Again responding to the President's question, he said that defense items consumed about 20 percent of the above amount, but this included country-wide police.

With respect to the loyalty of the senior military officers, President Lleras expressed no concern, adding that he felt that military coup d'etats were usually the fault of political leaders seeking intervention by the military rather than the ambition of the latter. He recalled that General Rojas Pinilla, who became the bane of Colombia, had been openly welcomed by most Colombians when he seized power in 1953. President Lleras said that the United States, quite different from the Latin American countries, had had long experience in self-government prior to its revolution and that this had been a tremendous advantage.

The President inquired about Colombia's program of social and economic reform. President Lleras said that he had instituted a good program and that it was of tremendous importance in view of the wide public appeal of the Castro-type program. The President declared that agrarian reform had to be carried out with proper land utilization and sound planning, rather than by mere seizure of lands already under cultivation. President Lleras agreed. He said that Colombia had state lands where effective re-settlement could be carried out. Their principal problem is that of dealing with the many tiny, inefficient parcels of land (minifundia) as well as how to provide the necessary credit for

the small

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the small farmer. They have a good agrarian credit bank, already thirty years old, but they need additional resources. He estimated that 80 percent of the motive power in Colombian agriculture was provided by animals. The President referred to the need to train personnel to use modern tractors and farm machinery.

Responding to the President's question about Colombia's financial reserves, President Lleras said that they now totalled about $220 million but they could not use this money freely yet. All bankers say that Colombia is "sound" from an economic standpoint but her problems are still "grave", said President Lleras. Ambassador McIntosh referred to the good financial record of Colombia and to the excellent borrowing record which Colombia has with all of the financial institutions; he said that most of the exporter credit loans with the Export-Import Bank were 5 to 10 years, while some of the project loans with the World Bank, totalling about $130 million, ran up to 20 years. President Lleras discussed Colombia's needs in the field of education, especially more elementary schools. It is hard to maintain a functioning democracy without improving the social and cultural level of the people.

With respect to Cuba, President Lleras said that the problems regarding that country should be handled in the OAS, and not by the United States alone. He told the President what he had told the Secretary earlier about his instructionsto Colombian Embassies around the Hemisphere to inquire of the host governments as to their reaction to the Castro renunciation of the Rio Treaty. He believed that Cuba should be asked about this in the OAS Council.

The President expressed agreement. He added that the OAS should be given all possible opportunity to build up not only its respect in the Hemisphere but to add to its authority and area of responsibility. "If the OAS is to be a living reality, it must take on additional responsibilities." It is not inhibited by the hostile action of certain countries, like the United Nations. The President stressed the juridical and moral equality of the nations of America. He thoroughly approved of the "political approach" to the Cuban problem suggested by President Lleras.

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April 11, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
April 6, 1960

Others present: Professor Feis, General Goodpaster

Professor Feis first told the President that, in the last months of World War II, he had been a Special Assistant to Mr. Stimson. The President might have had him as economic adviser. Mr. Stimson asked him to take the post of economic adviser to General Eisenhower, but after a lot of thought, he had decided against it. The reason was that he had resigned from the State Department only shortly before after a long fight with Secretary Morganthau of Treasury over postwar policies for Germany and he felt sure there would simply be a resumption of this conflict.

Professor Feis then told the President that he had been working on a series of historical books relating to World War II. Two of these have been published, the first being "The Road to Pearl Harbor," and the second a volume on "Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin." He has a third book, "The End of the European War," now in page proof and it is in relation to the matters dealt with in this book that he wanted to meet with the President.

The President said that, to give perspective to the events at the very end of the war, it was necessary to go back to the European Advisory Committee which functioned in London from early 1944 on. The President said the Russians had a member on this Commission and that he heard, from time to time, grumbling as to the non-cooperative attitude the Russians were taking. (At this point the President interjected that General Bedell Smith is in the hospital and might be willing to see Professor Feis about some of these questions. He added that General Smith's memory of the wartime events is still very clear.)

The President said he early took the stand that Germany should be administered as a unit by the four powers acting in concert, and should not be split up into separate zones. He said he was of the view that such action would be bound to lead to future trouble. However, his views gained no acceptance, since planning and high level commitments had already proceeded on the basis of separately administered zones of occupation. He had gone on to say that if it proved we could not make such an arrangement with the Russians, then the Western allies should together run their own zones. This view also was not accepted. He had pointed out that the Americans would not be preponderant on the continent for long inasmuch as they had to withdraw troops and send them to the Pacific.

The President said that President Roosevelt had told him that the United States would have the northern sector in Germany, and he recalled that our government made a major effort to obtain that sector. General Eisenhower had questioned this from the standpoint that the British, because of the deployment of the armies, were located in the northern sector. He said he had added that the south of Germany is largely scenery and farm land, with the main industrial areas in the north. He had thought that the United States should stay away from the Ruhr area, which would be a very difficult area to govern and administer.

The next major event in the President's mind was a trip he made to Marseilles on January 25th, and meeting General Marshall. He explained to General Marshall his plans for the conduct of the remainder of the war. General Marshall at that time was en route to the meetings in Malta and Yalta. The President said he told General Marshall at that time that the Western armies would get much further to the east than the line Lubeck-Eisenach-Linz, politically agreed upon as the boundary of the occupation zones. (When the war ended they had in fact done so.) It was his surmise that the Western governments had estimated he would meet the Russian armies along a line considerably to the west of the Lubeck-Eisenach-Linz line. He added that this estimate had underlain much of the policy negotiations in the European Advisory Commission, where the Western representatives had placed themselves at a disadvantage by assuming the war would end with a situation in which the West was trying to obtain from the Russians areas that the latter had conquered. The President said General Marshall had asked that General Bedell Smith come to Malta to explain General Eisenhower's plan to the combined Chiefs of Staff. Professor Feis said that part of the difficulty that President Eisenhower encountered on getting any change made in the line of contact arose from the fact that Churchill and Roosevelt had agreed on a specific line six to eight months earlier.

The President recalled that in early 1944 Churchill had been very fearful concerning the Overlord operation. He foresaw a bloody, static battleline across France, repeating the terrible losses of World War I. He had wanted to limit the operations of the Western powers to air and naval attacks, letting the Russians do the fighting on land. The President said he had argued that this course of action would simply turn Europe over to the Russians when the war ended. He recalled that Mr. Churchill did not expect to be as far as the Seine by winter of 1944, whereas General Eisenhower had told Churchill that he expected to be on the border of Germany.

Professor Feis said that all through the spring of 1945 the Western Powers were committed to withdraw to the line which had been agreed with the Russians by Churchill and Roosevelt. The President said he aimed for the Elbe, but pushed his flanks forward so as to rest his left flank on Lubeck, sending Patton as far into Austria as he could get, inasmuch as no line had been agreed upon there.

Professor Feis asked whether the President remembered any of the approaches made by the Germans during the last week of the war. The President said there had been all sorts. One had been made by General Wolff to Allen Dulles in Geneva. Himmler had made another to the Western powers, and Admiral Doenitz had sent General Jodl to Reims actually to conclude a surrender. (At this point the President interjected the comment that Jodl should not have been executed -- that it was unjustified and a very bad thing for the allies to have done.) The President recalled he had taken the stand that he would accept surrender from any forces immediately forward of his armies and would keep moving his armies ahead. He would not allow the Germans to surrender to him the forces that were in front of the Russians.

Professor Feis recalled that the Soviets had sent General Suslaparov to sign the surrender in the west at Reims. The Soviets then disavowed this signature and asked that there be another signature in Berlin. The President sent his deputy, Air Marshal Tedder, up to Berlin to sign. The President recalled that hehad not been present at the signing at Reims. He had looked at the setup and had sent General Bedell Smith into the meeting to sign for the U. S. Afterward he had General Smith bring the Germans in. He asked if they had signed the document and they said they had. He then asked if they understood the terms of the surrender document, and they said they did. He then asked if they took full responsibility for seeing that the terms were carried out and they said they did. He then told them "that will be all."

The President next recalled that, rather than using Berlin as the center for control of Germany, he and General Smith had recommended building a cantonment type capital at the junction of the U.S., UK and Soviet zones. He had then felt that the government should be turned over to civilian administration. At that time Berlin was utterly destroyed. The only reason it was rehabilitated was because it was made the control center. He recalled he was turned down on the idea of a civilian administrator because the other nations in occupation were using military people. He commented that Morganthau came forward with his theory of converting Germany to a pastoral state, but he was not clear on just when this was. He said he had the idea that it was late in the war, but on checking discovered it was earlier, at about the time of D-Day. He recalled Morganthau had proposed to flood the Ruhr mines and the President had been appalled at such a suggestion. The President recalled that later he had protested against breaking up German factories in the West and had been severely taken to task for his protest. Regarding his proposal for Berlin, he recalled that the answer came that his was not an acceptable solution -- that psychologically the Germans would accept direction from Berlin, rather than from anywhere else. He added that he was never in any part of the making up of the detailed arrangements in the European Advisory Committee and at Potsdam relating to the close of the war. He did not know the extent of collaboration between General Clay and the people involved in these activities. He could not recall just from memory at what time General Clay joined him in Europe. All he remembers is that it was later than he would have guessed from memory alone.

Professor Feis said that General Clay met with the European Advisory Commission just before the President moved his headquarters to Berlin. He added that General Clay took a memorandum with him regarding the question of routes into Berlin. He asked if the President had seen this memo. The President did not remember it. He said that these things were worked out in a great hurry and on occasion checked with him after the fact, and he readily agreed that details could have been overlooked and important points left vague.

The President recalled that it had been necessary to work very quickly with the French and the British in order to provide a sector for the French. The Russians would not change their sector, so one had to be carved out of the British and U. S. zones. The President then recalled that he had gone up to Berlin on July first to meet with the Russians. There he gave Zhukov a decoration -- a Legion of Merit in the degree of Chief Commander -- on behalf of the government of the United States. He had expected to sign the agreement relating to Berlin at 1:30 PM. Zhukov, as host, was in charge of the arrangements. The President said he was made to wait long beyond 1:30 to sign. Finally, he felt he was being hazed and became angry and sent word to Zhukov that he would be ready to sign at 5 PM but would leave to return to Frankfort immediately after that time. Zhukov then arranged for the signing to be in ten minutes, and this was done.

(At this point the President phoned General Bedell Smith at Walter Reed hospital to ask him for his recollections regarding the proposal to have a cantonment capital. General Smith did not remember, but told the President that Miss Ruth Briggs, who had been a WAC Colonel in his office, had a collection of documents which may include something on this. The President then discussed with General Smith the question of when General Clay had joined the command. The President recalled that General Clay had visited Europe with Mr. James Byrnes and had gone on with him, subsequently coming back to join the command. The President remembered that he had taken sharp issue with Mr. Byrnes over the plan to break up the German factories, but was not clear as to just when this was.)

The President then returned to discussion of his meeting with Zhukov. Zhukov asked him to come to a reception which he had arranged. The President said it was extremely lavish, an almost shocking display of food in the presence of the devastation and privation in Berlin. Marshal Zhukov had the Red Army chorus quickly assembled to sing a few numbers for the President before he returned to Frankfurt. Having said he was going to return, he insisted on doing so. Marshal Zhukov accompanied him to the field.

Professor Feis then asked the President for his impressions of Prime Minister Churchill. The President said that Churchill is a man who made many mistakes, with whom he had many disagreements, but he is one of the two men the President has ever known whom he could have called great. He said he never lost his admiration and affection for Mr. Churchill even though he had the most bitter battles and arguments conceivable with him. He said Churchill would use every form of persuasion, blandishments, tears, and argument to try to obtain his own way. If he was unable to do so and gave his agreement to another course, however, he would loyally stand with it. Professor Feis asked if Churchill was over-fatigued at the time of Potsdam. The President said he was very tired. He recalled that Churchill had brought Atlee over with him. On the day defeat was announced, he asked General Eisenhower if he would send him to an area to rest on the Mediterranean. The President recalled that his command had given up a villa on the Mediterranean the previous day. He sent his own airplane to take Churchill to the villa, and had the command reverse its action, which was a most difficult thing to do. Churchill's mind was sharp as ever at Potsdam, the President said. He recalled that Churchill always spoke slowly, oftentimes mumbling and grunting and searching for a word as he spoke until he came to his main sentence, which he would roll with great oratorical effect. In contrast, the President recalled that General Alan Brooke (Lord Alanbrooke) was a man who talked much too fast. The President recalled a time when Admiral Cunningham and Churchill had argued with him for seven hours at Portsmouth trying to get him to give up the Anvil operation, to no avail. The President recalled a time shortly after the invasion of Europe when Churchill came to visit him with General Brooke and said he knew that General Marshall had put in General Eisenhower's hands the power of selection, advancement and promotion of the officers under his command. Churchill had then told him that if there were any officer of the British Army serving under him whom the President did not want to have under his command, he should let him know and he would relieve him at once. (This was really in relation to the fact that there was great criticism of General Montgomery for his failure to move aggressively to attack Caen.) All in all, the President said that Churchill was a great ally. He would do something to try to get his own way, but was loyal once decision was taken. The President added that, in his judgment, Churchill's mistakes came after the war.

Professor Feis next asked him for his impressions of Marshal Stalin. The President said he was a very cunning man who "lived within himself." He said he had two long talks with Stalin, who was completely lacking in a sense of humor. As an example of this, he told the story that he had seen Marshal Zhukov in quite a fine movie showing the capture of Berlin. He told Marshal Stalin that if Zhukov were ever out of a job he could get one in Hollywood. Stalin said that Marshal Zhukov was highly regarded in the Soviet Union and would never be out of a job in the Soviet Union. The President recalled that he had made a plea with Stalin that more independent authority be given to Zhukov and whether as a result of this or not, it was apparent that Zhukov did have additional authority. He recalled that he was invited by Stalin to stand with him and the Politburo on Lenin's tomb to review a parade on Red Square. Up to that time, he was the only American who had ever been there. The parade lasted five hours and he, Stalin and the Politburo stood for the whole time.

Professor Feis next asked the President what he knew about the atomic weapon and what his views were on that in the late days of the war. The President said he had Secretary Stimson to dinner the same day, during the Potsdam meetings, of the report that the "baby was born." Mr. Stimson told him about the weapon. The President said he told Mr. Stimson that he hoped his country would not be the first to use this weapon. He recalled that Mr. Stimson really hit the ceiling over this. The President said he knew from intelligence reports that the Japanese were at that moment trying to surrender. The Japanese in Tokyo were in communication with their Ambassador in Moscow about this. He did not think there was anything like the value in bringing the Russians into the Pacific war or the need for doing so which others seemed to feel.

Professor Feis asked if the President had seen much of President Truman during these discussions. He recalled he had met President Truman in Antwerp and had taken him on to Potsdam. At this time President Truman, in the presence of General Bradley, had said he would see that General Eisenhower got anything he wanted, including the Presidency itself, in 1948.

The President said he stressed one thing very strongly with President Truman -- that there should be no sudden stopping of lend-lease to Britain and France. He said they should be notified of a gradual phase out of lend-lease, since a sudden cut off would be a disruptive and destructive blow to them. In addition, he said he strongly recommended that the United States should not ask the Soviets to join in the Japanese war. He said President Truman had told him he came to Potsdam for three things of which he could remember the first two. The first one was to make sure that the Soviets came into the war against Japan, and the second was to cancel lend-lease forthwith.

Professor Feis said that reading intelligence reports at that time gave a very clear impression that the Japanese were defeated. Even a careful reading of the New York Times would make it completely evident.

The President reverted to the question of Berlin. At the time of Yalta we were west of the Rhine, 300 miles away from Berlin. The Soviets were thirty miles away, and the idea of trying to beat them into Berlin, with the Elbe River lying between our forces and Berlin, was sheer foolishness. The President commented that an army moves ahead like an accordion, with the forward end stretching out and the rear being pulled behind, then getting ready for another lunge. He said the Soviets had told him many times that there was only one thing they could not understand in our conduct of the war, which we did so much better than they could ever have done. They always claim to have better tanks, better tactics, etc. but they did not understand how General Eisenhower could have gone all the way across France without stopping his advance in order to bring up supplies.

Referring again to Marshal Stalin, the President said he was somewhat stodgy in manner. He mumbled when he talked, but one could tell he was thinking every minute. He was cunning, strong and ruthless.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

March 30, 1960

Dear Mr. Stephens:

I look forward eagerly to my chance to talk with the President on Wednesday next, April the 6th.

To recall, the two studies I am engaged in completing, in continuation of previous books, will tell the story of the coalition against the Axis from the time of the German surrender in May 1945 to the achievement of the surrender of Japan in September 1945. I shall be appreciative of anything and everything that the President might recall of his experiences, actions, and thoughts during this period. Among the events which figure importantly in the narrative are:

1) arrangements for the acceptance of the surrender of Germany;

2) arrangements for the redisposition of troops in and around zones in Germany and Austria; and in Berlin and Vienna;

3) the constitution of the Control Council for Germany and its first meetings;

4) the understandings regarding access to Berlin;

5) the determination of policy for Germany;

6) experiences in all these and other fields in dealing with Churchill and representatives of the Soviet Union;

7) the part played by the President, as Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in Europe, in the discussion of plans for the defeat of Japan.

I understand that any notes I may make of the President's remarks I will submit for review and will not attribute any statement to him except with his explicit permission.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Feis

Mr. Thomas E. Stephens
Appointment Secretary
The White House
Washington, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 6, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR CAPTAIN AURAND

Subject: The Short, Unhappy Life ofthe Messerschmitt ME 262

Basic Data: The Messerschmitt ME 262 was a twin jet, single place German fighter used in the final stages of World War II. Its cruise speed was 520 miles per hour, which was at least 120 miles an hour better than any plane sent against it, and it mounted four 30 mm cannon. The Germans built a total of 1,300 of these planes, but probably less than 100 were ever operational at any one time. About a hundred were shot down by American aircraft. Many more were destroyed on the ground or later captured.

History: The significant part of the ME 262 story begins in May 1943 when Professor Messerschmitt importuned the Fighter Command General Galland to fly one of his ME 262 prototypes. Galland did and was so impressed that he immediately got hold of Goering and Field Marshal Milch, Director of Supply, and recommended that serial production begin immediately and that the whole German fighter command be re-oriented to the concept of the new jet fighter.

Goering bought the idea but of course had to clear it with Hitler. Unfortunately Hitler had been burned too many times before by Goering's promises and he refused to give a green light to the plan, telling Goering in effect -- "Don't call me, I'll call you". So roughly six months went by with nothing at all being done except further tests with the prototypes.

By the end of 1943 however the Germans had begun to hurt, and there was a general revival of interest in fighter types, including the 262. In December a demonstration of the plane's capabilities was held for Hitler at Insterburg in East Prussia. Instead of seeing its virtues as a fighter, however, Hitler's questions ran to whether or not the planes could carry bombs. Goering assured him that they could, whereupon Hitler went into great raptures to the effect that this plane which had been offered to him as a fighter would be made into a low level bomber and used directly against troops and specifically against the anticipated Allied landings.

This was all that happened at Insterburg. Hitler returned to Berlin, thinking he had his bomber and Goering and Messerschmitt went on with plans to develop the plane as a fighter, probably hoping either that Hitler would forget the idea of bombers or that he could be eventually talked out of it. During the next few months, partly because of Allied bombings and partly because they were afraid to go ahead full steam, the Messerschmitt works turned out about 120 aircraft.

Unfortunately however in April of 1944 Hitler had a conversation with Milch, who had not been at Insterburg and who innocently spilled the beans about the plane's continued development as a fighter. When Der Feuhrer got through walking around on the overhead, he summarily fired poor Milch and removed Galland from his fighter command. He then braced Goering and gave him strict orders that not only was the ME 262 not to be built as a fighter but that nobody, but nobody should even refer to it as a fighter or as a fighter bomber -- it was to be known as the Blitz-bomber.

During the next six months the Germans struggled manfully to make a bomber out of a fighter and to teach bomber pilots to fly it, getting exactly nowhere, with Hitler personally controlling the allocation of each plane to its unit. Finally by October, Hitler consented to the formation of the first squadron of ME 262's as a fighter unit and in November he permitted the formation of the first jet fighter wing. But by this time the transportation system was a shambles, the fighter-pilot force was decimated, and the fuel sources all but dried up, so that the Germans never got more than a token force into the air before things fell apart.

All told, our aircraft confronted the German jet fighters only for about six weeks (roughly from the first of March to the middle of April 1945). But during that time the Germans literally flew rings around our fighters and bored holes in our bomber formations with complete impunity. It literally scared hell out of Spaatz and Tedder, and while we got a number of kills in these engagements, they were due only to our overwhelming numbers. For example, 14 fighter groups escorted the 1,250 B-17 raid on Berlin March 18 -- almost a one-for-one escort ratio. They were set upon by a squadron of ME 262s which knocked down 25 bombers and five fighters, although outnumbered roughly 100 to 1. In this encounter the Germans lost not a single plane. At even 1 to 10 odds it seems probable the Germans could have broken up the attack.

Sweep-up: From the above it is obvious that Hitler's obsession with bombing and his restrictive orders on the ME 262 lost the Germans just about a year and a half in developing their jet fighter capability, and when they finally got the go-ahead at long last it was too late.

Any conclusions beyond this obviously belong in the "might have been" classification. How far the Germans would or could have gone with the ME 262 had they started in the middle of 1943 is anybody's guess. To me it is obvious that they could have built several thousand of them (they were still building prop fighters at the rate of over 3,000 a month in December 1944, and they put 750 jets together in the last four months of the war). How much of an expansion the personnel base would have stood is something else again. Fuel should not have been a problem at least until mid-1944, and it might never have become one if the Germans had been able to keep us out of Germany during daylight hours.

Apropos this latter point, I talked with General Spaatz briefly over the telephone yesterday. He freely conceded that none of our fighters was any match for the German jets, and that enough of the ME-262s could certainly have kept us out of Germany in daylight and prolonged the war. He added that if the Germans had been able to get them deployed in force to the French coast they could have denied us air superiority and frustrated the Normandy landings, and might even have compelled us to work our way up into Europe via the Italian route. He was of the opinion that the Germans would have had to have a significant jet force available at least a year before they did in order to have really disrupted our timetable. (I took this to mean about March 1944). He said while he would hesitate to call Hitler's decision on the ME-262 a decisive error, it was certainly a significant one, which materially affected the war's length, and quite possibly our post-war territorial dispositions vis-a-vis the Russians.

One more point. It was not our bomber force that broke the Luftwaffe's back, but our fighters. The Germans' real problem was to defeat the P-51, not the B-17, and this they never managed to do with prop fighters because they couldn't stand the exchange.[2] There seems no doubt at all that they could have done it with the ME 262, even against heavy numerical odds.

Very Respectfully

Ralph E. Williams, Jr.

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[1] After Schweinfurt, in September 1943, we never ventured back into Germany until we got some long-legged P-47s and P-51s at the end of the year. Average German fighter strength was then less than 1,000.

[2] The German fighter loss rate on the Western front averaged 82% of effective strength per month. In terms of figures this was a monthly loss rate of about 1,200 planes out of an average strength of about 1,300.

[redacted]

April 6, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
April 5, 1960

Others present: Secretary Herter, General Goodpaster

Secretary Herter said he wanted to discuss further with the President the latter's desire to send a message to Khrushchev suggesting a mode of procedure at the summit meeting -- based essentially upon having very limited meetings among the top four, followed by enlarged meetings with Foreign Ministers present to receive the guidance of the Heads of Government. Mr. Herter suggested that the President send a draft of what is proposed for Khrushchev to Macmillan and de Gaulle, now together in London, to consider. He said that some of his advisers -- specifically Merchant and Bohlen -- have some reservation over the idea, their concern being that Khrushchev might take this to mean that the President has some major projects that he has in mind to settle in this way. Mr. Herter said he is not so concerned on this point as they are, and the President indicated no concern himself.

Mr. Herter said that although there is no set agenda for the summit meeting, the subjects that are expected to come up are rather clearly defined: disarmament; Germany and Berlin; perhaps nuclear testing; and East-West relations.

The President then made editorial revisions to the proposed text of the message to Khrushchev.

Mr. Herter said that at the last summit meeting in Geneva one of the major problems had to do with press relations. Initially the President tried to keep private the discussions of the top four. Others of the group leaked accounts of the meetings to the press, generally colored in their own way. Finally, each one had to have his own press officer put out the story in his own

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MR 80-191 #7
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national version. Mr. Herter thought it would be highly desirable to have one man designated to brief Mr. Hagerty on the proceedings. He suggested that this be Mr. Bohlen, who, with his knowledge of Russian and French, would have an excellent understanding of the full proceedings.

With relation to other procedural questions, Mr. Herter said he expected to have an opportunity to discuss these with the other Western Foreign Ministers, who will be here on April 13th, principally for this purpose.

After re-reading the message, the President asked the Secretary to go ahead and send it under a covering note to Macmillan and de Gaulle. He recalled that he had discussed this matter with Macmillan. They had both thought there would be value in de Gaulle, Macmillan and the President meeting early each day, perhaps for breakfast, and then meeting with Khrushchev at 10 o'clock, with the Foreign Ministers coming in at 11. He thought this procedure would prove whether Khrushchev really wants to negotiate or not. He recognized, as an alternative, which he worked into the message to Khrushchev, the idea that after the meeting of the Heads of Government each would instruct his own Foreign Ministers separately prior to the latter getting together to prepare documents and work out specific studies.

The President thought there should be only one formal dinner during the meetings, which it would be appropriate for General de Gaulle to give as the host. Each Head of Government could have the other three in for tea or cocktails in the late afternoon in a very informal session running from something like 5:30 to 6:30.

Mr. Herter said he would plan to have present at the summit Mr. Merchant, Mr. Bohlen, Mr. Kohler, Ambassador Thompson, also Secretary Irwin from Defense, perhaps Mr. Eaton, and, if appropriate, Mr. Wadsworth on standby plus a Departmental German expert, Mr. Hillenbrand. There was then discussion concerning Ambassador Dowling, and Ambassador Whitney, and it was agreed both should be present on standby.

Mr. Herter next raised with the President the question stimulated by Billy Graham's statement that he had urged the President to go to Nigeria when it becomes an independent nation in October. The exact date of the ceremony is not known. The President said that if it is on October first, it would be of less interest to him than on October fifteenth, as he had understood. Mr. Herter thought that a one-day visit would have a wonderful effect if the President could do it. He recognized that there would be pressures from other countries such as Ghana, Guinea and Liberia. Both agreed that it is a long flight to make for a one-day visit; in addition, it will be necessary to check whether there is an airfield capable of handling jets. After further discussion, the President said he thought the best thing would be to let the Nigerian question sit for a while. He thought that, when it is raised, it should be in the context of a question being asked, which we would take under consideration. He stressed that if serious consideration were to be given to this, it would be necessary to talk to the Governments of Liberia and Ghana and tell them that, if they were to insist on his visiting there, he would simply have to give up any idea of making the trip. The President repeated that there should be no discussion about this for quite a while.

The President next discussed with Mr. Herter one or two questions relating to the visit to Portugal. After discussion he thought it would be best to arrive before lunch, attend the luncheon which would be given by the President of Portugal, meet with Salazar during the afternoon and give his return dinner for the President of Portugal that night, keeping the following morning free up to the time of departure in mid-morning. He asked me to prepare something on this and give it to the State Department.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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By bc NLE, Date 12/5/77

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NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

April 5, 1960

8:35 a.m. -- 10:50 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Kuchel

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Arends
Rep. Allen
Rep. Hoeven

Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Mr. Staats, BoB
  Mr. Hughes
Mr. Scribner, Treasury (in part)
Sec. Flemming, HEW (in part)
  Mr. Robert Forsythe (in part)
Sen. Young
Sen. Morton

Mr. True Morse, Agri. (in part)
  Mr. Marvin McLain (in part)
AG Rogers (in part)

Mr. Morgan
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Anderson
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Wheeler
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Kendall
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. McPhee
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Minnich

SUMMARY

Health Insurance for Aged - In a 75-minute discussion, Dr. Flemming outlined various proposals (Rep. Mills, Sen. Javits, and the HEW study) for medical care of the aged, and also the Mills proposals regarding old age insurance.

Discussion focused on whether the Administration would itself offer a bill which might serve as an alternative for those opposing more radical proposals.

The President commented at length on the need for keeping in mind the impact on the nation of the total cost of the many individual proposals, especially since individually they carried much appeal.

The President reserved judgment on whether there would be an approved Administration proposal.

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It was agreed that Dr. Flemming would note the Administration's previously expressed opposition to increasing the tax or the wage base for old age insurance, that he would point out the intensive study of medical care underway in HEW, and that he would be agreeable to having the Department study the various proposals Mr. Mills might bring up.

Agriculture - Sen. Young and Rep. Hoeven described the legislative situation, emphasizing the impossibility of getting any effective legislation except perhaps for a simple one-year measure for wheat, and the Sugar Act extension on a one-year basis.

The President was agreeable to accepting a palliative that would provide 80% price supports along with a 20% reduction in acreage, as favored by Sen. Ellender, provided that were better than no legislation at all.

Mr. Halleck repeatedly stressed the need for showing Democratic responsibility.

There was brief discussion of Governor Davis' candidacy for the Senate.

Civil Rights - Mr. Dirksen reported on the nearly completed status of the bill, Mr. Rogers hoped that Republicans would take due credit for it, and the President cautioned against premature rejoicing.

Miscellaneous - There was brief discussion of the group of expensive bills pending in the House Rules Committee, and of the desirability of getting record votes in the Senate.

Defense Appropriation - There was discussion of the possibility of Presidential approval of increasing the Polaris program, with funds to come mainly from a reduction in attack submarines. It was agreed that Mr. Gates should make some preliminary announcement of the change prior to his testimony on the Hill.

There was brief discussion of other aspects of the defense appropriation, particularly the lack of any requirement for nuclear powered carriers.

* * * * *

Health Insurance for Aged - Sen. Dirksen said he had wanted this subject on the agenda since it is moving along pretty fast in Committee, since Sen. Javits is already circulating a draft of an alternative proposal he hopes to introduce, and since discussion is needed as regards the Administration and Party position.

Dr. Flemming compared the Javits proposal (memo attached) with the idea that is shaping up in Department studies and conversations. He said the Javits proposal, while voluntary, was much more extensive

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than the Department is thinking of, it would require premiums on a graduated scale up to nearly $200, whereas the Department hopes to get a maximum of something between $75 and $100. He said the Department's hope is to get a proposal that would allow all people over 65 to participate, paying reasonable premiums; it would cost the Federal government perhaps about $70 million the first year, increasing eventually to $300 million per year, though costs are very difficult to estimate. He outlined the series of discussions he has scheduled with hospitals, medical associations, and health insurance officials.

The President interrupted to ascertain that Sec. Flemming had received a letter the President had forwarded to him from a doctor in charge of a small hospital in Iowa, giving statistics as to the number of aged who were treated during the year and how their bills were handled.

Dr. Flemming then continued with comments on a proposal that Chairman Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee is developing which would amend the assistance programs under social security by increasing the range of Federal grants to the States to a maximum of 75% (now 65% maximum), by increasing also the grants for children's assistance, and by adding a medical grant program in which the States would have to participate if they desired to qualify for the 75% maximum in other programs. Dr. Flemming said that this was being made to look like a substitute for the Forand bill which had been defeated, but that it really did not so qualify since it did not apply to the people having low or medium incomes who are ineligible for public assistance but are desperately hurt by catastrophic illnesses. Dr. Flemming stated that if he were asked for his views on this while he is testifying later in the day, he would emphasize in his reply that this proposal constituted an unprecedented departure from the policy of not imposing standards on the States as regards assistance programs.

The President then inquired of Mr. Scribner whether it was true, as he had been told, that the Federal government collects about 75% of all taxes imposed throughout the country. Mr. Scribner confirmed the percentage as approximately 75%. The President added that the individual citing this figure had said that the responsibility for welfare programs had to be Federal since the Federal government collects so preponderant a share of taxes.

Sen. Dirksen inquired about the proportion of Federal grants under the program Mr. Flemming was attempting to develop. Mr. Flemming replied that it would average out as a 50-50 matching program, although the Federal contribution would vary from 33% to 75% in individual States depending on need. Sen. Dirksen then asked as to when Dr. Flemming might expect to complete his study. He was informed that the timing was somewhat indefinite, that at least 10 days would be required for discussions already planned, and that developments on the Hill might necessitate additional time.

Rep. Byrnes said that Mr. Mills was trying to expedite hearings and

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drafting of legislation on social security generally, and that new legislation would include proposals for raising the old age insurance wage base from $4,800 to $6,000, as well as many other things. Dr. Flemming stated that the Administration and his Department have in the past gone frequently on record as opposing an increase in the wage base or an increase in the tax other than the automatic ones now scheduled. Mr. Byrnes said that Mr. Mills had implied that HEW is sympathetic to his entire package. Dr. Flemming said that the package had not been discussed with him, that he might be asked about it in testimony today, and that of course the Department is always glad to study new proposals. Rep. Byrnes commented that social security changes are inevitably brought forward in election years, and that they always constitute a difficult problem politically for Republican members of the House.

The President called attention to the pessimistic notes beginning to appear on the financial pages of the New York newspapers, with some experts expressing the view that there had been an end last January to the real rise in the economy. He then repeated the comment of a recent visitor who had said that "unfortunately Republicans are always in the position of having to say 'me too, reluctantly'." The President said he was opposed to any new social security tax increase and that the Leaders could quote him.

Mr. Halleck called attention to the other expensive bills on the horizon such as area development, aid to education, etc. Mr. Flemming thought that the House Rules Committee probably would not grant a Rule for the Murray-Metcalf bill reported last session, but Mr. Allen said that it all depended on Rep. Colmer of Mississippi and it was not possible to predict his position. Mr. Harlow noted the varying attitudes of many House members, and suggested that it might be necessary for the Leadership to adopt a flexible position. The Vice President agreed that it would not be desirable to crack the whip for Party regularity if the bill were sure to pass, for that would merely serve in effect to punish those who were faithful to the Leadership.

The President called attention to the complaints that emanated from a recent pay increase rally about the failure of Republicans to address it. Sen. Dirksen said he had refused to appear since the rally was merely a gigantic lobbying effort. The President said that there seemed to be a great assault from every side for more money, appearing to revive the old plan of spend and spend -- elect and elect, and he thought the principal question was how to get the best defense against this combined assault. The Vice President said that the difficulty was in the matter of handling individual bills, and in that respect it was a question of degree. However, the problem would be eased when it became possible to add up the cost of all these various things and show the overwhelming total. At that point it would be possible to really whack away at the spenders. The President thought it was necessary to talk constantly about the dangers of the huge totals of new proposals. He recalled that in 1958, when he began in his Pittsburgh speech to hit the reckless spending, others had been reluctant to follow him; but eventually the danger had been recognized

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to the point that in 1959 the Democratic Leadership had had to back away from its initial plans for adopting expensive new programs. The President noted that the Democratic candidate of 1952 and '56 had quipped that balancing the budget is not so important as holding up your heads; whereas it was his own view that you can't hold up your heads unless you can balance the budget. Mr. Halleck thought Budget should work up a good price list of all the Democratic spending proposals. Mr. Staats said that it was being prepared and would be available next week. Sen. Dirksen thought it would be useful if Mr. Staats would work up a ringing statement under the title, "Where Are The Tax Payers." The President recalled that in 1958 Sen. Proxmire alone had introduced bills having a total cost of $35 billion. He then commented on the way in which demagogues attempt to exploit the phrase "human privation," although the Iowa doctor's letter painted a different picture.

Rep. Allen said that the Rules Committee currently had before it a number of bills having a total cost of $2 billion, including one public works project in California for an area that contained only a few hundred people and which would be probably put to the use of raising cotton -- if the project were constructed -- in the face of existing cotton surpluses. Sen. Kuchel pointed out that the project had been studied and approved by the Administration, and Mr. Staats confirmed that the Budget Bureau had recommended approval to the President.

The Vice President returned to the subject of what position would be best for Dr. Flemming to take in his testimony -- should he flatly oppose raising the social security wage base? Rep. Halleck said that he would have to withhold comment until after discussion in the Policy Committee. The Vice President pointed out that Dr. Flemming had to testify today, so perhaps his best approach would be to agree to take the matter under study. Rep. Byrnes thought that Dr. Flemming should call attention to the Administration's previously expressed hope of avoiding any increases not already scheduled. The Vice President summarized that it seemed best to take a very cautious but not irretrievably opposed position. Mr. Scribner said that Treasury would like to have an opportunity to study and comment on this proposal.

Sen. Dirksen again noted the Senate hearings and the inevitability of bills to be introduced by Sen. Javits and by the opposition, the latter awaiting the return of Senators Kennedy and Humphrey from the hustings. He said that the Majority Leader had guaranteed that the health bill would be considered in the Senate this year. Sen. Saltonstall felt it imperative to have a substitute bill, such as Dr. Flemming was thinking of, that could be a rallying point for Republicans in opposing the other proposals. The President thought it was most important to rally one-third of the Senate to be ready to sustain a veto. Senator Saltonstall thought this would be more likely if an alternative proposal were at hand.

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Dr. Flemming endeavored to clarify the feeling as to how he should testify on the two increases pertaining to old age insurance. The President thought he should assert that the President is against imposing new taxes, but that he could go on to say that he would study the proposals.

Dr. Flemming then mentioned the public assistance proposals he had earlier outlined. Rep. Byrnes thought that there were some soft spots in the existing programs that could be remedied to fill existing needs without resort to new programs. Mr. Byrnes pointed out that some States do not provide any sort of medical help. Dr. Flemming stated that present legislation makes medical help programs optional, and that it would be an undesirable innovation to tell the States that they have to have such a program.

The President and the Vice President both reverted to the need for looking at the total costs of all the various programs, since that constituted the fundamental issue. The Vice President then pointed to the need for the Administration to say whether it would or would not submit a medical care bill, since this information would perhaps govern whether a number of Senators jumped aboard the Javits proposal or awaited something from the Administration. The President recalled the long discussion of several weeks ago and the agreement reached then to stand on principle rather than weakening the position by agreeing to a compromise bill. He recognized, however, that the Leadership had to discover what is the best tactic for insuring sufficient support should there be need to sustain a veto. Certainly, Horatius at the bridge did not have to stand there empty handed, he joked. The Vice President and Sen. Saltonstall both thought that assurance of a bill from the Administration eventually would prevent some Republicans from prematurely sponsoring the Javits bill. The President did not think that such a decision had to be made and announced immediately. Rep. Byrnes thought that immediate announcement would only create troubles in the House situation. Mr. Harlow thought Dr. Flemming might report the status of his study and express hopefulness that he would have something soon. Rep. Byrnes thought there should be no reference as to timing. Mr. Halleck failed to see any reason for changing the Administration's position at this time. Dr. Flemming said he was moving along as fast as possible. The President agreed that Dr. Flemming would talk about his studies but should not even intimate that the President was familiar with the details of them or had given any sort of tentative approval to what was developing. The President stated that before he could give such approval, he would want to have the support of the Leadership, for they had the difficult responsibility of carrying the burden of action in the Congress.

Agriculture - Sen. Young outlined the difficult situation as regards coming crops and surpluses, and he stressed the need for legislation prior to the wheat referendum. He thought that if production controls were to be forgotten, then price supports must be abandoned too.

Sen. Young felt that the Senate Agriculture Committee would refuse to extend the Soil Bank provisions. He noted proposals made by

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various groups such as the Grange, but he concluded that about the only possibility of legislation is acceptance of Sen. Ellender's desire to do a simple stop-gap measure, perhaps similar to what was defeated in the House two years ago.

With regard to the House situation, Mr. Hoeven told of the work of the Subcommittee which would transfer certain responsibilities regarding farm labor from the Secretary of Labor to the Secretary of Agriculture. The Subcommittee, he said, would doubtless hold out until near the end of the session for a simple one-year extension of the Sugar Act; 4 years was simply out of the question, but Republicans would continue to press for the special authority requested for the President. As for other legislation, Mr. Hoeven feared that the only result would be a political poultice such as the Pogue bill which is supported by the Farmers Union and a number of "flower-box" farmers. The Committee might also attempt to attach to this the wheat bill vetoed by the President last year. Rather than this, Mr. Hoeven preferred to see no legislation at all.

Mr. Halleck believed the opposition could not secure approval for a package such as that. Mr. Hoeven agreed that it could be defeated on the Floor unless the Committee made some improvements. He thought it better for the Senate to try to pass a simple wheat bill which could then be taken by the House.

Sen. Young thought a wheat bill might be possible if the Administration would assent to setting supports at 80% and requiring a 20% cut in acreage. At the President's question as to what Mr. Morse thought, especially if it were impossible to get anything else, the latter responded with the thought that there was still some room for changes in the Ellender bill. Mr. Harlow substantiated that the 80% proviso was still negotiable with Sen. Ellender the last time he was consulted. The President thought that the situation had been fought so hard over the past years without outcome that probably it was necessary now, since it was so late in the year, to settle for a one-year wheat bill as a palliative. He felt the Administration could accept the 80% supports and 20% reduction in acreage if that constituted something better than no legislation at all. Sen. Young affirmed that it would be better than nothing. The Vice President also thought the Administration should take it if it were better than nothing. The President stressed that wheat was the one item that was really critical at this time.

Rep. Halleck repeatedly commented on the need for getting the farmers to understand that their woes are the result of 5 years of Democratic control of Congress. Mr. Arends confirmed that farmers in his district still do not understand this until it is carefully explained to them individually. The problem, he thought, was how to get a mass understanding of the situation. Mr. Halleck said he was agreeable to trying to find something to help the wheat situation, but he was primarily interested in speaking out as soon as possible on Democratic inaction. Mr. Arends noted the impact of allowing "15 acre wheat" on his section of the country.

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By__________NLE, Date__________

The Vice President called attention to the difficult situation of Governor Davis and his candidacy for the Senate. Sen. Young stated Governor Davis' dilemma of wanting to support the Administration and the Farm Bureau plan but of being attacked for that by his opponent who is attempting to capitalize on the wheat problem. Mr. Hoeven felt that should Gov. Davis lose, there would be a big impact on Republican possibilities elsewhere.

Mr. Morse hoped that the good aspects of the farm situation, such as the price of hogs, would not be forgotten, but Mr. Halleck felt that farmers just would not accept any recounting of achievements -- they were entirely concerned with bad aspects and their remedies. It was therefore necessary, Mr. Halleck repeated, to show Democratic responsibility.

The President commented at the end of the discussion about a Saturday Evening Post article concerning a dairy farmer in Southeast Kansas, where the owner was desirous of helping to relieve food shortages abroad but who ran into the surplus problem upon making any attempt to increase production and dispose of it.

Civil Rights - Sen. Dirksen hoped it would be possible to finish with civil rights in the Senate this evening, especially since there was now an understanding between both sides for mowing down every amendment so as to keep the bill intact. He stressed that this agreement was necessary in order to assure any bill at all, though he was somewhat unhappy that it thus limited some of his Republican colleagues. Mr. Halleck expressed the hope that there could be in the House a Rule granted for taking the Senate bill.

Mr. Rogers reviewed the merits of the bill as it now stands, its origin as an Administration bill, and his hope that Republicans would not fail to point these things out to their credit despite the efforts of some Democrats to play down the worth of the bill. The President asserted several times that any jubilation should be restrained until the bill was finally passed, otherwise premature rejoicing might bring on further filibustering.

Status Report - Rep. Halleck noted that the Rules Committee was starting to consider a number of bills which involved excessive spending, such as those he had mentioned during the discussion of the health legislation, adding that the so-called emergency Housing bill is not really an emergency measure and would have hardly any impact on construction even though it would cost the Federal government about $1 billion. He stated that it would involve only 70,000 starts whereas the industry was dealing in over a million units. He thought this measure could be defeated.

Mr. Halleck referred again to the impending depressed area bill, and the unacceptable bill for school construction. He thought some of these might be blocked in the Rules Committee but that the Democratic Leadership would insist on bringing others to a vote. The latter, he

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E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/5/77

hoped, should be gotten to a vote soon so that there would be no incident for resuming the session after the Democratic convention.

The Vice President hoped that Sen. Dirksen would call for a record vote on every crazy item that came up for consideration in the Senate, thus insuring that all the Democratic nominees would be on record on these impossible items. He thought this was especially desirable as regards Sen. Kennedy, who has been trying to create the impression of being more conservative than Sen. Humphrey, whereas the CIO voting record shows only a one vote difference between them.

Defense Appropriation - Mr. Halleck noted the increasing pressure for expanding the Polaris program. The President said the Administration has been prepared to do that as soon as tests would give a green light. Mr. Halleck thought that some of the money saved by the Air Force on Bomarc and Super Sage could be devoted to this. The President felt otherwise, stressing that the Air Force had some programs of its own that it wanted to strengthen through use of these savings. To transfer all or most of the savings from one service to another, the President thought, would inevitably cause the services to lose all interest in finding possible savings through reprograming. The President thought, however, that the Navy might come to a decision to cut back on the attack submarine program in view of the Polaris success, and thus come up with some of the funds necessary. Some of the Air Force money might be transferred but it should not be much.

The President commented that it seemed proper to go along with two wings of B-58s, but he felt that the B-70 was too far away in development to warrant additional funds now.

Mr. Arends mentioned the carrier situation, stating that Representatives Cannon and Mahon were opposed to any carrier, whereas Mr. Vinson favored a conventional one. The President said that the Navy believes the conventional type is adequate and would prefer to use elsewhere such funds as would be necessary for an atomic powered carrier. The President called attention to the restrictions on atomic ships that have been set with regard to a number of ports both here and abroad. The President said he favored having a new carrier built about every three years so long as there is a prospect of small wars, but these should be conventional rather than nuclear carriers.

The Vice President was interested in getting announcement from the White House of the Polaris reprograming prior to Mr. Gates testimony on the Hill. The President said that he was scheduled to see Mr. Gates within a day or so and that it might be possible then to approve the change and get some statement made.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
✓Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

May 31, 1960

The Economy. -- Commerce is announcing today that seasonally adjusted sales of manufacturing companies were 1% higher in April than in March, and 3% above April 1959. Adjusted new orders were unchanged, and with the increase in shipments, the backlog of unfilled orders declined. Adjusted inventories rose $300 million in April, about half the monthly average of first quarter 1960. The reduced inventory requirement of business is currently a major economic factor.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 779

May 31, 1960

1. European Public Opinion

USIA

... (C)

State

2. International Waterways. -- Congressman Byron Johnson has proposed eventual internationalization of the great waterways, to benefit commerce and minimize discord. State's reply points out difficulties, and sees no advantage in internationalization. The Department also notes that Suez, one waterway mentioned, lies entirely within the UAR, which owns and operates it. We have consistently supported freedom of transit of the Suez for all nations, and Hammarskjold's attempts at a solution. The other waterway mentioned, the Panama Canal, is our direct responsibility and we would want to be sure any change of control would protect our future interests in an isthmian waterway. Moreover, the US rights are not transferable without Panama's consent. It is not clear

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that internationalization would mutually benefit Panama, the US, and world commerce. (U)

3. Aid to Chile. -- The SAC 7th and 15th Army Field Hospitals are assisting in Chile in treatment of victims of earthquakes, tidal waves and volcanic eruptions and in prevention of epidemic diseases. Each hospital includes 400 beds, 90 nurses, 32 doctors, 336 medical EM, and supporting equipment and personnel. Air Force C-124's and C-118's are providing the airlift from US bases. (U)

4. Stockpile. -- (Ref: SN #702) Governor Hoegh notes that from October 16, 1959 through May 18, 1960, under the Independent Offices Appropriations Act, GSA sold about 60,000 long tons of deteriorating rubber, for an average net return of $.37 a pound, or a total of over $54.7 million. The average acquisition cost was $.345 a pound. The Congress has now approved a long range disposal plan calling for sale over a period of up to 9 years of 470,000 long tons of natural rubber from the national stockpile. Sales under the appropriations authority have been stopped and all future sales will be under the approved plan. Fluctuation in the price of rubber over the past 10 years from $.175 to $.59 a pound makes it impossible to project the net return under the plan but if present price levels continue, the Government should recover $390 million, plus the savings in interest and storage and rotation costs. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Industry Research. -- A forthcoming National Science Foundation report will show that in 1958 American industry spent $8.2 billion on research and development, up 7% from 1957 and over twice the 1953 level. Industry accounted for about three-fourths of the $11 billion total in 1958. The 56% of industry's expenditures which was federally financed, at $4.6 billion, was triple the amount federally provided in 1953. Aircraft and parts, and electrical equipment and communications accounted for over half of industry's $8.2 billion. They were heavy recipients of federal funds. Chemicals and allied products led all others in company-financed R&D. In 1958 funds for basic as opposed to applied R&D in private industry amounted to 4% of the total. (A/C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

May 27, 1960

From Treasury:

Legislation. -- Under Secretary Baird will testify on Tuesday, May 31, before Subcommittee No. 2 of the House Banking and Currency Committee in support of H. R. 12346, a bill to extend until June 30, 1962, without further amendment, the present authority of the Federal Reserve Banks to purchase public debt obligations directly from the Treasury in an amount not to exceed $5 billion outstanding at any one time. The bill has the endorsement of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

On Wednesday, May 25, the House Ways and Means Committee approved legislation as recommended by the Administration (H. R. 12381) providing for extension of the existing corporate income tax rate and rates on certain excises, and also for a temporary public debt ceiling of $293 billion for FY 1961. The House is expected to act on this legislation next week.

Legislation authorizing US membership in IDA has been approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and is ready for floor action, probably next week. The House Banking and Currency Committee is expected to take action on the IDA bill next week, with floor debate probably shortly thereafter. The House Agriculture Committee has scheduled hearings for next week on a separate bill designed to give explicit authority for transferring PL 480 currencies to IDA for use as supplementary resources in accordance with IDA's Articles of Agreement.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 778

May 27, 1960

Defense

1. Military Matters

[redacted]

... (S)

State

2. **Olivetti Case.** -- (Ref: SN # 757) State reports that Justice does not now propose to initiate an antitrust suit under the Clayton Act against Olivetti and Underwood. Further information convinced Justice that Underwood's operating losses resulted from irremediable conditions and that it could not operate except through the management and financial assistance of a competitor. (Admin. Conf.)

State

3. Korea

[redacted]

... (C)

USIA

4. **Space Program Publicity.** -- NASA is now considering the details of a USIA proposal to exploit NASA's space activities. USIA research shows that people are beginning

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USIA (Cont'd)

to feel that our space program differs from the Soviet in scientific scope and that we do not use space events for clear propaganda purposes. The USIA program would reinforce this public view and portray our long-range space efforts as designed to advance scientific knowledge and create space systems useful to people everywhere. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

5. Missiles

[redacted]

(S)

Interior

6. Buy American. -- Interior reports that Hitachi New York Ltd., a manufacturer of heavy equipment with factories and head offices in Japan, has bid low on two turbines for the Clear Creek hydroelectric power plant of the Bureau of Reclamation, now under construction in California, and for three turbines for the Flaming Gorge powerplant in Utah. The English Electric Export and Trading Company, with factories in Liverpool, England, has bid low on the supplying of two turbines for the Trinity hydro plant in California. While the bids are still being examined for technical sufficiency and evaluation in the Denver office of the Bureau of Reclamation, it appears that they will remain low when the 6% differential required by the Buy American Act is added. J. Robert Groff, president of the James Leffel and Co., of Springfield, Ohio, has prepared an urgent letter of protest to the award of the contract for the Clear Creek Turbine contract to the Hitachi Company, with a copy to the office of Vice President Nixon. Leffel was second low bidder for the Clear Creek turbines, bidding $798,550 against the Hitachi bid of $595,792. (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 777

May 26, 1960

Defense

1. Foreign Military Officers. -- Defense reports that of the total of 304 allied and friendly military personnel who are either regular or associate students at US senior Service Schools, 52 are from Europe, 73 from the Middle East and Africa, 117 from the Far East and 62 from the Western Hemisphere. The schools provide excellent professional training for service on high joint and combined staffs, promote understanding of US and allied tactical concepts, and orient the students towards our policy objectives. (U)

Defense

2. Missiles

[redacted] ... (S)

AEC

3. Teller Resignation. -- AEC notes the resignation of Dr. Edward Teller, effective June 30, as Director of the Livermore Branch of the University of California Radiation Laboratory. Both Dr. Teller and the University have assured the Commission that his decision in no way stems from his position on or concern about the nuclear test ban; rather it is motivated by a long standing desire to return to teaching and research. (Admin. Conf.)

VA

4. Medical Techniques. -- The Veterans Administration has a unique opportunity to improve patient care and contribute to basic medical research because the medical histories of its patients are known from youth and probably will continue to be available. To exploit this resource, VA is working with public and private institutions and universities

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VA (Cont'd)

in the electronic equipment field. Medical instrumentation is now able to collect medical data (e.g., temperatures and pulse rates) accurately, continuously and in standardized form. These data can be reduced easily by computers, without time consuming manual conversion. Thus physicians can obtain and analyze data with speed and economy and facilitate preparation of medical studies. (U)

State

5. Jordan

... (C)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 776

May 25, 1960

OCDM

1. Manpower Policy. -- Governor Hoegh reports that the Surplus Manpower Committee has recommended that Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 be amended to provide that in placing Government contracts, priority be given to firms in areas of persistent rather than temporary labor surplus. The preference would also apply to placement of new Government facilities. Other changes proposed include extension of the policy to very small areas of substantial labor surplus upon certification by the Labor Department. Policy No. 4 is now being redrafted in accordance with these recommendations and will be made public very shortly. Implementation date will be 30 days after official publication, to allow time for changes in the Federal Procurement Regulations and in other documents. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

2. Missiles

... (C)

Defense

3. Missiles

... (S)

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4. Jamming. -- USIA reports that Soviet jamming of VOA Russian language broadcasts has tapered off to about 40%, from the near saturation which followed the U-2 incident and reached peaks of 85% between May 16 and 20. From Khrushchev's US visit until the incident, jamming of Russian language programs averaged about 15%. It still appears to be applied selectively to items of political difference with the USSR. . . . Jamming of Baltic and Ukrainian language broadcasts has also dropped from recent peaks, and seems to be a sporadic effort to discourage listening regardless of program content. English language broadcasts still are not jammed. . . . VOA will broadcast the President's message tonight live in English, and translate it into 37 other languages. (U)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 775

May 24, 1960

Labor

1. CPI. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that the Consumer Price Index rose .4% in April to a new high, 126.2% of the 1947-49 average, almost entirely because of higher food prices. ...Spendable earnings fell about 85 cents, or 1%, in April, to $80.20 per week for a worker with 3 dependents and $72.66 for a worker with no dependents. This was 0.6% below April 1959. Purchasing power was down by 1.5% over the month and 2.5% over the year. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

2. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that the increase in consumer income and buying in January through April pushed retail sales ahead more than seasonally. Department store sales rose markedly in April, and for the first four months were 5% above the same period last year. Sales of American new cars thus far this year are close to a 6.5 million seasonally adjusted annual rate. Inventory demand has recently diminished but the Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production was unchanged in April. Manufacturers' new orders have been below shipments, and unfilled orders have dropped from a year ago. Adjusted residential housing starts are also at a lower annual rate than in 1959. Adjusted non-agricultural employment, however, rose a quarter of a million in April to a total 1.3 million above April 1959. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Pakistan

DLF

... (C)

4. Austria

State

... (S)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 774

May 23, 1960

1. US-Chile. -- State is informing Chile that, since President Alessandri expressed to President Eisenhower the hope that our copper excise tax could be removed, we have carefully examined the problem but have concluded that it would not be practicable to do so now. We are also saying that we will continue to study the matter and if circumstances change, the Administration would consider a measure to eliminate the tax. ~~(C)~~

2. US-Libya. -- State has offered Libya an increase in our aid in lieu of rent for bases to a total of $30 million over the next five years, to be paid directly to the Libyan budget in $6 million annual installments. Prime Minister Kubar was disappointed in the size of the offer and wondered what would happen to other economic aid. We have responded merely that aid will be negotiated annually and on a project basis. Ambassador Jones suspects the Libyans will reject the proposal and he will try to commit Kubar to our negotiating terms of reference in exchange for seeking authorization to offer higher annual payments. Apparently we can settle for $10 million annually for five years, but Kubar may balk when we finally make clear to him that there will only be an additional $5 million annually in economic aid, since we feel $15 million a year should be the ceiling on total US support. ~~(C)~~

3. Foreign Aid. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that US foreign assistance in 1959 totaled $5 billion, exclusive of our $1.375 billion IMF subscription. This was a drop from $5.5 billion in 1958. All of the $2 billion military transfers were provided under the mutual security program, as were $1.6 billion of the $3 billion nonmilitary assistance. Agricultural disposals of $1 billion were a third of the gross nonmilitary financing, and Eximbank accounted for most of the remainder. ... The total was less than in 1958 because of some drop in military assistance deliveries; transfers of economic assistance

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remained about $3 billion; Eximbank loans declined; agricultural and mutual security economic assistance were unchanged; and net economic aid was reduced by increased repayments of US loans. ...Net assistance, (after returned grants and principal collections on credits of $1 billion) was $4 billion, down 20% from 1958, chiefly because of the extraordinary prepayment of nearly $.5 billion of principal on loans. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Personnel. -- Defense estimates that on June 30, 1961, its over-all personnel level will be considerably below June 30, 1959. During FY 1959, Defense reduced its direct-hire civilians by 19,000 and they will be cut by 25,000 more by this June 30. Over the past 6 years, direct-hire civilian employment has been reduced by 253,890. Civilian and military personnel in Washington departmental headquarters have been cut 6,000 since December 31, 1956, and there has been a 12% reduction in headquarters staffs of major subordinate administrative, logistical, and operational commands of the Services, joint and unified commands, and US elements of Allied Commands. Unilaterally, Air Force is reducing by 10% its military and civilian personnel in departmental headquarters and all field extensions. Secretary Gates plans a 5% worldwide reduction for Army and Navy departmental and field administrative headquarters by June 30, 1961. (U)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 773

May 21, 1960

1. Housing Disposition. -- The Housing Agency (HHFA) reports that the last of the nearly 10,000 Government-owned houses in the former Federally-owned atomic energy cities of Richland, Washington, and Oak Ridge, Tennessee, have been turned over to private ownership under the President's directive of 1956. Some commercial properties still remain to be sold. (C)

2. Civil Defense. -- HEW reports that, in cooperation with OCDM, the Office of Education has been conducting a pilot program of Civil Defense Training through adult education programs in Kentucky, Florida, Minnesota and Texas. More than 23,000 adults have been trained since December and 2,200 teachers have been prepared to instruct. Attendance should reach 16,000 in April and is expected to increase considerably during last quarter 1960. (U)

3. Storm Warnings. -- Commerce notes that the Weather Bureau is studying and providing guidance on severe storm warning procedures throughout the country. Many volunteer warning networks are being reactivated in preparation for the hurricane season and extra radar are being provided to support warning systems in tornado areas. (U)

4. Warships. -- Defense reports that during May the attack aircraft carrier Kittyhawk, the guided missile destroyers Sampson and Buchanan, and the Polaris submarine Abraham Lincoln will be launched. The Kittyhawk will be the first carrier to have Terrier missiles instead of 5-inch guns. It should join the active fleet in early 1961. The destroyers have Tartar missiles aft and guns forward, as well as anti-submarine rockets and torpedoes and bow-mounted sonar. (U)

5. US-Yugoslavia. -- AEC reports that a US technical delegation recently toured atomic energy facilities in Yugoslavia, following a March visit by the Yugoslavs to our unclassified facilities. The Yugoslavs indicated in discussions in Washington that they planned to purchase 3 of our research reactors, and to obtain US reactor fuel through the International Atomic Energy Agency because they do not have an agreement for cooperation with us. (U)

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By DWH [illegible] 5/5/81

6. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in Eximbank credits of $1.5 million for manufacture of pulp from bagasse in Venezuela, and $2 million (under a 1958 $100 million line of credit) for a synthetic phenol plant in Argentina; Eximbank Cooley Amendment credits of approximately $218,000 in pesos to a Uruguayan affiliate of International Harvester for expansion and to extend credit terms to local dealers, $235,000 in sucres to an American affiliated Ecuadoran electrical company for construction, a total of $312,000 in markkas for a cotton garment factory, and to increase installments credits and the sales organization of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., in Finland; approval by IMF of Brazil's request to draw $47.7 million in dollars and other currencies; approval by the IBRD of China's request to reduce its capital stock subscription to the Bank from $600 million to $375 million and then double its subscription according to terms authorized by the Board of Governors; and approval by the US Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank of a Board resolution setting the dates for payment of the second and third installments of subscriptions to the Bank's capital stock and payment of the remaining 50% of the quotas in the Fund for Special Operations (Secretary Anderson has told the Bank that we will pay the first installment of our $80 million subscription not later than by July).... DLF has approved loans of $23 million to Yugoslavia for a petro-chemical factory, $20 million to India for a thermal power project, and $9.7 million to Viet Nam to modernize the railway system. (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 773

May 20, 1960

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1. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

NASA

2. X-15. -- The no. 1 X-15 airplane piloted by Major Robert White was launched May 19 and reached an altitude of 107,000 feet and a speed of Mach 2.2. The craft landed safely and may fly again late next week. The no. 2 airplane flight has been rescheduled for next week because of several mechanical problems. The ultimate (XLR-99) engine is installed in the no. 3 craft and flight is tentatively scheduled for the second week in June. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

3. Economy. -- Commerce will announce Monday that, along with record output and income, net public and private debt increased by a record $66.5 billion to $846.5 billion at the end of 1959. Debt expansion reflected the advance in GNP to a recent $500 billion, which has brought a heavy demand for credit financing. There has been little expansion in the money supply; and since monetary policy during the business upswing has sought to maintain order and check price advances, interest rates and bond yields were as high by yearend as they had been for a generation. The rise was conspicuous in short-term credit, where demand pressures were heaviest. ... So far this year the general financial position has eased, with interest rates off somewhat, reflecting the lessened needs of the Government as the budget has moved into balance, and reduced private demands as the rate of economic expansion moderated. (Admin. Conf.)

4. VOA

USIA
(cont'd.)

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(cont'd.)
ASIA

(4. cont.)

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5. Missiles

Defense

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

May 19, 1960

From USIA:

Summit. -- On treatment of the breakup of the Summit Conference, USIA has given its operating media the same guidance provided to overseas posts directly from Paris in coordination with the US Delegation. The tone is calm and reasonable. Points made are that: the President went to Paris prepared to consider in good faith the problems scheduled for discussion; we are still ready to negotiate on international problems and the present Soviet tactics will not lessen our efforts; allied unity and US bipartisan solidarity were once more demonstrated before the world; we and our allies remain convinced that all outstanding questions should be settled by peaceful means and not through use or threat of force; Khrushchev was responsible for torpedoing the conference (citing widespread foreign comment to this effect); and the Soviet determination to wreck the meeting was already fixed before Khrushchev arrived in Paris.

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 772

May 18, 1960

Defense

1. Aircraft

... (C)

State

2. International Bank - Ghana. -- State reports that President Black of the IBRD has given Prime Minister Nkrumah an encouraging report on the Volta River project, characterizing it as good and bankable, although not outstanding. The Bank will help find foreign financing for the project if Ghana wishes it. Black recommended that Ghana plan its 1960-64 development program less ambitiously and limit its foreign borrowing during this period. He also brought up the need for a water treaty to prevent excessive diversion of the waters of the upper Volta. (Admin. Conf.)

State

3. US-Korea

... (C)

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4. Oak Ridge Reactor. -- The AEC will announce tomorrow that it has selected TVA to operate the experimental gas-cooled reactor which the Commission is building at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. An agreement, now under negotiation by the two Agencies, is expected to be signed soon. The reactor, planned as a combined experimental and power producing plant, will cost about $30 million. Construction of the plant was started last August, and completion is scheduled for late 1962. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Echo. -- Further information from NASA on the unsuccessful Project Echo launch attempt on May 13 indicates that about half way through the coast phase, after successful second stage burnout, the coast phase control system stopped working. Subsequently, telemetry indicates that all gyros were off scale. A very speculative explanation of the failure was that a DC converter in the flight controller suffered a malfunction. . . . It is now evident from analysis of telemetry recorded at Antigua that there was no third stage ignition or separation. The cause is tentatively ascribed to failure of a relay switch in the third stage. (Admin. Conf.)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 771

May 17, 1960

Commerce

1. Personal Income. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that personal income rose to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $397.5 billion in April, $3.5 billion above March. Most of the increase was in wages and salaries, with construction an important contributor. Farm proprietors' income was also up. ... The annual rate of personal income for January through April was $394.5 billion, 5.5% above a year ago. Real purchasing power was up 4% from a year ago. (Admin. Conf.)

VA

2. GI Defaults. -- The Veterans Administration reports that new defaults on GI home loans had risen from a monthly average of about 6,300 in mid-1959 to more than 9,000 in March, partly because of major work stoppages and a severe winter. However, the trend reversed in April, when defaults dropped 18%. The 5.5 million veterans of World War II and Korea participating in the 15-year old GI loan program have made an enviable record: over 25% of the loans have been fully repaid and only 1% have been foreclosed. Net losses to VA in claim payments are only 8 cents for every $100 face amount. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Missiles

Defense

...(S)

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4. US-Thailand

State

... (S)

5. East-West Trade

State

... (C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

May 16, 1960

From VA:

Peacetime GI Bill. -- The Veterans Administration now believes that the Peacetime GI Bill sponsored by Senator Yarborough will not receive favorable action by the House Committee on Veterans Affairs during the current session. The Committee has asked the VA to compute costs on the bill on the basis of paying peacetime veterans 80% of the allowance granted to Korean veterans; but this is probably an effort by the Committee to show some activity, and there are no indications that the bill will go forward to the House this year.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 770

May 14, 1960

1. US & Korea

ICA

[redacted]

... (C)

2. US & Cuba

USIA

[redacted]

... (C)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

State

3. Jordan

... (C)

NSF

4. Scientists' Salaries. -- The National Science Foundation reports that about 250,000 scientists are being questioned this month on their salaries, to up-date its National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel. The 1956-58 Register put the median annual salary of American scientists at about $7,900, with the highest (over $10,000) in chemical engineering and the medical sciences, and the lowest (below $7,000) in agricultural and biological sciences, meteorology, and psychology. Scientists in management or administration had the highest median salary ($11,000) and in teaching the lowest ($6,500). Almost half were in private industry or were self-employed, 28% were employed by educational institutions and 14% by the US Government. Of those employed, 64% held advanced degrees (38% doctors, 26% masters). Half were engaged in R&D activities and 16% in teaching. The National Register can also be used to locate specialists in national emergencies. (U)

Commerce

5. Dividends. -- Commerce will announce Monday that cash dividend payments in April by corporations issuing public reports totaled $870 million, compared with $810 million in April 1959. Publicly reported cash dividends paid out from January through April totaled $42 billion, 7% above the same period last year. Higher earnings and an increase in the equity base contributed to the rise, which was most pronounced in both durable and non-durable goods manufacturing, and in the communications and finance groups. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

May 13, 1960

Housing.

Commerce will announce this morning that non-farm housing starts totalled 110, 400 in April according to preliminary Census Bureau estimates. The April starts for privately and publicly owned units were 13% above March but 22% below April 1959. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1, 135, 000 for April was 1% above the estimated rate of 1, 125, 000 in March.

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STAFF NOTE NO. 769

May 13, 1960

Defense

1. Missiles

... (S)

W.H. Saulnier

2. Industrial Production. -- Dr. Saulnier reports that the Federal Reserve Board's Index of Industrial Production, scheduled for release Tuesday, will show that total production in April was the same as in March. The index fell in March and another decline in April had been widely expected. The April outcome, therefore, will generally be evaluated as good news. (Admin. Conf.)

Justice

3. Civil Rights Case. -- Under a 1948 Federal Law, the US Government contracted with Harrison County, Mississippi, and the city of Biloxi to provide $1.133 million to assist an anti-erosion project at Biloxi Beach, with the proviso that the beach be maintained for public use. In 1953 a seawall was built under the contract and the funds were paid. ... The Department of Justice is now initiating action against the county and city, claiming that racial segregation was practiced in violation of the terms of the contract, and seeking to enjoin the continuation of the practice. The Justice complaint will probably be filed Monday, May 16, and it will probably attract wide public attention. (Admin. Conf.)

AEC (cont'd.)

4. International Atomic Cooperation. -- AEC has reviewed the proposed agreement for cooperation with Euratom and has informed the Euratom Commission and State that no action will be taken on the new agreement in this session of Congress because the nuclear material requested by Euratom will not be needed until 1961. ... AEC has approved a proposed US-Indonesia research agreement for cooperation in peaceful uses of atomic energy under

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which the Indonesians are expected to request up to $350,000 in aid from the US research reactor grant program. The agreement will now be submitted to the President for his review and approval and subsequent transmittal to the Congress. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Plane Incident. -- As guidance for treatment of the U-2 incident, USIA has advised its overseas posts not to be defensive but to strike a positive stance based on the President's remarks at the May 11 press conference and statements on May 7 and 9 by State. Full texts of US official statements are being supplied to overseas posts as a basis for any further handling required by developments. The Agency's press and radio services have been instructed not to build up the incident but to put it in perspective as part of a bigger picture involving the necessity to maintain our security and the issue of free world openness contrasted with Soviet obsession with secrecy. They will continue to emphasize measures the US has put forth to build mutual trust and confidence. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

May 10, 1960

From AEC:

US-USSR:

AEC will announce tomorrow afternoon that under the memorandum of cooperation with the USSR on atomic energy (which grew out of discussions at the time of the Khrushchev visit here, and the McCone-Emelyanov exchange of visits), a Soviet delegation of 5 scientists will visit our controlled thermonuclear research installations (project Sherwood), including unclassified portions of the Los Alamos and Livermore Laboratories. In return, 5 US scientists will visit Soviet high energy physics installations, including those at Kharkov, Sukhumi, and Yerevan. This is the first of a series of exchange visits under the memorandum. The second will be in June, when our scientists will visit their controlled thermonuclear research installations and their scientists will visit our high energy physics installations.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 768

May 10, 1960

State

1. ICEM. -- State notes that tomorrow the millionth migrant (a 10-year old Latvian boy) moved by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration will arrive in New York. The ICEM was organized at our initiative and 29 nations now support it. In the past 10 years it has greatly helped Europe to meet its surplus population and refugee problems and has benefited those countries receiving migrants, principally Argentina, Australia, Canada and the US. The ICEM Council is now considering in Naples ways to improve future operations. We are urging that: other members assume more of the costs of the organization; the migrants repay the costs of their own transportation; and the ICEM recognize the necessity of giving migrants language and vocational training as well as merely arranging for their transportation. (U)

2. US-Turkey

USIA

... (C)

3. US-UK

Defense

... (S)

✓

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Defense

4. Defense Communications. -- Defense will announce later this week that Secretary Gates signed directives May 7 establishing the Defense Communications Agency, which will be responsible for the operational control and supervision of all long-lines communications. The Agency head will be a military officer of general or flag rank with command responsibility direct from the Secretary of Defense through the JCS. The Defense Communications system will furnish facilities for command and control functions, intelligence, weather, logistics and administration, and will supply communications requirements in support of NASA which have previously been met by the military services. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

Labor + W.H. Saulnier

6. Employment. -- Dr. Saulnier reports that preliminary Census statistics for April show a greater than seasonal rise in employment, to a record level, and a drop in unemployment. The final figures will be announced on Thursday. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE #1 to 767

May 9, 1960

From Justice:

Civil Rights:

The Department of Justice has just initiated action under the provision of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 which requires local registrars to maintain voting and registration records for 22 months and turn them over to the US Attorney General for inspection at his request. This action (which does not involve suits against individuals) is in the form of letters to registrars in one county each of South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama, requesting records for inspection. Further action by the Department would depend on whether it meets any opposition to the request for the records, or whether the records seem to contain evidence of racial discrimination.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 767

May 9, 1960

1. Weather Research. -- Because of the importance of clear air turbulence to the operation of jet aircraft, Commerce is proposing to the Budget Bureau a plan (developed in the Weather Bureau) for a comprehensive research study of this subject. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Undergraduate Research. -- On May 11 the National Science Foundation will announce that about 2,500 college undergraduates will work with scientists of more than 200 research organizations during this summer and the coming school year under two NSF programs. With research grants totaling $1.8 million, these programs are designed to increase the interest and competence of superior students in the physical, biological, and some social sciences, and mathematics and engineering. (Admin. Conf.)

3. OECD. -- State reports that we agree with the Group of Four recommendation for the establishment of a Development Assistance Committee as part of the OECD. We feel that the Committee should be composed of OECD members who are in a position to make long-term finances available bilaterally to less-developed areas, and that it should serve the same general purpose as the existing Development Assistance Group. It should have considerable de facto independence, but clear with the OECD Council any actions it wants adopted in the name of the OECD. (Admin. Conf.)

4. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in an Eximbank credit of $5.6 million, under a 1958 earmark of $100 million, for rolling and converting facilities in Argentina; Cooley Amendment credits totaling about $1.656 million in pounds to 2 American affiliates to produce asbestos and cement and for 4 commercial development projects in Israel; IBRD loans of $2 million to finance capital imports for industrial development in Costa Rica; $90 million to Pakistan for the Indus Basin project, and $25 million for thermal and hydro power systems in Colombia; approval of an IBRD request to increase its authorization for sales of portions of its loans from $200 million to $300 million; DLF loans of up to $350,000 for an electric switch gear plant in Spain, $15 million to Israel for a

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central water conduit system, $14.8 million to Yugoslavia for diesel locomotives, and a total of $20.8 million for a thermal power plant, and expansion of generating capacity, and to finance importation of truck and jeep components in India; and a credit sale by State and Defense of $120,000 in military equipment to Japan under Section 106 (b) of the 1954 MSA, as amended. (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTE NO. 767

May 7, 1960

1. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce Monday that 1959 set a new national income record of $398.5 billion, with employee compensation up $20 billion from the previous high, and record corporate profits of $48 billion before taxes. There were wide quarterly fluctuations last year in durable-goods manufacturers' earnings, chiefly because of the steel strike. ... Data so far available for 1960 show a mixed situation, with an advance in total profits over final quarter 1959. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

2. Excess Property. (Ref: SN #735) -- An extensive Budget Bureau study determined that the Government policy requiring agencies to pay fair value for excess personal property was causing large quantities to be donated which could have been used in federal programs. The policy is therefore being changed to eliminate the fair value payment except for certain Government corporations and other public enterprise funds. It was subsequently determined that agencies frequently bought new property when identical or very similar items were available as excess, and the Bureau is requesting prompt corrections by the heads of agencies. (Admin. Conf.)

Budget

3. War College

Defense

JSDE says Pres. interested he (J) will pursue with Defense

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Defense

4. Missiles

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

May 6, 1960

From Mr. Minnich:

Cleopatra Case:

Under Secretary Dillon reports that State has completed an exchange of letters with President Meany of the AFL-CIO, who informs the Department that he is sending a telegram to the Seafarers' Union asking that the picketing in New York of the UAR ship Cleopatra be called off. Mr. Dillon believes that the Union had agreed to this action in advance, and that therefore the strike may be called off this afternoon.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 766

May 4, 1960

1. Strikes. -- Labor will announce Friday that the 720 work stoppages estimated for first quarter 1960 were slightly fewer than in other postwar years except 1958; the 220,000 workers involved in new strikes were fewer than any postwar year except 1957; and the resultant 3.75 million man-days of idleness were fewer than in 5 of the past 10 years. ... Strike figures for March were above February, and man-days of strike idleness were 1.5 million, compared with 1.27 million in March 1959. (Admin. Conf.) ✓

2. Problems of Aging. -- The first White House Conference on the Aging, to help older people to lead richer lives, will be held in Washington next January 9-12, with 3,000 delegates from 50 states and 2 territories. The 150-member National Advisory Committee for the Conference meets here May 12-13 to hear subcommittee reports and make further plans. Chairmen of the 20 planning committees for special aspects of aging will meet here May 11, and state conferences should be completed by October. (All but one state have received federal funds for this purpose.) HEW is preparing case studies and working closely with interested organizations and agencies. (Admin. Conf.) ✓

DE

3. Equal Employment Opportunity. -- Frederic Fox reports that the Religious Advisory Council to the President's Committee on Government Contracts will meet at the Department of Labor on May 11. The 30 man pioneer group (coming here at its own expense), which represents all faiths, springs from last year's successful Leaders Conference. The Conference had been inspired by the President's call to "the religious leaders of America" to help the Administration's efforts to secure equal opportunity for citizens

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W.H. Mtg (Cont'd)

"regardless of race, religion, color or national origin". Dr. Fox notes that the Council is not a breach in our traditional separation of church and state, but rather a promising example of voluntary, healthy association between religious men in and out of government. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Arab Boycott

Defense

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

May 3, 1960

From The Housing and Home Finance Agency:

College Housing. -- In a unanimous resolution, delegates from 198 colleges throughout the nation attending the annual conference of the Association of College Unions at Indiana University have called for the passage of S. 2950 (Fulbright and Sparkman) which would continue the college housing direct loan program administered by the Housing Agency (HHFA). At present there is a backlog of approximately 170 applications in this program and no funds available. In the interim, Administration-supported legislation (S. 1017) to substitute the college loan program with a new one of grants and guarantees (to be administered by HEW), is backed up in the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

N.B. The change in approach on college housing and the reasons therefor were summarized by the President in his budget message.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

May 3, 1960

From NASA:

Atlantic Missile Range	Time
PROJECT ECHO	May 5, 5:12 a.m. EDT

Additional Data: This 100-ft diameter inflatable communications satellite will be launched in a southeasterly direction, with an inclination approximately 48° to the equator, at an altitude of 900 n. mi. It should be in continuous sunlight for about two weeks. The balloon will carry no radio beacons but the Delta third stage (which will also be in orbit) will transmit telemetry for a battery life of 8 to 10 days.

Wallops Station	
PROJECT MERCURY (Escape System Qualification Test)	May 5, approximately Noon.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 765

May 3, 1960

Defense

1. Republic of Korea

[redacted]

... (S)

State

2. US-Korea

[redacted]

... (C)

State

3. African Finance. -- State wishes to encourage African nations, as they become independent, to join the IMF, IBRD and IFC to obtain economic benefits and promote closer relations with the West. We will also point out our presumption that the prospective African members will obtain the support of their former metropolitan powers; and we will so inform the Belgians, British, French and Italians in due course. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

4. NS SAVANNAH. -- Commerce reports that as of

✓

March 31, the hull of the world's first nuclear merchant ship was 96% completed, at Camden, New Jersey; design and fabrication of the nuclear propulsion plant were 87% complete, and erection of the nuclear plant was 65% complete. Most of the nuclear equipment is installed, but the power core is getting a final test at the factory. Final cost figures are not yet available, but so far $20 million has been obligated for R and D, fabrication, and installation of the entire reactor and propulsion machinery, including three years' fuel; another $2.8 million may be needed to cover design changes incorporated in the nuclear plant; obligations for hull construction have totaled $15.9 million; and some additional $.3 million may be required for remaining design changes. (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 764

May 2, 1960

Defense

1. Missiles

... (C)

NSF

2. NSF. -- The tenth anniversary of the National Science Foundation Act (on May 10) will be observed with special events through the year, including a dinner speech by Dr. Kistiakowsky on May 12. A May 9 announcement will trace the Foundation's growth from a 1952 appropriation of $3.5 million to $152 million in 1960. Basic research grants increased from a little over $1 million in 1952 to over $49 million in 1959, while NSF obligations to further science training rose from about $1.5 million to $62 million. (Admin. Conf.)

State

3. OECD

... (C)

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21 - OEEC + US/CANADA

State

4. Italy - Somalia

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1960

9:40 am	The President, Mr. George Allen and Mary Jean Eisenhower walked to the Bowling Alley and bowled one game.
10:28 am	Returned to the cottage "Aspen".
10:36 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed Camp David and motored to the Gettysburg Farm.
	GETTYSBURG, PA.
11:25 am	Arrived at the Farm.
12:16 pm	Departed the Farm and returned to Camp David.
	CAMP DAVID, MD.
12:50 pm	Arrived at Camp David, Md.
2:20 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were photographed on the lawn of Aspen with the personnel of Camp David.
2:40 - 3:05 pm	The President hit golf balls and shot skeet.
3:55 pm	The President and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed Camp David via helicopter and flew to the White House.
	WASHINGTON, D. C.
4:25 pm	Arrived on the White House Grounds.
	(Mrs. Eisenhower returned to the White House by car, arriving there at 6:30 pm).

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, MAY 2, 1960

8:05 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:23 - 8:25 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:27 - 8:47 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow
8:55 - 8:57 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:56 - 10:23 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow
10:23 - 10:25 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
10:24 - 10:34 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:34 - 10:54 am	Mr. Spyros Skouras
11:05 am	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the White House and motored to Constitution Hall.
11:10 am	Arrived at Constitution Hall. The President was met by Mr. Erwin D. Canhan President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce Mr. Harold L. Maynard Managing Director of Constitution Hall The President and the above proceeded to the Presidential Reception Room, where the President posed for pictures.
11:15 am	The President was escorted to the stage by Mr. Erwin Canham.
11:20 - 11:25 am	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT before the First General Session of the Annual Meeting of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.
11:27 am	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Constitution Hall and motored to the White House.
11:36 am	Arrived at the White House.

11:38 - 11:43 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow
11:43 - 11:56 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
11:50 - 11:56 am	Captain Evan P. Aurand
12:02 - 12:44 pm	Mr. Rudolph F. Bannow President, National Association of Manufacturers (President, Bridgeport Machines, Bridgeport, Conn.) Hon. Frederick Mueller (Saw the President re Labor Management discussions)
12:45 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:15 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:40 - 2:48 pm	Colonel Frank W. Norris Office, Chief of Staff, Department of the Army Major John Eisenhower Major Richard W. Streiff
2:48 pm	The President, accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty and Dr. Frederic Fox, departed the White House and motored to the Washington Cathedral.
2:58 pm	Arrived at the Washington National Cathedral. The President was greeted by and escorted to his seat by Dean Francis B. Sayre, Jr. Chief Verger Edward Marr.
3:00 - 4:00 pm	DEDICATION SERVICES of the windows in memory of Samuel Gompers, William Green and Philip Murray.
4:07 pm	The President, Mr. James Hagerty and Dr. Frederic Fox departed the Washington National Cathedral and motored to the White House.
4:20 pm	Arrived at the White House.

4:24 - 4:44 pm	Mr. George Love Chairman, Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (Presented to the President an honorary life membership in new Ligonier Golf Club)
4:45 - 5:54 pm	(Hon. Robert B. Anderson) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Arthur Flemming) (Mr. David Lindsey, Treasury) (Hon. Maurice Stans) (Hon. Elmer Staats) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. Gerald Morgan) (Hon. Robert Merriam)
5:54 - 5:56 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
6:05 - 6:42 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
6:42 pm	Returned to the office.
6:45 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
7:57 pm	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the White House and motored to the Statler-Hilton Hotel.
8:00 pm	Arrived at the Statler -Hilton Hotel. The President was met by Mr. Herbert C. Blunck General Mangger of the Hotel Hon. Eric Johnston Chairman of the Committee For International Economic Growth Dr. Vannevar Bush Chairman of the Committee to Strengthen The Frontiers of Freedom. (Photographs were taken)
8:05 pm	The President arrived at his seat.
8:05 - 10:30 pm	The President attended the Dinner sponsored by The Committee for International Economic Growth and The Committee to Strengthen the Frontiers of Freedom.

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1960

10:30 - 10:50 pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, at Dinner of the Committee for International Economic Growth and The Committee to Strengthen the Frontiers of Freedom.
10:55 pm	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Statler-Hilton Hotel and motored to the White House.
10:58 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1960

7:40 am The President arrived in the office.

8:14 am The President departed the White House Grounds via helicopter and flew to Andrews Air Force Base.

8:30 am The President departed Andrews Air Force Base in the Presidential Jet for flight to Fort Benning, Georgia, to attend a demonstration of modern Army equipment there. He was accompanied by the following:

Hon. Thomas S. Gates
Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Gordon Gray
Major General Howard McC. Snyder
Major Richard W. Streiff
Lt. Colonel Victor Armstrong, pilot
Secret Service Agents
Sgt. John Moaney

FORT BENNING, GEORGIA

9:10 am The President and his party arrived at Lawson Army Air Force Base, Fort Benning, Georgia. He was greeted by

Major General Hugh Harris
Hon. Wilbur Brucker
General Omar Bradley
General L. L. Lemnitzer
General Clarke (Bruce C.)
Lt. General Powell

9:15 - 9:25 am Honors at the Airfield.

9:25 am The President departed Lawson Field and motored to McKenna Strip.

10:00 am Arrived at the McKenna strip area.

Parade of mobile Army equipment display.

11:30 am The President was driven by the displays, stopping at the radio controlled Photographic Reconnaissance Airplane display, the helicopter display, and the M-60 tank display.

FORT BENNING, GA.

12:00 Noon	The President arrived at the Kings Pond area for lunch.
1:07 pm	Upon completion of lunch, the President greeted M/S Thomas Field (Ret.) of Columbus, Georgia, who formerly was in the President's division when President Eisenhower was a Major.
1:40 pm	The President and his party departed Kings Pond Lodge and motored to the Underwood area for live fire demonstration.
1:45 - 3:02 pm	Live firing demonstration covering the tactical abilities of field artillery, anti-aircraft artillery, automatic weapons and tactical air operations, active, and non-active nuclear support of infantry.
3:02 pm	The President made a speech about the modern Army and its equipment.
4:05 pm	The President and his party departed Underwood area by ehlicopter.
4:15 pm	Arrived at Lawson Field, Fort Benning, Georgia.
	Major General Hugh Harris escorted the President to the Presidential Jet.
4:25 pm	The President and his party were airborne for Washington D. C. In addition to those persons who accompanied him from Washington, D. C., Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster and Special Agent Arthur Godfrey joined in the return trip.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

6:50 pm	Arrived at Andrews Air Force Base.
7:05 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1960

7:45 - 9:05 am A group of Representatives of the 82nd Club had breakfast with the President. The following attended:

- Cong. Frank Becker, New York
- Cong. Albert Bosch, New York
- Cong. Joel Broyhill, Virginia
- Cong. Lawrence Curtis, Massachusetts
- Cong. Steven Derounian, New York
- Cong. Francis Dorn, New York
- Cong. Paul Fino, New York
- Cong. Charles Gubser, California
- Cong. Edgar Hiestand, California
- Cong. Charles Jonas, North Carolina
- Cong. William Mailliard, California
- Cong. John Pillion, New York
- Cong. John Ray, New York
- Cong. Gordon Scherer, Ohio
- Cong. James Utt, California
- Cong. Arthur Younger, California
- Hon. Wilton B. Persons
- Hon. Bryce Harlow
- Hon. Clyde Wheeler
- Hon. Jack Anderson

(pictures were taken on the North Portico)

9:05 - 9:13 am Cong. Charles Gubser, California
Hon. Jack Anderson

9:13 - 9:25 am Hon. Wilton B. Persons

9:25 - 9:35 am Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. Don Paarlberg

9:44 - 10:03 am Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Wilton B. Persons

10:03 - 10:10 am Signing of US - India Wheat Agreement in Cabinet Room. The following attended the signing ceremony:

- The President
- H.E. S. K. Patil, Minister of Food and Agriculture of India
- H.E. M. C. Chagla, Ambassador of India

10:03 - 10:10 am	Signing of US - India Wheat Agreement continued Hon. Ezra T. Benson, Secretary of Agriculture Hon. Douglas Dillon, Under Secretary of State Hon. True Morse, Under Secretary of Agriculture Hon. Don Paarlberg, Food-for-Peace Coordinator Mr. Charles I. Bevans, Treaty Division, Department of State Miss E. Jean Davis, Treaty Division, Department of State
10:15 - 10:18 am	Hon. Robert Merriam
10:29 - 11:07 am	Senator John Sherman Cooper, Kentucky Senator Hugh Scott, Pennsylvania Governor Cecil H. Underwood, W. Virginia Hon. Edward McCabe (picture was taken)
11:07 - 11:13 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:13 - 12:00 pm	Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Wilton B. Persons Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster Dr. Franklin Long (out at 11:55)
12:02 - 12:10 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:16 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:38 pm	The President, accompanied by Mr. Allen Shivers, departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:00 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:17 - 5:18 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belshe Mr. Allen Shivers Mr. Jack Lemon
5:40 pm	The President and Mr. Allen Shivers departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
6:05 pm	Arrived at the White House.

Whitman

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1960

7:33 am — The President departed the South Grounds of the White House by helicopter for Civil Defense Relocation Site. The following accompanied him:

Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Captain Evan P. Aurand
Mr. James Rowley
Mr. Deeter B. Flohr

8:00 am — Arrived at High Point, Civil Defense Relocation Site. At this point, the President was greeted by:

Hon. Leo A. Hoegh

Director Hoegh directed the President to the various sections of the Relocation Site.

9:00 - 10:30 am — NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING AT CIVIL DEFENSE RELOCATION SITE:

The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr.
Hon. Leo A. Hoegh
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. John A. McCone
General Nathan F. Twining
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. George V. Allen
Hon. Gordon Gray
Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky
Hon. Karl G. Harr
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Captain Evan P. Aurand
Hon. James H. Douglas
Mr. Herbert York
Mr. Herbert Scoville, Jr.
Colonel John A. White
Hon. James S. Lay, Jr.
Mr. Marion W. Boggs

10:32 am	The President returned to the lounge with Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Hon. Allen Dulles Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:47 am	The President, accompanied by Hon. Leo Hoegh, went to the Signal Corps Studios where the President spoke for one minute over a closed-circuit TV, discussing the work of the people assigned to this classified location.
10:50 am	The President and his party returned to the helicopter pad.
10:51 am	Departed Relocation Area via helicopter and returned to the White House.
11:23 am	Arrived on the South Grounds of the White House.
11:24 am	Entered the office.
11:25 - 11:27 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:27 - 11:29 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:40 - 11:47 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
11:47 - 11:51 am	Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:55 - 11:58 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:00 - 12:11 pm	General Nathan Twining Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:12 - 12:22 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Merriam
12:38 pm	The President departed the office and wnet to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)

2:11 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:15 - 2:18 pm	Hon. Kevin McCann
2:18 - 2:32 pm	Hon. Arthur Flemming
2:35 - 2:41 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
2:46 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Dentist's Office in the Mansion.
3:32 pm	Returned to the office.
3:35 - 4:11 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (until 3:36 pm) Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:11 - 4:14 pm	Hon Roemer McPhee
4:12 - 4:15 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
4:18 - 4:25 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:27 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
5:28 pm	Returned to the Mansion.

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief Baughman

May 10, 1960

SAIC Rowley - White House Detail

Activities of the President, May 6 to 8, 1960.

Friday, May 6, 1960

12:30 pm Mrs. Eisenhower arrived at the Gettysburg Farm, having departed the White House by automobile at 11:05 am with Miss Rose Woods.

1:30 pm The President, accompanied by **Major Richard Streiff**, , SAIC Rowley and SA Flohr departed from the Heliport near the National Guard Armory via U. S. Marine Helicopter and arrived at the Gettysburg Farm at 2:05 pm.

Dr. Tkach, ATSAIC Kellerman, SAs Bales, Meredith, Cantrell, Sheridan and Nagel were on the U. S. Army chase helicopter.

2:19 pm Mr. Walter Tkach departed Farm via main gate, returning at 2:50 pm.

2:21 pm Mrs. John Eisenhower entered Farm via rear gate, departing at 3:08 pm.

2:49 pm Mr. George Allen entered main gate.

3:03 pm The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen, departed the Gettysburg Farm in White House Car 100 with SAIC Rowley in the front seat and SA Flohr driving en route to and arriving at the Gettysburg Country Club at 3:10 pm.

The President practiced golf until 3:20 pm. The President and Mr. George Allen teed off from the 1st tee at 3:22 pm and completed 18 holes of golf at 5:22 pm.

The President and Mr. Allen departed the Gettysburg Country Club at 5:25 pm and motored to the President's Farm, arriving there at 5:34 pm.

3:4[illegible] pm Dr. Tkach entered Gettysburg Farm, departing at 4:00 pm. (Dr. Tkach motored to and from the Gettysburg Country Club in a White House car and walked around the course while the President golfed). Dr. Tkach returned to the Farm with the Presidential Party.

4:20 pm Barbara Anne, Susan and Mary Jean Eisenhower entered main gate.

5:3[illegible] pm Mr. George Allen departed the Farm via the rear gate.

THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL PAGE(S) IS (ARE) OF POOR QUALITY. UPA HAS MADE EVERY TECHNICAL EFFORT TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE REPRODUCTION.

6:00 pm Dr. Tkach departed main gate of farm.

6:10 pm Mrs. John Eisenhower and David Eisenhower entered main gate.

6:23 pm The President played catch and hit baseballs to David Eisenhower until 7:08 pm.

7:15 pm Mrs. John Eisenhower, David, Barbara Anne, Susan and Mary Jean Eisenhower departed main gate of farm.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, May 7, 1960

7:57 am Secretary Hagerty entered main gate, departing at 9:08 am.

8:38 am Mr. George Allen entered main gate.

8:45 am The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Gettysburg Farm in White House Car 100 with ASAIC Campion in the front seat and SA Flohr driving en route to and arriving at the Gettysburg Country Club at 8:57 am.

The President practiced golf from 8:58 am until 9:04 am. The President, Mr. George Allen and General Arthur Nevins teed off from the 1st tee at 9:05 am and completed 18 holes of golf at 11:28 am.

The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Gettysburg Country Club at 11:34 am and motored to the Gettysburg Farm, arriving there at 11:40 am.

9:12 am Susan and Mary Jean Eisenhower entered the main gate and departed at 12:07 pm.

11:57 am Mr. George Allen departed farm via the rear gate.

12:07 pm Dr. Tkach, who motored to and from the golf course in a White House Car and accompanied the Presidential party around the golf course, departed the main gate of the farm.

12:41 pm Susan and Mary Jean Eisenhower entered the main gate, departing at 2:27 pm.

12:42 pm Major John Eisenhower entered main gate, departing at 12:56 pm.

1:50 pm The President departed the Gettysburg Farm in White House Car 100 and motored to Mr. George Allen's residence, who joined the President, and they motored to Floyd Akers residence, arriving there at 2:20 pm, where the President fished.

The President and Mr. Allen departed Floyd Akers residence at 4:15 pm and motored to the Gettysburg Farm, arriving there at 4:45 pm.

Dr. Tkach motored to Floyd Akers residence in a separate car and returned in this car with the President party at 4:45 pm.

4:34 pm Mrs. George Allen entered farm via rear gate.

5:45 pm Major John Eisenhower and Susan Eisenhower entered main gate of farm, departing at 5:59 pm.

6:30 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Mr. and Mrs. George Allen, Miss Rose Woods and Dr. Tkach departed the President's Farm and motored to Major Eisenhower's home for dinner, arriving there at 6:33 pm.

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and Miss Rose Woods departed Major Eisenhower's home at 9:01 pm and arrived at the Gettysburg Farm at 9:04 pm.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Nevins were also dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Eisenhower.

11:22 pm Doctor Tkach departed main gate of farm.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, May 8, 1960

6:15 am Miss Rose Wood departed farm via main gate, returning at 7:20 am.

8:23 am The President departed Gettysburg Farm and motored to United Presbyterian Church, arriving there at 8:30 am. Details submitted in OI by SA Godfrey.

President departed the Church at 9:27 am and arrived at the Gettysburg Farm at 9:3[illegible] am.

8:28 am Barbara Anne Eisenhower entered main gate of farm, departing at 10:20 am.

12:10 pm Major John Eisenhower and four children entered main gate of farm, departing at 3:02 pm.

1:20 pm Doctor Tkach entered main gate of farm.

3:00 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Gettysburg Farm in White House Car 102 driven by SA Flohr with ASAIC Campion riding in the front seat and motored to the White House, arriving at 4:45 pm.

SAs Henderson, Meredith, Cantrell, Nagel and Sheridan worked the SS Car 678-X with SA Greer driving. Dr. Walter Tkach also rode in this car.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mr. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1960

7:44 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:47 - 8:50 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
8:50 - 8:55 am	General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:55 - 9:05 am	Brig. General Benjamin F. Caffey OFF RECORD
9:05 - 9:15 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. William Rogers Hon. David Kendall
9:15 - 9:35 am	Dr. Moos OFF RECORD
9:35 - 9:53 am	Hon. Howard P. Jones, Ambassador to Indonesia (to report to the President while in Washington on Consultation)
9:53 - 10:21 am	Hon. Douglas Dillon General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:15 - 10:21 am	Mr. Bryce Harlow
10:15 - 10:25 am	Signing of Civil Rights Bill with the following attending: Hon. William Rogers Hon. Lawrence E. Walsh Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall Hon. James Hagerty (picture was taken)
10:25 - 10:32 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall
10:30 - 11:28 am	Meeting in Cabinet Room with Committee to Coordinate Federal Urban Area Assistance Programs. OFF RECORD The following attended: Hon. Philip A. Ray, Under Secretary of Commerce Chairman of the Committee Hon. John McKibbin, Deputy Postmaster General Hon. True Morse, Under Secretary of Agriculture Hon. Elmer Bennett, Under Secretary of the Interior Hon. James O'Connell, Under Secretary of Labor

10:30 - 11:28 am	Meeting of the Committee to Coordinate Federal Urban Area Assistance Programs continued OFF RECORD Hon. Bertha Adkins, Under Secretary of HEW Hon. Perkins McGuire, Assistant Secretary of Defense Hon. Franklin Floete, Administrator, GSA Hon. E. R. Quesada, Administrator, FAA Hon. Philip McCallum, Administrator, SBA Hon. Norman Mason, Administrator, HHFA Hon. Leo Hoegh, Director, OCDM Mr. Henry C. Wallich, Member, CEA Hon. Sumner Whittier, Administrator, VA General John Bragdon Hon. Frederick Mueller General Arthur Summerfield Hon. Ezra T. Benson Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Elmer Staats Hon. Wilton B. Persons Mr. Philip Areeda
11:29 - 11:31 am	General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:40 - 11:55 am	Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, Stated Clerk of the General Assembly, United Presbyterian Church in the USA Rev. John Coventry Smith, Secretary of the Ecumenical Mission and Relations Commission Hon. Thomas E. Stephens accompanied.
11:56 - 12:03 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:05 pm	The President departed the White House for the National Guard Armory where he cut ribbon at ceremonies opening the 1960 AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show.
12:12 pm	On route the President greeted the assembled students of Eastern High School.
12:15 pm	The President arrived at the Armory and was met by Mr. George Meany, President, AFL Mr. Joseph Lewis, Director, AFL-CIO Union Industries Show Mr. William F. Schnitzler, Secretary-Treasurer, AFL-CIO Mr. John Mara, President of the Union Label and Service Department

12:15 pm	The President's arrival at the Armory cont. Mr. Edward P. Murphy, Assistant to the Director of the Union-Industries Show
1:00 pm	The President, accompanied by Mr. George Meany, President, AFL-CIO, and Mr. Joseph Lewis, Director, AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show, participated in the official ribbon-cutting ceremony officially opening the Union-Industries Show.
1:20 - 1:27 pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT given at the official opening of the Union-Industries Show at the National Guard Armory.
1:30 pm	The President left the Armory and went to the Independence Avenue ramp exit where he boarded a helicopter and went to his Gettysburg farm.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

2:05 pm	The President arrived at the Gettysburg Farm. Major Richard Streiff also arrived with the President. Colonel Walter Tkach arrived in the Chase helicopter.
3:03 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country.
3:10 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
3:22 - 5:22 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen.
5:25 pm	Departed the Club and motored to the Farm.
5:34 pm	Arrived at the Farm.
6:23 - 7:08 pm	The President played catch and hit baseballs with David Eisenhower.
	No further activity recorded this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1960

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:45 am	The President and Mrs. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
8:57 am	Arrived at the Club.
9:05 - 11:28 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen General Arthur Nevins
11:34 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Club and motored to the Farm.
11:40 am	Arrived at the Farm.
1:50 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen motored from the Gettysburg Farm to Thurmont, Md., the residence of Mr. Floyd Akers.

THURMONT, MD.

2:20 pm	Arrived at Mr. Floyd Akers place. The President fished until 4:15 pm.
4:15 pm	Departed Mr. Floyd Akers place and motored to the Gettysburg Farm.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

4:45 pm	Arrived at the Farm.
6:30 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and Mr. and Mrs. George Allen went to the residence of Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower's for dinner. Dr. Walter Tkach also joined them for dinner, and General and Mrs. Arthur Nevins.
9:01 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower returned to their residence.

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1960

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:23 am	The President departed the Farm and motored to the United Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.
8:30 - 9:25 am	The President attended Services.
9:27 am	Departed the Church and returned to the Farm.
9:35 am	Arrived at the Farm.
3:00 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

4:45 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, MAY 9, 1960

7:45 am	The following Republican Congressmen had breakfast with the President at the White House: Congressman Bruce Alger, Texas Congressman Alvin Bentley, Michigan Congressman Elford Cederberg, Michigan Congressman Peter Frelinghuysen, New Jersey Congressman Craig Hosmer, California Congressman Melvin Laird, Wisconsin Congressman Glenard Lipscomb, California Congressman Richad Poff, Virginia Congressman John Rhodes, Arizona Congressman Stuyvesant Wainwright, New York Congressman Jack Westland, Washington Congressman Bob Wilson, California Congressman Tom Curtis, Missouri Congressman Joe Holt, California Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Clyde Wheeter Hon. Jack Z. Anderson
9:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Hon. Wilton B. Persons and Hon. Bryce Harlow.
9:00 - 9:10 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow
9:10 - 9:15 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:15 - 9:18 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
9:30 - 9:38 am	Hon. Grodon Gray
9:43 - 9:45 am	Hon. Edward McCabe
9:45 - 9:48 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:50 - 9:53 am	Hon. James C. Hagerty
9:55 - 10:03 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
10:03 - 10:18 am	The following officers of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks presented a scroll to the President:

(next page)

10:03 - 10:18 am	The following officers of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks presented a scroll to the President: Mr. John deLaittre, President (President of the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.) Mr. Edward P. Clark, Vice President President of the Arlington Five Cents Savings Bank, Arlington, Massachusetts Mr. Alfred S. Mills, Treasurer (President of the Bank for Savings, New York, N. Y. Dr. Grover W. Ensley, Executive Vice President Mr. William F. McKenna, Director-Counsel Mr. Sam Justice, Public Relations Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier (Picture taken)
10:19 - 10:28 am	(Senator Francis Case) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Edward McCabe)
10:30 - 10:46 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:00 - 11:26 am	Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Don Paarlberg
11:26 - 11:31 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow
11:30 - 12:04 pm	General Charles Foulkes Chairman, Canadian Chiefs of Staff Major John Eisenhower
12:07 - 12:09 am	Hon. David Kendall
12:10 pm	The President, accompanied by Major General John S. Bragdon, departed the White House and motored to the Army Navy Club.
12:15 pm	Upon arrival at the Army Navy Club, the President and General Bragdon proceeded to the 6th floor where they joined the others attending the 1915 West Point Class reunion luncheon.
12:15 - 1:55 pm	The President attended the class reunion Luncheon of the West Point Class of 1915, at the Army Navy Club.

1:55 pm	The President and General Bragdon departed the Army Navy Club and motored to the White House.
1:57 pm	Arrived at the White House - the President returned to his office.
2:00 - 2:10 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:10 - 2:23 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
2:25 - 2:30 pm	Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:30 - 2:35 pm	Hon. Gordon Gray
2:35 - 3:48 pm	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Livingston Merchant Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Fred Scribner Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Elmer Staats Hon. John A. McCone Hon. Elmer F. Bennett General Nathan F. Twining Mr. Robert Amory, CIA Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Abbott Washburn Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gerard C. Smith Hon. John N. Irwin, II Major John Eisenhower Mr. Charles A. Haskins Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Mr. Marion W. Boggs Mr. Erick Hager, Department of State
3:48 - 4:20 pm	Hon. Richard M. Nixon

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1960

4:25 pm — The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

5:30 pm. — (Hon. Sam Rayburn) OFF THE RECORD
(Hon. Bryce Harlow)
(Met with the President in the Mansion)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1960

7:59 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Richard Streiff.
8:10 - 8:12 am	Hon. William J. Hopkins
8:17 - 8:19 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:17 - 8:30 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:30 - 10:25 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Senator Everett Dirksen Senator Styles Bridges Senator Thomas Kuchel Senator Leverett Saltonstall Congressman Charles Halleck Congressman Leslie Arends Congressman Leo E. Allen Congressman Charles Hoeven Congressman John W. Byrnes Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Elmer Staats Mr. Sam Hughes Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Jack Z. Anderson Hon. Clyde Wheeler Hon. Homer Gruenther Hon. Earle Chesney Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. David Kendall Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. Roemer McPhee Mr. Arthur Minnich

10:30 - 10:35 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:35 10:37 am	Hon. David Kendall
10:25 - 10:28 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:37 - 10:48 am	Mr. Sam Witwer Republican Candidate for Senate in Illinois Hon. Robert Merriam (Mr. Witwere had his picture taken with the President)
10:50 - 11:00 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:00 - 11:25 am	Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier
11:29 - 11:35 am	MAGELLAN NAVAL CEREMONY The President awarded to Captain Edward L. Beach the Legion of Merit for services as Commanding Officer of the U. S. S. TRITON during the first submerged voyage around the world. The following were present for the ceremony which took place in the Conference Room of the White House. Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. William B. Franke Rear Admiral Lawrence R. Daspit Admiral Robert L. Dennison Vice Admiral Hyman G. Rickover Admiral James S. Russell Captain Edward L. Beach Captain Evan P. Aurand, the President Naval Aide, read the citation.
11:37 - 11:58 am	Mr. Philip Areeda
11:54 - 12:05 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:05 - 12:17 pm	The President presented Scholastic Achievement Awards, given by Recording for the Blind, Inc., of New York, to the following three blind students who are graduating from College this June: Robert E. Bastian Jack Stuart Middleton Miss Myrna Schmidt

(continued)

12:05 - 12:17 pm	The following accompanied the students (blind) who were awarded the Scholastic Achievement Awards given by Recording for the Blind, Inc. (continued from previous page): Mrs. Frederick B. Payne, President Recording for the Blind, Inc. Mrs. Donald M. Oenslager, Vice President Mrs. Gilbert W. Chapman, Member of the Board Mr. Robert Montgomery, Member of the Board Mr. Burnham Carter, National Director
12:17 - 12:19 pm	Hon. William P. Rogers
12:30 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:05 pm	Returned to the office.
2:06 - 3:30 pm	Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Livingston Merchant Hon. Foy Kohler Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:14 - 3:30 pm	Hon. Richard M. Nixon (joined the above group).
3:50 - 3:52 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:52 - 3:54 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:55 - 4:01 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:59 - 4:25 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:23 - 4:32 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:32 - 4:44 pm	Major John Eisenhower
4:32 - 4:34 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:45 - 5:28 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
5:40 pm	Departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1960

7:45 am	The following Republican Senators had breakfast with the President at the Mansion: Senator Everett M. Dirksen, Illinois Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, California Senator George D. Aiken, Vermont Senator Andrew F. Schoeppel, Kansas Senator Frank Carlson, Kansas Senator Wallce F. Bennett, Utah Senator Francis Case, South Dakota Senator Prescott Bush, Connecticut Senator J. Glenn Beall, Maryland Senator Norris Cotton, New Hampshire Senator Roman L. Hruska, Nebraska Senator Gordon Allott, Colorado Senator Thomas E. Martin, Iowa Senator John Sherman Cooper, Kentucky Senator Jacob K. Javits, New York Senator WinstonL. Prouty, Vermont Senator C. Norman Brunsdale, North Dakota Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Clyde Wheeler (Picture taken)
9:10 am	The President arrived in the office.
9:10 - 9:27 am	Dr. C. G. King Executive Director, The Nutrition Foundation, Inc. New York, N. Y. Hon. Don Paarlberg
9:28 - 9:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:30 - 9:40 am	Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:42 - 9:55 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:55 - 10:28 am	Pre-Press (list on next page)

9:55 - 10:28 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. David Kendall Hon. Raymon d J. Saulnier Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Bryce Harlow
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:33 - 11:36 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:36 - 11:53 am	The following Officers of the National League of Insured Savings Associations called on the President. (This organization is holding its annual management and legislative conference in Washington on this date): Mr. Oscar R. Kreutz, President Mr. James E. Bent, immediate Past President Mr. Gerrit Vander Ende, Vice President Mr. Charles A. Wellman, Legislative Chairman Mr. Kenneth G. Heisler, Managing Director Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier accompanied
11:53 - 12:07 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:07 - 12:20 pm	The President was presented the Sixth Annual Mr. Travel Award The following were present: Mr. Malcolm Davis, Editor, Travel Magazine Mr. (and Mrs.) Sheldon Shane, Secretary Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (Picture taken)
12:25 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:48 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:10 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.

2:27 - 5:31 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belshe Mr. Thomas Webb Mr. Jack Shea
5:55 pm	The President departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
6:20 pm	Arrived at the White House. Returned to the office.
6:20 - 6:24 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
6:22 - 6:25 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
6:25 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1960

7:45 am The following Republican Congressman had breakfast with the President at the Mansion:

Congressman William Broomfield, Michigan
Congressman Charles Chamberlain, Michigan
Congressman Harold Collier, Illinois
Congressman Glenn Cunningham, Nebraska
Congressman Willard Curtin, Pennsylvania
Congressman Edwin Dooley, New York
Congressman Douglas H. Elliott, Pennsylvania
Congressman Milton Glenn, New Jersey
Congressman Robert Griffing, Michigan
Congressman John LaFore, Jr., Pennsylvania
Congressman Robert Michel, Illinois
Congressman Arch Moore, West Virginia
Congressman Albert Quie, Minnesota
Congressman Howard Robison, New York
Congressman Herman T. Schneebeli, Pennsylvania
Congressman Allen Smith, California
Congressman Florence Dwyer, New Jersey

Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Glyde Wheeler
Hon. Jack Z. Anderson

8:55 am The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Richard Streiff.

9:00 - 11:04 am CABINET MEETING

The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Fred Scribner
Hon. Thomas S. Gates
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. Fred Seaton
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. Frederick Mueller
Hon. James P. O'Connell
Mrs. Bertha Adkins

(continued)

9:00 - 11:04 am	CABINET MEETING (continued) Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. John A. McCone Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Leo Hoegh Hon. Robert Gray Major John Eisenhower Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Karl Harr Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Eugene Lyons Hon. Robert Merriam Mr. Roemer McPhee Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Don Paarlberg Mr. Bradley Patterson Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Mr. Edward L. Allen, CIA Item 2 Hon. Robert Amory, Deputy Director, CIA Item 2 Mrs. Gertrude Schroeder Item 2 Dr. Donald Chadwick Item 4 Sec. of the Fed. Rad. Council Dr. Woodruff, AEC
11:04 - 11:13 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter
11:13 - 11:25 am	Mr. Robert Montgomery Mr. James Cagney
11:27 - 11:40 azm	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
11:40 - 11:45 am	Hon. Lewis L. Strauss
11:45 - 11:52 am	The President presented the Young American Medals for Bravery to the following: Sharon Lois Beoro, Elk Creek, Wisconsin Neil Walter Lomason, Jr., Watertown, Connecticut The following accompanied: Mrs. Ernest Jacobson, mother of Sharon Barbara Boero, sister of Sharon Mrs. Thomas Sylla, grandmother of Sharon

(continued)

11:45 - 11:52 am	Young American Medal for Bravery (continued): Mr. and Mrs. Neil Walter Lorenson, Sr. Parents of Neil Johanna Lorenson, sister of Neil Mary Lou Lorenson, sister of Neil Christine Lorenson, sister of Neil Alice Lorenson, sister of Neil John Bradley Lorenson, brother of Neil
	Young American Medals Committee Members: Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, FBI Hon. Lawrence Walsh Mr. Luther A. Huston, Department of Justice
	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:52 - 12:30 pm	Mr. John L. Peters President, World Neighbors, Inc. Hon. George V. Allen Director, USIA
12:30 - 12:35 pm	Hon. George V. Allen
12:35 - 1:00 pm	Hon. Arthur E. Summerfield
1:00 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. 1:00 pm (LUNCH)
2:33 - 2:45 pm	Dr. Milton Eisenhower
2:45 - 2:50 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:50 - 2:52 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
2:50 - 3:13 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
3:13 - 3:45 pm	Dr. Kevin McCann
3:33 - 3:35 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:52 - 3:57 pm	Major John Eisenhower

4:03 - 4:57 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
4:57 pm	Returned to the office.
5:03 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
8:50 pm	The President, accompanied by Captain Evan P. Aurand, departed the White House and motored to the Sheraton Park Hotel.
9:00 pm	Arrived at the Sheraton Park Hotel. He was greeted by Mr. George D. Johnson General Manager of the Hotel Mr. Warren T. Rockwell Washington representative of the Hiller Aircraft Corporation Mr. George W. Fey Washington representative of the Sikorsky Aircraft
	The President was escorted to the Garden Foyer Room.
	To the Grand Ballroom, where Hon. Wilber M. Brucker and Hon. William B. Franke escorted him to his seat at the Head Table.
	Presentation of Medals and awards by the American Helicopter Society.
9:50 pm	Mr. Ralph Alex, President of the American Helicopter Society presented a citation to the President.
10:00 - 10:05 pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT before the American Helicopter Society.
10:07 pm	The President and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed the Sheraton Park Hotel and motored to the White House.
10:15 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1960

7:55 am	The President arrived at the office with Major Streiff.	
8:00 - 9:17 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall Hon. Romer McPhee	
9:17 - 9:30 am	Hon. Arthur Flemming Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky (out at 9:24) Hon. Wilton B. Persons (out at 9:30) General Andrew J. Goodpaster (out at 9:24)	
9:30 - 9:36 am	General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
9:43 - 9:55 am	Hon. Leland Barrows, newly appointed Ambassador to the Republic of Cameroun	
9:55 - 10:58 am	Meeting in the Cabinet Room arranged by General Twining. The following attended: General Nathan F. Twining Colonel Louis A. Ennis, USMC Colonel Malcolm A. Moore, USAF Colonel Herbert I. Stern, USA Captain Marcus L. Lowe, Jr., USN Lt. Colonel Richard O. Blanckman, USAF	OFF RECORD
10:58 - 11:01 am	General Nathan F. Twining General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower	
11:01 - 11:35 am	Senator George A. Smathers Mr. William D. Pawley Hon. Wilton B. Persons	OFF THE RECORD
11:35 - 11:42 am	Mr. William Flenniken Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
11:42 - 11:55 am	Hon. Gordon Gray	
11:56 - 12:00 pm	Hon. Romer McPhee	
12:00 - 12:10 pm	Hon. George C. Lodge	OFF THE RECORD
12:10 - 12:23 pm	Major John Eisenhower	
12:23 pm	The President went to the Mansion.	

1:00 pm	**(LUNCH)**
2:01 pm	**The President returned to the office.**
2:00 - 2:38 pm	**Hon. Douglas Dillon** **Hon. Roy Rubottom** **Hon. Joseph Farland, Ambassador to the Domonican Republic** **Hon. Wilton B. Persons** **General Andrew J. Goodpaster**
2:38 - 2:54 pm	**Hon. Douglas Dillon** **General Andrew J. Goodpaster**
2:54 - 3:01 pm	**Mr. Julian Baird, Treasury** **Hon. David Kendall**
3:01 - 3:37 pm	**General Andrew J. Goodpaster (out at 3:10)** **Hon. David Kendall** **Hon. Romer McPhee**
3:37 - 3:41 pm	**Hon. William J. Hopkins**
3:55 pm	**The President departed the office and went to the South Grounds to practice golf.**
4:55 pm	**The President returned to the office.**
4:55 - 4:57 pm	**General Andrew J. Goodpaster**
5:00 pm	**The President returned to the Mansion.**

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1960

8:55 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Richard W. Streiff.
8:55	Steve Martini
9:05 - 9:30 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:12 - 9:30 am	Hon. David Kendall, Mr. Phil Areeda, Mr. Roemer McPhee
10:05 - 10:07 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:07 - 10:10 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
10:23 - 10:26 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gerald Morgan
11:12 am	The President departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club. He was accompanied by Mr. William Robinson.
11:36 am	Arrived at Burning Tree Country Club.
	The President and Mr. Robinson watched part of the Club Tournament.
12:18 pm	The President and Mr. William Robinson departed Burning Tree Country Club and motored to the White House.
12:45 pm	Arrived at the White House and entered the office.
6:50	The President departed the South Grounds of the White House by helicopter for Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, accompanied by: Major John S. D. Eisenhower Captain Evan P. Aurand Mr. James Rowley Mr. Deeter Flohr
7:00	The President arrived at Andrews AFB and was met by:

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1960

PARIS, FRANCE

9:30 A.M. The President arrived at Orly Field, Paris, France, and was greeted by:

Monsieur Robert Lecourt, French Minister of State
Monsieur Ludovic Chancel, French Chief of Protocol
Ambassador Herve Alphand, French Ambassador to the U.S.
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Amory Houghton, American Ambassador to France
Colonel Robert L. Schulz
Colonel Vernon A. Walters

After exchange of greetings, the President, accompanied by Colonel Schulz and Monsieur Lecourt, proceeded along a red carpet to a point in front of the French Air Force Band where they stopped and honors were rendered. They then continued to a review of tropps lined up along the carpet and upon completion of the review, the President stbpped at a point where microphones were set up and made a brief statement about his arrival in Paris for the Summit Conference.

Following his statement, the President entered the Salon d'Honneur which is a Reception Hall on Orley Field and here greeted:

Hon. Thomas Gates
Hon. Livingston Merchant
Hon. Andrew Berding
Ambassador W. Randolph Burgess
Mr. Cecil Lyon, American Minister to France
Mr. Frederick Moltin, Office of American Minister
Mr. William Cody, Public Affairs Officer, American Embassy
Mr. Robert Ryan
General Charles Palmer
General Coburn Smith
Colonel Frank Chappell
Captain Hugh Robinson

9:43 The President departed Orly Field for drive into Paris.

10:08 The President arrived at the American Embassy Residence.

PARIS, FRANCE

2:28 P.M. The President departed the American Embassy Residence to motor to Elysee Palace, accompanied by Hon. Christian A. Herter and Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster.

2:34 The President arrived at Elysee Palace and met with:

President Charles deGaulle of France
Dr. Konrad Adenauer, President of West German Federal Republic
Hon. Harold Macmillan, Prime Minister of Great Britain

Also present at this meeting were:

Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Livingston Merchant
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Colonel Vernon A. Walters (interpreter)

3:55 The President, accompanied by Secretary Herter and General Goodpaster, departed Elysee Palace

4:01 The President returned to the American Embassy Residence

5:58 The President departed the American Embassy Residence, accompanied by:

Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

6:03 The President arrived at Elysee Palacd to meet again with:

President de Gaulle
Chancellor Adenauer
Prime Minister Macmillan

7:44 The President, accompanied by General Goodpaster, departed Elysee Palace.

7:48 The President returned to the American Embassy Residence.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, MAY 16, 1960

PARIS, FRANCE

10:51 A.M. The President, accompanied by Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster, departed the American Embassy Residence.

10:55 The President arrived at Elysee Palace for Meeting of Chiefs of State and Heads of Government (The Summit Conference) - present were:

Prime Minister Macmillan
Chancellor Konrad Adenauer
President Charles DeGaulle
Nikita S. Khrushchev, Chairman of Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Chairman Khrushchev asked to speak first and after denouncing the U.S. Government, particularly over the U-2 incident, announced that he was withdrawing from the Summit Conference and took his immediate departure.

The other Chiefs of State, together with their Foreign Ministers, continued the meeting.

2:10 P.M. The President, accompanied by General Goodpaster, departed Elysee Palace.

2:14 The President returned to the American Embassy Residence.

Aside from private meetings with advisors, the President had no further activities this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1960

PARIS, FRANCE

9:55 A.M.	The President, accompanied by Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster and Hon. James C. Hagerty, departed the American Embassy Residence.
9:59	The President arrived at Elysee Palace and met with: President Charles deGaulle Chancellor Konrad Adenauer Prime Minister Harold Macmillan
11:05	The President, accompanied by Prime Minister Macmillan, departed Elysee Palace.
11:08	The President and Prime Minister Macmillan arrived at the British Embassy.

MARNES LA COQUETTE, FRANCE

11:30	The President and Prime Minister Macmillan departed the British Embassy to motor to Marnes la Coquette, France, the village in which the President lived when he was NATO Commander.
11:55	The President and the Prime Minister arrived at the home of General Lauris Norstad in Marnes la Coquette and were shown around the house and through the gardens by CWO Gordon J. Thompson of the Military Police Detachment assigned to General Norstad's quarters (General Norstad was recovering from a heart attack at a hospital in Germany and Mrs. Norstad was with him).
12:03 P.M.	The President and the Prime Minister departed General Norstad's quarters
12:05	The President and the Prime Minister arrived at the office of the Mayor of Marnes la Coquette, Monsieur Jean Minot, and were joined here by Major John Eisenhower. The President had known Mayor Minot when he lived in Marnes la Coquette and wanted to have a short visit with him.
12:13	The Presidant, Prime Minister Macmillan and Major Eisenhower departed the office of the Mayor to motor back to Paris.

12:37 P.M. The President, Prime Minister Macmillan and Major Eisenhower arrived back at the British Embassy.

12:43 The President and Major Eisenhower departed the British Embassy .

12:48 The President and Major Eisenhower arrived at the American Embassy Residence.

2:53 The President, accompanied by Mr. Hagerty and General Goodpaster, departed the American Embassy Residence.

2:57 The President arrived at Elysee Palace to atted another Summit Conference Meeting (this was called by President de Gaulle earlier in the day and, after waiting several hours after the Western Leaders had convened, he was advised by Chairman Khrushchev that he would not attend.

5:05 The Presiddnt, accompanied by General Goodpaster, departed Elysee Palace.

5:09 The President and General Goodpaster arrived at the American Embassy Residence.

9:25 The President accompanied by Mr. Hagerty and General Goodpaster, departed the American Embassy Residence.

8:30 The President arrived at Elysee Palace and met with:

President De Gaulle
Chancellor Adenauer
Prime Minister Macmillan

9:51 The President, accompanied by General Goodpaster, departed Elysee Palace.

9:56 The President arrived back at the American Embassy Residence.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1960

PARIS, FRANCE

10:52 A.M.	The President, accompanied by Ambassador Amory Houghton, departed the American Embassy Residence to motor to Notre Dame Cathedral.
10:59 - 11:30	The President and Ambassador Houghton went on a tour of Notre Dame Cathedral
11:35	The President and Ambassador Houghton went to St. Chapelle Chapel, a block away from Notre Dame, and were taken on a tour by Monsieur Andrew Chamson of The French Academy.
12:15 P.M.	The President and Ambassador Houghton departed St. Chapelle
12:25	The President and Ambassador Houghton arrived back at the American Embassy Residence
1:05	The President, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower and Ambassador Houghton, departed the Residence
1:09	The President arrived at Elysee Palace to attend luncheon given for Western Leaders by President de Gaulle
2:39	The President, accompanied by Major Eisenhower and Ambassador Houghton, departed Elysee Palace
2:45	The President, Major Eisenhower and Ambassador Houghton arrived back at the American Embassy Residence.
3:57	The President, accompanied by General Goodpaster, departed the American Embassy Residence to motor to the British Embassy
4:01 - 4:55	The President met with Prime Minister Macmillan at the British Embassy
4:58	The President, accompanied by the Prime Minister, departed the British Embassy to go to Elysee Palace.

PARIS, FRANCE

5:02 P.M.	The President and Prime Minister Macmillan arrived at Elysee Palace
5:05 - 6:20	The President and the Western Leaders met at Elysee Palace
6:25	The President, accompanied by General Goodpaster, departed Elysee Palace to motor to the American Embassy Residence.
6:30	The President arrived at the Residence.
	(No further activity this date).

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1960

PARIS, FRANCE

7:02 A.M. The President, accompanied by Ambassador Houghton and Colonel Schulz, departed the American Embassy Residence to motor to Esplanades de Invalides in Paris.

7:06 The President arrived at Esplanades de Invalides.

7:08 The President departed by Army helicopter for Orly Field, accompanied by:

Ambassador Houghton
General Goodpaster
Colonel Schulz
Mr. James Rowley
Mr. Deeter B. Flohr

7:18 The President arrived at Orly Field and proceeded to the Salle d'Honneur where he bid goodbye to assembled American and French officials. The President then stepped up to microphones and made a short statement about his stay in Paris. Following this brief departure honors were rendered outside the Salle d'Honneur.

7:40 The President was airborne for Lisbon, Portugal, in the Presidential 707 Jet. Also aboard were:

Hon. Livingston Merchant
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Hon. James C. Hagerty
Dr. Howard McC. Snyder
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Major John S. D. Eisenhower
Colonel Vernon A. Walters
Mr. Edward T. Long, Special Assistant to Secretary Merchant
Mr. Robert Donhauser, Assistant to Secretary Merchant
Mr. Thomas McElhiney, Deputy Director, Executive Secretariat, Department of State
Mr. John Goodyear, Deputy Chief of Mission in Lisbon.
Mr. James J. Rowley
Mr. Gerald Behn
Mr. John Campion
Mr. Floyd Boring
Mr. Deeter B. Flohr
Mr. Clinton Hill
Mr. Frank N. Bales

Captain Olive F. G. Marsh
Mrs. Ann C. Whitman
Miss Mary Caffrey
Miss Alice Boyce
Miss Sue Pakis, Secretary to Secretary Merchant
Mrs. Mary Rawlins
CWO Edward L. Reisinger
Sgt. John Moany

LISBON, PORTUGAL

9:58 A.M. The Presidential 707 Jet landed at Portela Airport, Lisbon, Portugal.

10:04 The President deplaned and was greeted by:

American Ambassador C. Burke Elbrick
Dr. Carreiro de Freitas, Chief of Protocol of Portugal

Dr. Freitas then escorted the President forward to meet the President of Portugal, Admiral Americo Deus Rodrigues Thomaz.

After the two Presidents exchanged personal greetings, President Thomaz escorted the President to a red carpet where he introduced him to the following Portuguese officials:

Dr. Antonio de Oliverira Salazar, President of the Council of Ministers
Dr. Albino Soares Pinto Dos Reis, Jr., President of the National Assembly
Dr. Luis Supico Pinto, President of the Corporative Chamber
Dr. Antonio Candido da Cruz Alvura, President of the Supreme Court
Dr. Pedro Teotonio Pereira, Minister of the Presidency
General Julio Botelho Moniz, Minister of National Dfense
Lt. Col. Kaulza Oliveira de Arriaga, Under Secretary of State for Air
Col. Alfonso Magalhaes de Almeida Fernandes, Minister of The Army

Rear Adm. Fernando de Quintanilhae Mendonca Dias, Minister of the Navy
Engineer Carlos Gomes da Silva Ribeiro Minister of Communications
Dr. Henrique Veiga de Macedo, Minister of Corporations and Social Welfare
Engineer Jose Nascimento Ferreira Dias, Jr., Minister of Economy
Engineer Francisco Leite Pinto, Minister of National Education
Dr. Jose Goncalo Correia de Oliveira, Secretary of State for Commerce
Engineer Luis Quartin Graca, Secretary of State for Agriculture
Dr. Antonio Manuel Pinto Barbos, Minister of Finance
Col. Arnaldo Schulz, Minister of Interior
Dr. Joao Antunes Varela, Minister of Justice
Engineer Eduardo Arantes de Oliveira, Minister of Public Works
Dr. Henrique Martins de Carvalho, Minister of Health and Assistance
Rear Adm. Vasco Lopes Alves, Minister of Overseas
Dr. Adriano Jose Alves Moreira, Under Secretary of State for Overseas Administration
Engineer Carlos Krus Abecassis, Under Secretary of State for Overseas Development
Dr. Marcello Duarte Mathias, Minister of Foreign Affairs
Dr. Luis Norton de Mattos, Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry
Brig. Gen. Antonio Franca Borges, Mayor of Lisbon
Lt. Col. Homero de Oliveira Matos, Director of International Police
Dr. Antonio Henriques da Sila Osorio Vaz, Civil Governor of Lisbon
Gen. Luis Gonzaga da Sila Domingues, Military Governor of Lisbon

After these introductions, the two Presidents walked to the reviewing stand. Military honors were accorded the President as he approached the stand and upon his arrival a 21-gun salute was fired and national anthems were then exchanged. Following this, President Thomas delivered his welcoming remarks and the President replied.

LISBON, PORTUGAL

10:25 A.M. President Eisenhower and President Thomas entered an open limousine and departed Portela Airport for motorcade through Lisbon to Queluz Palace, where the President resided during his visit to Lisbon.

11:38 The President and President Thomas arrived at Queluz Palace and were greeted by:

Professor Vitor Fontes, Mayor of Sintra (the province in which Queluz Palace located)
Colonel Ruy Norta, Commander of the Sintra Military Regiment
Senhor Ventura Porfirio, Curator of Queluz Palace

President Thomas then introduced the President to the Portuguese Military Aides assigned to him during his visit to Lisbon:

Admiral Celestino da Silva
General Jorge Cesar Oom

The two Presidents then entered the Palace and went into a small room off the entrace where they talked privately for five minutes.

11:58 President Thomas departed Queluz Palace.

11:59 Senhor Profirio escorted the President to his quarters.

12:55 P.M. The President went to a Reception Room on the first floor of Queluz Palace where the staff of the American Embassy in Lisbon and the members of MAAG (Military Assistance Advisory Assistance Group) and their wives were assembled. The President spoke informally to them for approximately ten minutes.

1:10 The President, accompanied by Ambassador and Mrs. Elbrick, departed Queluz Palace to motor to Ajuda Palace (the residence of President Thomas).

LISBON, PORTUGAL

1:35 P.M. The President and Ambassador and Mrs. Elbrick arrived at Ajuda Palace and were met by Dr. Carreiro de Freitas, the Chief of Protocol, and escorted inside to a waiting elevator to go to the second floor. Upon arriving on the second floor, the President was taken by Dr. de Freitas to a nearby reception room where the following were awaiting him:

President and Mrs. Thomaz
Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar
Foreign Minister and Madame Mathias.

After greetings were exchanged, the group walked to a salon off the reception room where the exchange of gifts between the two Presidents took place.

President Eisenhower presented a Hi-Fi Set to President Thomaz, along with a rocking-horse for his 3-year old grandson, Joao Paulo Rodrigues Thomaz Compos de Figueiredo.

President Thomaz presented to the President a sterling silver set, including two 5-candle candelabra and a large covered bowl and tray.

At the conclusion of the presentations, the two Presidents proceeded to the main dining room of Ajuda Palace where President Thomaz gave a luncheon in honor of the President (127 invited guests)

3:30 The luncheon was concluded.

3:40 The Presidentand Ambassador Elbrick departed Aruda Palace to motor to Queluz Palace

3:55 Arrived at Queluz Palace and the President retired to his suite to rest.

5:30 The President received the Chiefs of Diplomatic Missions to Lisbon in the Music Room at Queluz Palace (68 in all).

5:50 P.M.	The President took a tour of the gardens of Quelus Palace, escorted by Dr. Jorge Adolfo Braga de Oliveira and Ambassador Elbrick, and accompanied by Mr. Hagerty, General Goodpaster, Colonel Draper and Colonel Walters.
6:15	Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar arrived at Quelus Palace to confer with the President
7:30	The President's conference with Dr. Salazar was concluded and they posed for photographs on a couch, just outside the President's suite.
7:35	Dr. Salazar departed Quelus Palace.
8:30 - 10:30	The President gave a dinner in honor of President and Mrs. Thomas in the main ballroom of Quelus Palace (105 guests).
10:30 - 11:30	The President gave a reception, following the dinner for President and Mrs. Thomas, to which Portuguese officials and American businessand Embassy officials were invited (approximately 500 persons).
11:35	President and Mrs Thomas departed Quelus Palace.
11:40	The President retired to his suite in the Palace.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1960

LISBON, PORTUGAL

9:22 A.M. The President departed Queluz Palace via U.S. Army helicopter for Portela Airport, accompanied by:

Ambassador C. Burke Elbrick
Hon. Livingston T. Merchant
General Jorge Cesar Oom
Rear Adm. Luis Celestino da Silva
Mr. James J. Rowley
Colonel Vernon A. Walters

9:27 The President arrived at Portela Airport and was met by:

President Thomas
Dr. de Freitas

and was escorted to a reviewing stand to receive a 21-gun salute. Following this salute, national anthems were exchanged and President Thomas then gave a farewell address to which the President replied.

Dr. de Freitas then escorted the two Presidents to the same group of Portuguese officials who met the President upon his arrival. After the President bid farewell to this group, President Thomas walked with him to his waiting Jet aircraft.

9:50 The President boarded the Presidential plane.

10:00 The President was airborne for Lajes Field, Terceira Island, Azores. Also aboard were:

Hon. Livingston T. Merchant
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Major John S. D. Eisenhower
Major Gen. Howard McC. Snyder
Colonel Vernon A. Walters
Mr. Edward T. Long

Mr. Robert Donhauser
Mr. Thomas McElhiney
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Mr. U. E. Baughman
Mr. James J. Rowley
Mr. John E. Campion
Mr. Deeter B. Flohr
Mr. Floyd M. Boring
Mr. Clinton J. Hill
Mr. Frank N. Bales
Mrs. Ann C. Whitman
Miss Sue Pakis
Miss Mary Caffrey
Captain Olive F. G. Marsh
Miss Alice Boyce
Mrs. Mary H. Rawlins
CWO Edward L. Reisinger
Sgt. John Moany

LAJES FIELD, AZORES

10:15 A.M. (Azores times) The President's plane landed at Lajes Field and upon deplaning the President was greeted by

Brigadier General Francisco A. das Chagas,
Azores Air Zone Commander
Brigadier General George B. Dany,
Commander, U.S. Forces Azores (NATO)

After exchange of greetings, the President asked to see the Portuguese jeeps which were to take him and his staff on an inspection of Lajes Field.

10:22 The President and General Chagas got into a jeep to drive to the VIP Quarters on Lajes Field.

10:28 Arrived at the VIP Quarters and received the wives of Generals Chagas and Dany together with the Members of the Staffs of the Generals. The President then partook of a buffet which had been prepared for him.

10:50 The President departed the VIP Quarters to drive to the PX on the Field.

LAJES FIELD, AZORES

10:55 - 11:10 The President visited the PX

11:10 - 11:25 The President toured the rest of the field by jeep.

11:30 The President airborne for Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland.

ANDREWS AFB, MARYLAND

3:00 P.M. EDST The President arrived at Andrews AFB.

Members of the Cabinet, the President's Staff and officials of government had gathered at the Field, together with the Ambassadors and/or representatives of France, Great Britain, Germany and Portugal to greet the President upon his arrival. Mrs. Eisenhower was there to meet him also and after she and the President had shook hands with the various officials and dignitaries, the President stepped forward to microphones and made a short statement about his arrival back in the United States.

3:20 The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Andrews Field in a closed car.

At the end of Suitland Parkway which leads to the Field, the President and the First Lady changed to an open car to drive to the White House. Large crowds had turned out all along the way to welcome the President home.

4:05 The President and Mrs. Eisenhower arrived at the North Portico of the Mansion and went immediately upstairs.

4:15 - 4:32 Hon. David Kendall saw the President at the Mansion

4:15 - 5:05 Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (at the Mansion)

5:15 Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

Mr Whitman

1-16-602.111

United States Secret Service

Chief

May 24, 1960

SAIC Rowley - White House Detail

Activities of the President - May 21 to 23, 1960

Saturday - May 21, 1960

8:55 a.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. William Robinson, enroute to the Gettysburg farm, departed the White House in Car 105, (ASAIC Campion riding in the front seat with SA Flohr driving) motored to the Sheraton Park Hotel where Mr. George Allen was picked up and continued to Gettysburg, Pa., arriving at 10:30 a.m.

9:55 a.m. First Lady departed the White House and motored to Gettysburg Farm, arriving at 11:30 a.m.

10:40 a.m. David Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.

10:48 a.m. The President, Mr. George Allen, Mr. William Robinson and David departed the farm, arrived at Gettysburg Country Club at 10:56 a.m.

The President, Mr. Allen, Mr. Robinson and David teed off at 11:12 a.m. David and General Nevins played nine holes. 18 holes were completed at 2:10 p.m. The President, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Robinson departed the club at 2:14 p.m., arrived at the farm at 2:20 p.m.

11:01 a.m. Barbara Anne entered the main gate, leaving at 11:10 a.m.

11:46 a.m. First Lady departed main gate, returned at 12:43 p.m.

1:28 p.m. Barbara Anne and Mary Jean Eisenhower entered main gate. Barbara Anne departed at 2:37 p.m. Mary Jean departed at 3:28 p.m.

2:35 p.m. Dr. Snyder and Captain Marsh entered rear gate. Captain Marsh departed 2:40 p.m.

2:52 p.m. General Gruenther entered main gate.

3:27 p.m. Dr. Snyder departed main gate.

4:37 p.m.	Mrs. George Allen entered main gate.
5:10 p.m.	Susan and Mary Jean Eisenhower entered main gate.
5:17 p.m.	Dr. Snyder entered main gate, departed at 9:27 p.m.
5:27 p.m.	Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, David and Barbara Anne entered main gate; Major and Mrs. Eisenhower and children departed 7:31 p.m.
10:35 p.m.	Mr. and Mrs. George Allen departed.
	No further activity this date

Sunday - May 22, 1960

8:20 a.m.	President departed farm for attendance at church. See Office Memorandum by SA Sweezey dated 5-23-60. The party returned to the farm at 9:32 a.m.
9:02 a.m.	General Gruenther departed; returning at 9:19 a.m., main gate.
9:02 a.m.	Mr. William Robinson departed main gate, returning at 9:19 a.m.
9:40 a.m.	Mr. William Robinson departed main gate, returned at 11:12 a.m.
9:40 a.m.	Gen. Gruenther departed main gate, returned 11:12 a.m.
9:40 a.m.	Susan Eisenhower entered main gate, departed rear gate at 10:55 a.m.
10:35 a.m.	Mr. Butcher and son entered rear gate, departed 10:55 a.m.
10:40 a.m.	Mrs. Butcher and daughter entered rear gate, departed 10:55 a.m.
1:06 p.m.	Dr. and Mrs. Snyder and son entered main gate, departed 2:08 p.m.
3:37 p.m.	Major Streiff and son entered rear gate, departed main gate at 4:47 p.m.
7:45 p.m.	Barbara Anne, Susan and Mary Jean Eisenhower entered main gate.
7:49 p.m.	David Eisenhower entered main gate.
8:03 p.m.	Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower main gate, departing 9:19 p.m. with the four children.

8:58 p.m. Gen. Crunther, George Allen and W. Robinson departed.

No further activity this date.

Monday - May 23, 1960

8:30 a.m. Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower entered main gate.

8:33 a.m. Mrs. John Eisenhower departed main gate.

8:45 a.m. Dr. Snyder and Captain Marsh entered main gate.

8:50 a.m. The President, First Lady, departed the farm in Car 102, driven by SA Flohr with ASAIC Behn riding in the front seat; arriving at the White House 10:25 a.m.

Special Agents Godfrey, Stringfield, de Freese and Johns worked follow-up Car 43X driven by SA Hill. Second follow-up car was worked by SA Short, driven by SA Pontius.

James J. Rowley
Special Agent in Charge

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

jjr:ebd

ACW

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1960

8:55 am The President and Mr. William Robinson departed the White House and motored to the Gettysburg Farm. They stopped by the Sheraton Park Hotel for Mr. George Allen.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

10:30 am Arrived at the Farm.

10:48 am The President, Mr. George Allen, Mr. William Robinson and David Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.

11:12 - 2:10 pm The President played 18 holes of golf with
Mr. George Allen
Mr. William Robinson

(General Nevins and David Eisenhower played the first nine with them).

2:14 pm The President, Mr. George Allen, and Mr. William Robinson departed the Club and motored to the Farm.

2:20 pm Arrived at the Farm.

2:52 pm General Alfred Gruenther arrived at the Farm.

No further activity recoreded this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1960

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:20 am	The President departed the Farm and motored to the United Presbyterian Churhh, Gettysburg, Pa.
8:28 am	Arrived at the Church.
8:30 - 9:25 am	The President attended Services. (He was escorted to his seat by Chief Usher Paul C. Witt. At the conclusion of the Service, Rev. Robert A. MacAskill accompanied the President to the entrance of the Church. Photographs were taken.
9:26 am	The President departed the Church and motored to the Farm.
9:32 am	Arrived at the Farm.
10:35 am	Mr. and Mrs. Butcher and son and daughter were guests at the Farm.
3:37 - 4:47 pm	Major Richard Streiff and son were at the Farm.
8:58 pm	Mr. William Robinson, Mr. George Allen, and General Alfred Gruenther departed the Farm.

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, MAY 23, 1960

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:50 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

10:20 am	Arrived at the White House with Major John Eisenhower. (out at 10:27)
10:20 - 10:22 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:25 - 10:35 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:36 - 10:57 am	General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:47 - 11:53 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:47 - 11:57 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter
12:07 - 12:21 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall
12:21 - 12:23 pm	General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:00 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:45 - 4:26 pm	Dr. Malcolm C. Moos Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:35 - 4:26 pm	General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:00 - 4:03 pm	Major John Eisenhower
4:27 - 4:40 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

4:40 - 4:50 pm	Mr. Charles Jones
4:50 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1960

7:55 am	The President arrived at the office.
8:23 - 8:27 am	Hon. William J. Hopkins
8:25 - 8:30 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:40 - 8:57 am	Hon. Gordon Gray OFF THE RECORD Major John Eisenhower (out at 8:47)
8:57 - 8:59 am	General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:00 - 10:54 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL - The following were present: The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Maurice H. Stans Hon. John A. McCone Hon. James Douglas General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles Maj. General Wilton B. Persons Hon. Abbott Wachburn Hon. Clarence B. Randall Hon. Gordon Gray Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Karl G. Harr Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Elmer Staats Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Gerard C. Smith Hon. John N. Irwin, II Major John Eisenhower Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Mr. Marion W. Boggs Hon. Huntington Sheldon Hon. Charles Haskins Hon. Bryce Harlow
10:54 - 11:15 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter

10:54 - 11:15 am	General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:22 - 11:33 am	Dr. Malcolm C. Moos
11:24 - 11:26 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:35 - 11:43 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:54 - 12:00 pm	Hon. David G. Kendall
12:15 pm	The President returned to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:45 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:10 - 2:11 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
1:50 - 5:00 pm	Dr. Malcolm C. Moos Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. James Hagerty (out at 4:53) Hon. Wilton B. Persons (out at 4:40)
3:15 - 3:17 pm	General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:53 - 4:40 pm	General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:25 - 4:28 pm	Major John Eisenhower
4:45 - 4:47 pm	Major John Eisenhower
4:47 - 4:49 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
5:00 pm	The President departed the office and went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
5:50 pm	The President returned to the office.
5:54 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1960

8:00 pm	The President arrived in the office.
8:01 - 8:08 pm	Major John Eisenhower
8:10 - 8:18 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow (out at 9:13)
8:18 - 8:30 am	General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower (out at 9:46)
8:50 - 9:08 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:30 - 9:46 am	General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:55 - 9:57	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:00 - 10:55 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Richard M. Nixon
10:55 - 10:56 am	Hon. William J. Hopkins
10:58 - 11:11 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:05 - 11:11 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:11 - 11:16 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:30 11:35 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:03 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:53 pm	The President returned to the office and worked in the Cabinet Room.
1:55 pm	General Andrew J. Goodpaster Dr. Malcolm C. Moos Hon. Bryce Harlow
2:10 - 3:15 pm	The President worked on his speech.
3:15 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Dentist's Office in the White House.

4:20 pm	The President returned to the Cabinet Room.
4:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
5:12 pm	Returned to the office.
5:17 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
8:00 - 8:30 pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT to the American people via Radio-TV.

1-16-602.111

United States Secret Service

Chief June 2, 1960

SAIC Rowley - White House Detail

Activities of the President - May 26 through 30, 1960

Thursday - May 26, 1960

4:10 p.m. The President, accompanied by Captain Aurand, SAIC Rowley, SA D. B. Flohr and J. Moaney departed South Grounds of the White House via U. S. Army Helicopter No. 1, arriving at the Gettysburg Farm, Gettysburg, Pa., at 4:45 p.m.

General Snyder and Special Agents Short, Johns, Bales, Hill, Duncan and Sherman, aboard the Chase Helicopter, arrived at 4:47 p.m.

4:58 p.m. General Snyder departed main gate.

5:00 p.m. The President and Chief West looked over the grounds, returning to the house at 5:30 p.m.

5:03 p.m. Barbara Eisenhower entered main gate, departing 5:40 p.m.

5:35 p.m. The President practiced golf shots on lawn, completing at 6:02 p.m.

5:56 p.m. Mrs. John Eisenhower and children - David, Susan and Mary Jean - entered main gate. With Barbara they departed at 7:36 p.m.

7:35 p.m. Mrs. Eisenhower entered main gate.

8:05 p.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower looked over lawn and garden until 8:20 p.m.

8:17 p.m. Mr. William Robinson entered main gate.

Friday - May 27, 1960

8:32 a.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. William Robinson, departed the farm, motoring to the Gettysburg Golf Club via WH Car 100, SA Flohr driving with SAIC Rowley riding the front seat. ATSAIC Boring, SAs Hill and Bales worked the follow-up car with SA Greer driving. They arrived at 8:41 a.m.

The President practiced golf shots until 9 a.m., when with William Robinson, General Nevins and General Snyder, he teed off. The foresome completed 27 holes of play at 12:50 p.m. The President and his party returned to the farm at 12:58 p.m.

1:05 p.m. General Snyder departed the main gate.

3:16 p.m. The President and General Nevins departed the house and motored to the Fitting Barn, arriving at 3:17 p.m. They departed the barn at 4:30 p.m., and returned to the house at 4:32 p.m.

4:05 p.m. Mr. Hagerty, Mr. Stephens, General Goodpaster and Major John Eisenhower arrived at the farm via helicopter.

4:23 p.m. Susan Eisenhower entered main gate, departing 6:02 p.m.

4:55 p.m. General Nevins departed main gate.

5:00 p.m. Mrs. John Eisenhower entered main gate, departing 5:43 p.m.

5:38 p.m. Mr. Hagerty, Mr. Stephens and General Goodpaster departed via helicopter.

5:40 p.m. The President, with Mr. William Robinson departed the house and motored to Skeet Range, in Crosley surrey, SAIC Rowley and SA Flohr, returning to the house at 6:20 p.m.

5:53 p.m. Major John Eisenhower departed main gate.

6:02 p.m. General Snyder entered main gate, departing 10:15 p.m.

6:21 p.m. The President and Mr. Robinson, with General Snyder walked to the duck pond and returned to the house at 6:45 p.m.

6:25 p.m. General and Mrs. Nevins entered main gate, departing 10:24 p.m.

Saturday - May 28, 1960

9:51 a.m. The President and Mr. William Robinson departed the farm via WH Car 100 (SA Flohr driving with ASAIC Campion riding in the front seat), and motored to Biglersville, Pa., arriving at 10:23 a.m. The follow-up car 905-X was driven by SA Shipman and worked by ATSAIC Boring, SAs Bales and Sherman.

The President shopped at the Biglersville Community Pure Food Store (Thomas' Country Store) until 11:15 a.m. He was guided through the store by Mrs. Marion Thomas Harbaugh and Miss Thomas. The President was introduced to the manager and owner, Mr. N. C. Thomas. Mr. Harbaugh took pictures. The President and Mr. Robinson departed Biglersville at 11:16 a.m., returning to the farm at 11:35 a.m.

9:57 a.m. General Nevins entered rear gate, departed 10:33 a.m.

10:25 a.m. Major John Eisenhower entered main gate, departed 11:40 a.m.

12:07 p.m. Barbara, Susan and Mary Jean Eisenhower entered main gate, departing 12:49 p.m.

1:50 p.m. David, Barbara, Susan and Mary Jean entered main gate.

2:58 p.m. General and Mrs. Nevins entered main gate, departing 3:30 p.m.

3:15 p.m. The President and Mr. Robinson departed rear gate via WH car 100 driven by SA Flohr with ASAIC Campion riding the front seat. They arrived at the Floyd Akers residence at 3:50 p.m. The President spoke briefly with Mr. Tressler and departed the residence at 3:54 p.m., motored past Camp David, Md., through Blue Ridge Summit and returned to the farm at 5:01 p.m. ATSAIC Roberts, SAs Rundle, Lockwood and Giuffre worked the follow-up car, SS 43-X, with SA Shipman driving.

5:04 p.m. Mary Jean departed main gate.

5:45 p.m. David, Barbara and Susan departed main gate.

6:07 p.m. David, Barbara, Susan and Mary Jean entered main gate, departing 8:55 p.m.

Sunday - May 29, 1960

8:10 a.m. Susan Eisenhower entered main gate, departing 8:53 a.m.

8:20 a.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the farm for attendance at the Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, motoring in WH car 100 with SA Flohr driving and SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat, arriving at 8:27 a.m. Follow-up car 16-X with SAs Mampel, Guiffre, Tucker, deFreese, was driven by SA Sweazey. Details were submitted May 29, 1960 by Office Memorandum of SA Lynn S. Meredith. Departing the church at 9:25 a.m., they returned to the farm at 9:32 a.m.

8:33 a.m. Mr. William E. Robinson departed main gate.

3:12 p.m. Barbara, Susan and Mary Jean Eisenhower entered main gate, departing 5:27 p.m.

3:31 p.m. David Eisenhower entered main gate, departing 8:07 p.m.

5:09 p.m. General Snyder entered main gate, departing 5:59 p.m.

6:23 p.m. Mrs. John Eisenhower with children - Barbara, Susan and Mary Jean - entered main gate.

6:52 p.m. Major John Eisenhower entered main gate.

7:20 p.m. Susan Eisenhower departed main gate, re-entering at 7:25 p.m.

8:12 p.m. David Eisenhower entered main gate.

9:06 p.m. Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and four children departed main gate.

Monday - May 30, 1960

8:00 a.m. The President walked around the grounds with Chief West, returning to the house at 9:00 a.m.

9:04 a.m. General and Mrs. Nevins entered main gate, departing 10:28 a.m.

9:17 a.m. General Snyder and Captain Marsh entered main gate, departing 9:30 a.m.

10:30 a.m. The President departed the farm in Dodge station wagon with SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat, SA Flohr driving. SAs Mampel, Guiffre, Lockwood, and Till were in the follow-up car 43-X with SA Sweazey driving. They arrived at Major John Eisenhower's residence at 10:33 a.m. With the major, the President departed at 10:37 a.m. driving to Fort Ritchie, Maryland, arriving at 11:03 a.m.; touring the post by car and departing the post at 11:12 a.m. At 11:55 a.m., they returned to Major Eisenhower's residence. The President departed at 12:30 p.m. and returned to the farm at 12:33 p.m.

11:14 a.m. Barbara and Susan entered main gate; Barbara departing 11:52 a.m., and Susan departing 11:59 a.m.

1:59 p.m. Mrs. Eisenhower departed the farm.

2:08 p.m. General Snyder entered main gate.

3:28 p.m. The President and his party departed the farm, via WH car 100 with SA Flohr driving and SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat. SAs Mampel, Tucker, Lilley and Lockwood worked the follow-up car L3-X with SA Sweazey driving. SA Till drove 17-X.

5:17 p.m. The President and his party arrived at the north portico of the White House.

James J. Rowley

James J. Rowley
Special Agent in Charge

jjr:ebd

0 & 1 cc: Chief
cc: Mrs. Whitman
cc: Mrs. King
cc: WHD

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1960

8:00 am	A group of Bi-Partisan Legislative Leaders had breakfast with the President. The following were present: Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. Livingston Merchant Senator Lyndon B. Johnson Senator Everett M. Dirksen Senator Carl Hayden Senator Styles Bridges Senator Richard B. Russell Senator Leverett Saltonstall Senator J. W. Fulbright Senator Alexander Wiley Senator Michael J. Mansfield Senator Thomas H. Kuchel Representative Sam Rayburn Representative John McCormack Representative Charles A. Halleck Representative Clarence Cannon Representative John Taber Representative Carl Vinson Representative Leslie C. Arends Representative Thomas E. Morgan Representative Robert B. Chiperfield Representative John W. Byrnes Representative Charles B. Hoeven Representative Carl Albert Representative Leo Allen (picture taken on North Portico)
9:30 am	The President arrived at the office.
9:30 - 9:38 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow
9:50 - 10:00 am	General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:00 - 10:14 am	Hon. Maurice Stans

10:14 - 10:15 am	Hon. Robert Merriam	
10:15 - 10:34 am	Governor Robert E. Smylie, Idaho Hon. Robert Merriam	
10:34 - 11:06 am	Dr. George Kistiakowsky Hon. Gordon Gray General Andrew J. Goodpaster	OFF THE RECORD
11:09 - 11:19 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	
11:19 - 11:27 am	Hon. Gordon Gray	
11:30 - 11:45 am	Presentation of two sets of the first two volumes of THE PAPERS OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN - one for the White House Library and one for the Eisenhower Presidential Library in Abilene, was made. The following were present: Dean Roy Franklin Nichols Mr. Bromwell Ault Professor Leonard W. Labaree Professor Whitfield J. Bell Mr. Philip Hamer Mr. Chester Kerr Mr. Walter Whitehill Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (picture was taken)	
11:45 - 12:10 pm	H. E. Shigeru Yoshida, former Japanese Prime Minister H. E. Koichiro Asakai, Ambassador of Japan Hon. J. Graham Parsons, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs Mr. Toshiro Shimanouchi, Counsellar, Embassy of Japan (Interpreter) (picture was taken)	
12:30 - 12:31 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	
12:31 pm	The President returned to the Mansion.	
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)	
2:10 pm	Returned to the office.	

2:10 - 2:15 pm	Colonel Robert Schulz
2:19 - 2:25 pm	General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:25 - 2:27 pm	Hon. David G. Kendall
2:30 - 3:52 pm	CABINET MEETING The following attended: The President Hon. Livingston Merchant Hon. Charles Bohlen Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. Frederick Mueller Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Leo Hoegh Hon. Robert K. Gray Major John Eisenhower Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Karl Harr Hon. David Kendall Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Eugene Lyons Hon. Rosmer McPhee Hon. Robert Merriam Mr. Arthur Minnich Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Don Paarlberg Mr. Bradley Patterson Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. Allen Dulles Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier General Edwood Quesada Hon. T. Keith Glennan Hon. Thruston Morton
3:52 - 3:54 pm	Hon. William J. Hopkins
3:52 - 3:55 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

4:00 - 4:06 pm	Major John Eisenhower
4:10 pm	The President departed the White House by helicopter for Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

4:47 pm	The President arrived at the Gettysburg Farm.
5:00 - 5:30 pm	Looked over the grounds with Chief West.
5:35 - 6:02 pm	The President practiced golf on the lawn.
	No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1960

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:32 am	The President and Mr. William Robinson departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Golf Club.
8:41 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Golf Club.
9:00 - 12:50 pm	The President played 27 holes of golf with Mr. William Robinson General Arthur Nevins General Howard Snyder
12:58 pm	Returned to the Farm.
4:05 - 5:38 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower (Met with the President at the Farm - they went up via helicopter)
5:40 pm	The President and Mrs. William Robinson went to the Skeet Range.
6:20 pm	Returned to the residence.
6:21 - 6:45 pm	The Peesident and Mr. Robinson went to the Duck Pond.

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1960

GETTYSBURG, PA.

9:51 am The President and Mr. William Robinson departed the Farm and motored to the town of Biglersville, Pa.

BIGLERSVILLE, PA.

10:23 am Arrived at Biglersville, Pennsylvania. The President shopped at the Biglersville Community Pure Food Store (Thomas' Country Store) until 11:15 am. He was guided through the store by Mrs. Marion Thomas Harbaugh and Miss Thomas. The President was introduced to the Manager and owner, Mr. N. C. Thomas. Mr. Harbaugh took pictures.

11:16 am The President and Mr. William Robinson departed Biglersville and motored to the Farm.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

11:35 am Arrived at the Farm.

3:15 pm The President and Mr. William Robinson departed the Farm and motored to Floyd Akers place at Thurmont, Md.

THURMONT, MD.

3:50 pm The President and Mr. Robinson arrived at Floyd Akers place, stopped only long enough to speak briefly to Mr. Tressler, then motored on past Camp David, through the Blue Ridge Summit and then back to the Farm at Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG, PA

5:01 pm Arrived at the Farm.

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1960

GETTYSBURG, PA

8:20 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to the Presbyterian Church.
8:27 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church.
8:30 - 9:25 am	Attended Services.
9:25 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Church and returned to the Farm.
9:32 am	Arrived at the Farm.
	No further activity recorded this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, MAY 30, 1960

	GETTYSBURG, PA.
8:00 am	The President and Chief West walked around the grounds.
9:00 am	Returned to the residence.
10:30 am	The President motored to the residence of Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower.
10:37 am	The President and Major John Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to Fort Ritchie, Maryland.
	FORT RITCHIE, MD.
11:03 am	Arrived at Fort Ritchie, Md. The President and Major John Eisenhower toured the post by car.
	GETTYSBURG, PA.
11:55 am	Returned to the Farm.
3:28 pm	The President departed the Farm and motored to the White House.
	WASHINGTON, D. C.
5:17 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1960

8:05 am	The President arrived at the office accompanied by Colonel Schulz.
8:07 - 8:30 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:30 - 8:37 am	General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:13 - 9:30 am	Hon. James Hagerty (out at 9:15) Hon. Gordon Gray
10:00 - 11:05 am	Dr. Malcolm Moos
11:05 - 11:27 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:35 - 11:39 am	Hon. T. Keith Glennan General Andrew J. Goodpaster (out at 11:55)
12:00 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
12:47 pm	The President returned to the office.
12:48 - 1:00 pm	H. E. Pote Sarasin, Secretary-General of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, made a courtesy call on the President in his office prior to the Luncheon. Hon. J. Graham Parsons, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State
1:00 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion where he gave a Stag Luncheon for the SEATO Group. The following were present: The President Rt. Hon. Robert Gordon Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia H. E. Maurice Couve de Murville, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic H. E. Manzur Qadir, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations of Pakistan Rt. Hon. Walter Nash, Prime Minister of New Zealand H. E. Thanat Khoman, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand

1:00 pm The President's Stag Luncheon for the SEATO Group continued.

- Hon. Felixberto M. Serrano, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines
- Rt. Hon. Selwyn Lloyd, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom
- Hon. Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State of the United States
- H. E. Malcolm Booker, Australian Ambassador to Thailand
- H. E. Achille Clarac, French Ambassador to Thailand
- H. E. Charles Craw, Commissioner for New Zealand in S. E. Asia, Ambassador to Thailand and High Commissioner for New Zealand in Malaya
- H. E. Hamid Nawaz Khan, Pakistan Ambassador to Thailand
- H. E. Jose F. Imperial, Philippine Ambassador to Thailand
- H. E. Knothi Suphamongkhon, Acting Director-General of the United Nations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Thailand
- Rt. Hon. The Earl of Selkirk, United Kingdom Commissioner for Singapore and Commissioner-General for S. E. Asia
- Hon. U. Alexis Johnson, United States Ambassador to Thailand
- H. E. General Carlos P. Romulo, the Ambassador of the Philippines
- H. E. Sir Harold Caccia, the British Ambassador
- H. E. Hon. Howard Beale, the Ambassador of Australia
- H. E. Mr. Aziz Ahmed, the Ambassador of Pakistan
- H. E. Mr. Visutr Arthayukti, the Ambassador of Thailand
- Mr. G. D. L. White, the Charge d'Affaires a.i. of New Zealand

2:30 - 4:18 pm NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL The following were present:

- The President
- Hon. Richard M. Nixon
- Hon. C. Douglas Dillon

2:30 - 4:18 pm	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL cont. Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. James Douglas Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Maurice H. Stans Hon. Frederick Mueller Hon. James T. O'Connell General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Robert Amary Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Abbott Washburn Hon. Gordon Gray Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Karl G. Harr General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gerard C. Smith Major John Eisenhower Hon. Charles A. Haskins Mr. Hayden Williams Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Mr. Marion W. Boggs Mr. Huntington Sheldon
4:18 - 4:47 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Douglas Dillon
4:24 - 4:26 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:47 - 4:49 pm	General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:49 - 4:50 pm	Colonel Robert Schulz
4:50 - 4:55 pm	Hon. William J. Hopkins
4:50 - 4:53 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
5:00 - 5:05 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
5:05 - 5:08 pm	Colonel John Eisenhower
5:06 - 5:08 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
5:20 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

5:27 pm The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.

6:31 pm The President returned to the Mansion.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. ~~Letter~~	~~DDE to Mrs. Edgar Eisenhower (1 pg)~~	~~5/25/60~~	~~C~~
2. ~~Letter~~	~~DDE to Wilber Brucker (1 pg; 2 copies)~~	~~5/25/60~~	~~C~~
3. ~~Memorandum~~	~~transm. message, DDE to Macmillan (2 pgs)~~ DJH 6/18/82	~~5/24/60~~	~~A~~
4. ~~Letter~~	~~DDE to Giovanni Gronchi (2 pgs)~~ DJH 6/18/82	~~5/19/60~~	~~A~~
5. ~~Letter~~	~~DDE to Mrs. Edgar Eisenhower (8 pgs)~~	~~5/6/60~~	~~C~~
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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

May 27, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Bill:

I have just heard that you have been advanced to the position of Chairman of the Board of the Hearst Publications. I send you my warm congratulations.

Writing this note gives me also an opportunity to express my satisfaction over the balanced and reasonable way the Hearst papers handled the recent U-2 incident and the "Summit" meeting. I thought that some of the pieces by Bob Considine were excellent, and of course from my viewpoint they were highly complimentary. I never forget the old saw -- "He is a great man; he agrees with me."

With all the best in your new and responsible position, and with warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. William Randolph Hearst, Jr.,
Hearst Consolidated Publishing Corporation,
959 Eighth Avenue,
New York, New York.

PERSONAL

PERSONAL

May 25, 1960.

Dear Lucy:

I am sending your letter regarding Sergeant Hoiles' death to the Secretary of the Army and asking for an investigation to be made concerning the irregularities you indicate. I enclose a copy of my letter to the Secretary.

There was a paragraph near the end of your letter which goes as follows:

> "Sgt. Hoiles' tenure of service with the Army was a frustrating but dedicated one, as is that of so many of the troops. From what I have seen recently of their plight, I pledge them my utmost compassion!"

I lived in the Army over forty years and I am constantly in touch with some of its members from the grade of private to general. I can understand your "compassion" for their sometimes meager pay, but you must understand that the vast majority of them are serving because of a sense of dedication. Moreover, in the installations I have seen -- and particularly at Benning -- I find that morale is high and that individuals are proud of their work.

Frankly, except for my age I would think it quite exciting and rewarding to be back in the Army!

As ever,

Mrs. Edgar Eisenhower.

PERSONAL

May 25, 1960

Dear Wilber:

Attached is a letter from a sister-in-law of mine, which alleges certain improprieties in the handling of the details of a railroad accident near Fort Benning, which brought about the death of a Sergeant Hoiles.

The letter seems self-explanatory, and I hope that you can have such an investigation made as you think proper, and that you will send an appropriate reply to the lawyer for the widow of the deceased. His name and address are: Mr. Bentley M. Chappell, 4th National Bank Building, Columbus, Georgia.

I should like to have a very informal report of any findings that you might consider pertinent.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Wilber M. Brucker
The Secretary of the Army

mg

May 25, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Lucy:

Thank you very much for your nice note of May twenty-second. I think the best way I can explain my own attitude -- and that of Nixon -- is by saying that we are both basically conservatives. By this I mean we want to conserve all of the admirable traits of character in the American population, to avoid paternalism, and therefore, as we see it, to prevent a deterioration in the fibre of the average citizen.

The difficulty comes in putting into practice the middle-of-the-road position that was so clearly defined by Abraham Lincoln more than one hundred years ago. The "spenders" can always develop a very great deal of popular support because the consequences of over-spending seem to be long-term and vague, whereas the advantages claimed are supposed to be immediate and discernible to all. To have a philosophy is necessary; only those who are in a position of responsibility to apply that philosophy know the difficulties encountered when principle and selfish desire come into open conflict.

The Republican Party tries to follow Lincoln; too many in the other party like to depend on Walter Reuther.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mrs. Edgar Eisenhower

PERSONAL

May 24, 1960.

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN A. CALHOUN,
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The President asks that the following message be sent off to the Prime Minister of Great Britain. I suggest "PERSONAL" at the least.

"Dear Harold:

"I have just received your cable of May twentieth. I enthusiastically endorse your observation that you and I should remain as closely together as is humanly possible.

"When your message reached me, I was just dictating one to you concerning two newspaper stories, disturbing to me, that came out of London, one written by a man named Cook, the other by Middleton, both Americans. While the stories do not deal with the same phases of post-Paris events, both do refer to some fancied rift between you and me or between our respective associates and assistants.

"As you know, there is no slightest foundation for any such stories so far as Chris Herter and I are concerned. Moreover, in spite of the fact that one of the stories reports that some of the Americans who were left in Paris after the departure of Chris and myself voiced criticism of you and your efforts to bring about a Summit meeting, I cannot believe there is any foundation of fact for the story. All the people working around me and with me heard me time and again refer to the ideal association between you and myself and, indeed, between the both of us with General de Gaulle. Moreover, you and I agreed long ago that a Summit meeting was advisable, particularly after Mr. K. removed his alleged ultimatum on Berlin.

"Another item refers to a conclusion that your reception of Mr. K. on Sunday afternoon was ill-advised because by doing so you indicated

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"or created a rift between our two delegations. Of course nothing could be more ridiculous. I was anxious for you to receive the man to see whether his afternoon story would be the same as the one he gave to General de Gaulle in the morning.

"Of course I know that you do not take such stories as these too seriously. I have respected your judgment and valued your friendship for more than seventeen years, and I want to assure you that my confidence in you is higher, if possible, than ever before.

After leaving Paris I spoke publicly both in Lisbon and in Washington and in both instances took occasion to point out that one good result of the failure of the conference was to bring the allies closer together. I referred especially to the splendid spirit that animated the three of us at all our meetings.

"With warm personal regard,

As ever,

Ike"

Many thanks.

Ann C. Whitman

May 24, 1960

Dear Dr. Litchfield:

A transoceanic trip provided me with enough leisure time to study carefully your address of May second, which I had previously read only sketchily. I think you said something that needed to be said, and did it splendidly.

In reading the text, it strikes me that there are two points that might have deserved passing mention. The first of these is that, while you use the word "knowledge" to imply, also, the concept of understanding, I think too many people use the word to mean only knowledge of a fact, a technique, a profession or possibly of many facts in many fields.

Your talk does deal with one phase of understanding, particularly the understanding between the American corporation and its influence on relations between our country and others. But to give one example of what I am getting at, I find medical scientists constantly talking about their new knowledge that has permitted them to prolong life expectancy. Although the major portion of this accomplishment came about because of the reduction in infant mortality, the fact is that our population is including a higher and higher proportion of older people. Certainly, then, there should be some understanding of the new problems thus created -- and a whole host of questions suggest themselves. Two principal ones are: "Do we consider the arbitrary ages we set for retirement to be correct, and if they are correct now, will they be so in a few years when we have even a higher percentage of people beyond the age of 65?" I rather think that it might be a good thing if we put as much research into providing greater opportunity for useful lives for older people as we do into the effort merely to prolong their days.

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The second question that suggests itself is determining to what extent should we insist that every individual make provision for his own support when he is no longer active and what are the true responsibilities of the several echelons of government in this regard. It is of course easy for the vote seeker to assure every individual that he can shift such responsibilities to government. But I often wonder whether any wholesale and practically complete transfer of the responsibility to government will not have a most unfortunate effect on the pride and sturdy self-dependence of the individual. Those are values as important as any other.

In any event, I think that we should make it clear that when we talk about knowledge, we are talking also of the relationship between one problem and another and of one type of knowledge to other types.

The second point that I think might have been treated a little bit more specifically is the responsibility of the combined management-labor leader group in any corporation to the people it serves. Indeed, I am not convinced that the leaders of our very greatest individual establishments are fully aware of the influence their actions can have on the economy.

Editors, commentators, and even some students of economics talk a great deal about the responsibility of government to see that our national economy remains healthy and expanding. Of course the government has a considerable influence in this regard, particularly through its financial and fiscal policies. It obviously affects the economy by its taxation and spending habits. Yet I believe that when we consider how great is the effect upon the economy of some of the decisions made by small groups of didectors and labor leaders, at the bargaining table or elsewhere, we must conclude that in some instances the effects of these decisions can defeat, in a free competitive enterprise, anything that government itself might do in a contrary direction. Consequently, I think we need to use the term "management-labor statesmanship" more than we do.

I remember one group of business leaders, representing several important industries, who stated to me that not only were they losing foreign markets that they had formerly held, but insisted that they needed higher tariffs if we were going to avoid substantial unemployment in this country. They pled as the reason for their loss of markets rising labor costs.

When I, in turn, queried them as to the reasons for granting wage rises that would throw them out of foreign markets, they said that in the domestic scene they were not able to stand a strike because they would lose their competitive position at home.

I asked them if their level of profits had anything to do with this difficulty. When I remarked that their plan of raising tariffs would cause further loss in the foreign market, they were unimpressed -- in fact, they more or less preached economic isolationism. To my mind this is the kind of thing that requires what I call a bit of business statesmanship.

This letter is far from being critical of your talk. On the contrary, I was so impressed by it that it occurred to me that you might want to consider emphasizing, in the future, these two points.

While this letter is written rather hastily and, so to speak, shooting from the hip, these matters have been on my mind for a long time and I really wish I knew how to get people, in general, to think about them more intensively.

With personal regard, and again thanks for your courtesy in sending me your speech,

Sincerely,

Dr. Edward H. Litchfield
Chancellor
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

P.S.: As you know, my schedule for May and June has been somewhat altered by the recent events in Paris. If, therefore, you and Gwilym Price still want to see me, I suggest you call my appointment secretary, Mr. Stephens, who will set up a date.

mg

May 19, 1960

Dear Mr. President:

In view of the happenings of the last few days, you may have some interest in my assessment of the trends regarding events -- or rather the lack of them -- at the Paris meeting, and their significance to all of us.

As you recall, when I had the honor to visit your great country this last December, we shared the hope that some relaxation of tensions in the world might be achieved at this Summit Meeting. We sought at least slight progress toward reduction of armaments and true mutual understanding.

The [illegible] Library

Unfortunately these hopes proved further away than I realized at the time. As a result of a chain of events within the Soviet Union which is not clear to me at this time, Mr. Khrushchev must have concluded before coming to Paris that progress at a Summit Meeting would be either undesirable or impossible. Accordingly, he embarked on a calculated campaign, even before it began, to insure the failure of the conference and to see to it that the onus for such failure would fall on the West, particularly the United States.

As a device, Mr. Khrushchev seized upon his successful downing of an unarmed United States civilian reconnaissance plane, which admittedly was flying over Soviet territory. I need not assure you that this activity was not intentionally provocative and certainly not aggressive; it constituted one phase of an intelligence system made necessary for defense against surprise attack on the part of a nation which boasts of its capability to "bury" us all -- and one which stubbornly maintains the most rigid secrecy in all its activities.

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At the least this incident, while regrettable in the extreme, could not by any stretch of the imagination be of such magnitude as to justify the polemics and the abuse which Mr. Khrushchev saw fit to heap upon the United States. By so distorting and exaggerating this incident, he of course put an end, for the time being, to any hopes of progress.

My purpose in writing this letter, Mr. President, is primarily to assure you that my objectives, in spite of the occurrence at this meeting, remain completely unchanged. I am sure that this experience will serve to strengthen the ties that bind your country and mine, and that it will point up the long-term challenge to the Free World that requires the utmost in unity and cooperation.

I have every hope that as time goes by, the world will come to appreciate ever more strongly the urgent need for control of armaments, for mutual understanding, and for mutual respect among all men.

Please accept, Mr. President, the assurances of my continued respect and esteem.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

His Excellency
Giovanni Gronchi
President of the Italian Republic
Rome

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May 18, 1960.

Dear Larry:

Yesterday the Prime Minister and I had an opportunity to visit Marnes-la-Coquette. By advice of our staffs, who felt that a visit to SHAPE would have too strong a military implication, we refrained from going over to the Headquarters. We stopped briefly at the Villa St. Pierre and all your staff were more than cooperative and hospitable in showing us the grounds. Please tell Isabelle that the steward was kind enough also to take us around the lower rooms of the house. Tell her I apologize for the intrusion, but wanted to indulge my nostalgic memories of the place.

After a visit there we called on Mayor Minaud to pay our respects. He was one big bundle of enthusiasm. All in all it was by far the most pleasant hour I have had in Paris.

John McCone came to see me this morning, and his glowing report of your condition is most heartening and encouraging. I am afraid I can't accept your invitation for fishing! However, all of us join in sending you our warmest good wishes for a speedy recovery and, of course, give my affectionate greetings to Isabelle.

As ever,

General Lauris Norstad.

May 12, 1960.

Dear George:

Finally I had an opportunity to read all of your piece in the SATURDAY EVENING POST of April ninth. I can only say that I am greatly flattered.

Particularly I am impressed that you neither criticized anyone -- or attempted to change any opinion of others that you had previously expressed.

In other words, besides being highly complimented, I congratulate you not only on the famous Allen "style" but upon your use of the same technique that I tried to employ in CRUSADE IN EUROPE.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. George E. Allen,
World Center Building,
Washington, D.C.

May 11, 1960.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Mrs. Eisenhower and I are greatly saddened to learn of the death of your distinguished husband. Over and beyond his far-reaching and manifold contributions to our country, he stood as a symbol of the best type of American -- warm-hearted, generous, interested in his fellow man, firm in his religious and moral convictions. He will be missed by millions of Americans and by his many friends, of whom I was proud to count myself one.

With deep sympathy,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

May 11

The passing of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. is a great loss to our nation. Life in America and, indeed, throughout the world, has been enriched by his leadership in the planning and accomplishment of many programs for the public welfare. These, in their enduring contribution to the growth and progress of our country and to the health and welfare of millions elsewhere, constitute a noble monument to his name and work. His place in our history will be both prominent and permanent.

Through the years I came to know Mr. Rockefeller as a churchman, philanthropist and a dedicated citizen. In every aspect of his life, he won my deep admiration. I share with millions a feeling of profound regret in the death of such a distinguished American.

May 11, 1960

Dear Ezra:

Thank you for your letter concerning the article by Mrs. Conger. I am grateful to you for going to so much trouble to set down for me various facts, particularly concerning milk prices, that relate to the problems Mrs. Conger stressed.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Ezra Taft Benson
The Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

mg

May 10, 1960.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNDER SECRETARY
OF STATE (Mr. Dillon)

THROUGH THE SECRETARY OF STATE

In view of the importance we attach to the Inter-American Bank and the desirability (I assume) of keeping the Development Loan Fund out of this area, why would it not be a good idea to transfer some of the capital we have been contemplating for the DLF to the Inter-American Bank?

DE

May 10, 1960.

Dear Lyndon:

I am profoundly appreciative of your telegram, bringing to me your generous assurance of support in the latest international incident. Such a statement could have been made only by an individual of strong conviction, deep understanding, and dedication to his country.

With personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson,
The United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

May 9, 1960.

1

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Oveta:

Would it get some Republican interest started up in Texas if the organization there should name Bob Anderson as a "favorite son"? Of course I realize that although he is qualified for any position in the entire government, such a Texas movement would be regarded largely in the nature of a complimentary action, because of the lack, in his case, of nationwide publicity and visibility. But who could more deserve a compliment!

Of course I have never mentioned this to Bob, but it occurs to me that if he would object, then we ought to be the first to name a lady as the "favorite son." How about it? In any event we ought to be having some real activity -- the kind that will remind people that there are ladies as well as other leaders, such as Bob, who believe in moderate government, fiscal responsibility, and official and personal integrity. If you have any good hot ideas, I would like to hear them.

Please give my warm greetings to the Governor, and my continued best wishes for the regaining of his health and strength.

With affectionate regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Oveta Culp Hobby.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

May 9, 1960.

MEMORANDUM FOR

DR. SAULNIER

What would be the theme of your argument -- or counter-argument?

D.D.E.

May 9, 1960.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE
SECRETARY OF LABOR

What would be the theme of your argument -- or counter-argument?

D.D.E.

May 9, 1960.

Dear Raddy:

It is never "presumptuous" of you to make any suggestion whatever to me; I think you know how much I value your opinions.

As far as a visit to Taiwan and the Philippines is concerned, I can only say that this subject has been on my mind -- and has been extensively discussed -- ever since I decided to stop in Tokyo. As you know, there is always a problem of the availability of time presented to any President who leaves the country during a session of the Congress. This is particularly true toward the end of the session. Dispositions and tempers are wearing thin and bills arrive at the White House with great frequency.

My current plans call for my being out of the country from June ninth until somewhere around the twenty-sixth, although this did include a final thirty-six hours for rest in Hawaii. This is almost a must for the simple reason that only an individual who has been experienced in these matters knows the extent of the mental and physical exhaustion that a week or more of foreign "barnstorming" entails. However, I shall keep the matter on my mind and see if there is anything else I can work out.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Admiral Arthur W. Radford,
The Mayflower Hotel,
Washington 6, D.C.

May 9, 1960.

Dear Chris:

I quote to you a part of a letter I received from Senator Smathers. He suggests action somewhat similar to that which we took before my trip to Asia and Europe last December.

> "It occurs to me that it would be both wise and thoughtful if you instructed our ambassadors (in the Western Hemisphere) to contact the presidents of each of these countries, asking them as our allies in this defense of individual liberty and national integrity what suggestions they would care to make to you as their spokesman prior to your sitting down with Mr. Khrushchev 'at the summit.'
>
> "Such a request would properly emphasize what we all realize -- that these countries are an important and integral part of this struggle for freedom. It would encourage their leaders to continue to support, as they have in the past, the United States in our political and economic efforts against communist encroachment. I need not recite to you their record of cooperation -- from the Rio Conference to Caracas to support on more than ninety per cent of the votes in the United Nations."

I shall acknowledge his letter at once, but it occurs to me that if we are to do anything along the line he suggests, we should do it very quickly, and by cable.

As ever,

The Honorable Christian A. Herter,
Secretary of State.

May 9, 1960.

Dear Mr. Chief Justice:

Thank you very much for your note of May sixth. I shall take the matter up at once, confer with the Attorney General and others, and give you a substantive reply as soon as practicable.

I might add that personally it strikes me as a very fine idea to get the coordinating procedure, to which you refer, on a permanent basis.

Sincerely,

The Chief Justice,
The Supreme Court.

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington 25, D. C.

CHAMBERS OF
THE CHIEF JUSTICE

May 6, 1960

My dear Mr. President:

In the first few months of your administration, the matter having been brought to your attention by the Judicial Conference of the United States, you called a conference of representatives of all the federal administrative agencies which have adjudicatory and rule-making functions, for the purpose of exchanging information and formulating recommendations in respect to the complex problems of procedure before those agencies. In accepting the report of that conference, you expressed the hope that means might be devised for continuing cooperative efforts to improve those procedures. The Judicial Conference acquiesces in that hope and at its recent meeting in March adopted a resolution supporting the proposal. I have the honor to transmit a copy of that resolution.

I venture to add my own view that a conference of representatives of the agencies, with participation by the practicing bar, upon a permanent, continuing basis of organization, appears to be a practical step in an effort to remedy many present difficulties of practice and procedure which impede decisions in important controversies. I also add that, since you called the first and so successful conference, it is natural that all interested people look to you to inaugurate the permanent organization. I personally endorse the proposal.

Sincerely,

The President
The White House

THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL PAGE(S) IS (ARE) OF POOR QUALITY. UPA HAS MADE EVERY TECHNICAL EFFORT TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE REPRODUCTION.

RESOLVED: That this Conference approves the establishment of a permanent conference on the procedures of executive departments and administrative agencies in adjudications and rule-makings, in which conference representatives of the departments, the agencies, and the practicing bar would participate, for the purposes of exchanging information and making recommendations to the several agencies and departments for the improvement of the administration of justice by them. The Chief Justice, as Chairman of this Conference, is authorized to communicate this action, at such times as he deems appropriate, to the President and to such other officers, including members of the Congress, as may be concerned with this subject from time to time; and the Chief Justice is further authorized to implement this action further in such other ways as he may deem appropriate.

May 6, 1960

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Lucy:

I received your series of May second letters and I will send to them a single reply.

With respect to your trip: I note that you will stop in the following capitals: London, Dublin, Paris, Vienna, Bonn, and are passing through Bern and The Hague. Many Americans passing through any capital like to pay a brief call on the Ambassador. I shall send a brief note to each of the Ambassadors in the countries named to tell them that if you should make such a call, they will identify you and Ed as my brother and sister-in-law. This does not mean that I think you should call on the Ambassador, but if you have time, I think you might find it a rather smart thing to do because normally they can advise a visitor as to the most interesting things to see and so on.

Regarding your second letter, I shall be glad to receive and read the two pamphlets you suggested. I of course depend primarily for my information as to Communist activities on the FBI, Intelligence agencies and the State Department.

In another letter, you mention the short note I sent to Ed, advising him to pay less attention to columnists. My little note was in response to the following from him: "There are signs that we are getting ready to ditch West Berlin. If we do we are not entitled to survive as a nation."

I know of no one in a position of repponsibility who has even hinted at ditching West Berlin, so my first thought was to ask him where he got his information and please to share it with me!

Going on from there, you express disappointment about the untrustworthiness of so many of the things we see in the newspapers.

I personally think there has been deterioration in the quality of the information given to the public and for this statement I have a very definite basis. In an apparent effort to "pep up" the news and gain larger circulation, newspapers have gone, in some cases, to very great extremes in the use of columnists, or correspondents who write under signed by-lines. These practices seem to justify the newspaper in saying that they present these stories as the views of the writer; implying, at least, that the paper itself has little responsibility for the accuracy of the story. Added to this is the other factor of the weakness of our libel laws. Things are printed in American papers that, if printed in Britain, would occasion real punishment for the offender.

I agree with you that the Christian Science Monitor is an exception to the rule. Others are the Philadelphia Bulletin, the Philadelphia Inquirer, the Baltimore Sun and the Kansas City Star. There are of course others; I mention these as a few examples.

Normally when any AP story appears in your newspaper, it represents objective reporting. In other words, it rarely attempts to bring the opinions and judgments of the writer into the account. I think the UP generally follows the same pattern.

But I find that in almost every conference at the White House some individual quotes a columnist, apparently thinking that by doing so the speaker brings a matter of importance to the attention of the assembly. I never fail to reject such so-called information and insist that we deal in our works with the facts. The columnists they normally quote are Pearson, Doris Fleeson, Alsop, Reston, Marquis Childs, Lippman, Sokolsky, and so on. There are many others. As a generalization you can say that any newspaper that carries an unusual number of these signed columnists is an untrustworthy periodical. Some of them are, of course, worse than others.

On the other hand, I note several people who do write columns that are in the main trustworthy. These writers do a lot of research before they write a story. The best two, I think, are Arthur Krock (who may write only for the New York Times, of this I am not sure) and Roscoe Drummond. On most subjects, particularly in the foreign field, David Lawrence is good.

Respecting what you say about urging a greater sense of responsibility among editors and publishers, I assure you that in the past I have addressed many such groups and always in my talks I have brought in the necessity for this sense of responsibility as one of the most important matters that I wanted to emphasize. Many other speakers have done the same, and by and large I think that most of the publishers and a good many of the editors feel this responsibility. But publishers, just like other heads of businesses, are plagued by the difficulties they have with personnel. You would think that reporting was a very individualistic occupation and a matter between the publisher and the man doing the writing. But there are guilds that establish rules that are, in the main, similar to those that govern unions.

Respecting what you say about the sit-ins in the South: I think you are mistaken if you think that Southerners are completely unaware of the occurrence of these incidents. Within the last weeks I have been in Florida and Georgia at least three times. I have heard the matter discussed by my friends in those areas, often in a tone of amusement -- at other times, resentment. None of them seemed to worry about the matter. I think most Southerners agree that we must make some progress toward achieving political and economic equality among all individuals regardless of race. The trouble is that too often the possibility of an undesirable social mingling creeps into the thinking or fears of the individuals affected, and so the matter is distorted.

Finally I refer to your concern about the Vice President's "liberalism." Just about eight years ago I finally decided I should come back to the United States to stand for the Presidency. I did so in the hope that I could stem what I thought was a clear drift toward paternalism, if not socialism, in our government's relation to its people. This has been a long, uphill struggle, and during the years I have learned some things.

The first of these is that this country is not going to the right -- that the economic and political affairs of our people are not going to be so conducted as to take our nation back to the days of the 1890's. Indeed, this would be undesirable if we could do it. Our nation has become not only highly industrialized but highly interdependent among its several parts and classes.

Because of the great degree of specialization brought about largely by industrial progress, people find it much more difficult than formerly to change occupations, areas of employment, or modes of life. Workers, particularly those in the highly organized corporations, no longer find it possible to go from fireman to head of the organization, except in the most unusual circumstances. People are becoming more concerned about their future -- as you know, the doctors have vastly lengthened the period of the so-called old age -- and this concern is felt not only by the laborer, the skilled workman, the government employee, but even by professionals and in the groups that are classed as small businessmen. For example, I am constantly plagued by lawyer and doctor groups to permit the laying aside of annual sums for insuring comfortable old age without payment of taxes. All across the board, security has gotten to be foremost in our minds and a number of developments bring this kind of worry into acute focus. One of the inciting factors is the rising costs of medical care. The cost of catastrophic illnesses among the aged can create calamity, unhappiness and the loss of self-respect. I have intimate knowledge of one case in which, for three years, it has been costing $15,000 annually to take care of one person. (This is not an unusually high cost since private nurses are involved. The patient is at home; if hospitalization were necessary the cost, of course, would be much greater.) Fortunately in this case the means are available to take care of such expenses, but the same cannot be said of the great army of agricultural and industrial workers, clerks, and even more highly paid people who, after taking care of their income taxes and educating their children, are finding it increasingly difficult to carry insurance policies that are really adequate. Moreover, because of the constant erosion in the value of the dollar through inflation, these insurance policies tend to become a less and less trustworthy means of taking care of the aged.

The greatest of all Republicans said that governments should always do for people what they cannot do at all, or so well do, for themselves. But Lincoln added that government should not interfere if the individual is perfectly capable of taking care of the matter himself.

I have pondered these things long and exhaustively, and I have come to the conclusion that the true middle-of-the-road position is about as follows:

> Demand from the individual the maximum effort that he can make to take care of himself;
>
> The government at the city, state and Federal levels should participate in helping the individual over and above what he himself can do in providing adequate insurance policies, but this means, to be effective, sound money.

(Right here I give you the difference between the Republican and Democratic candidates and philosophies -- the Democrats have no apparent concern for the debasement of our currency. In the seven years just preceding 1953 I think the total cheapening of our dollar was about 40%. After seven years of sweat and work and fighting, we have done a great deal to stop the rate of increase, but nevertheless have had an additional 10% erosion during this period.

The real point I am making is that as a result of social and industrial revolutions and the breakdown of the so-called "laissez-faire" in industrial life, people are going to demand that the government do something to give them an opportunity to live out a satisfactory life.)

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

The big thing that the government and all of us should do is to act responsibly in our fiscal and financial affairs in order that the currency will not be debased and that the individual is given the opportunity thereby to participate actively in looking after his own future and the future of his family, in a manner such as to require the minimum of help from the community.

This principle can be expanded into many phases of our economic life. Above all other things it means the cutting down of Federal expenses in every possible way. Budgetary deficits will in the long run always cheapen the dollar and this hurts everybody. We must pay as we go, and we must try to keep our Federal expenditures at such levels that we can lower taxes. Once we can lower taxes, we can get every individual, no matter what his income, to do more to look after himself. This restores the feeling of self-dependence and self-respect, and enhances the value of the individual as an active citizen of our country. Paternalism and socialism are presented sometimes with an aura of righteousness. While I do believe that we truly must be "our brother's keeper," this does not mean that we should take away from him those great qualities of spirit which are of the deepest value to the individual by promising him some dole during his declining years. I repeat, the difference between the Republicans and the Democrats is not that either party fails to see the needs of the individual in our particular type of life; it is the fact that one wants to do this responsibly and in such fashion as to save the self-respect of the citizen and therefore the strength of our nation; the other refuses to face such a responsibility.

This is a long, rambling account of some of my feelings in these matters, but because I have so little time to write, I cannot possibly take the time to shorten it up and make it more emphatic.

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

I close by expressing the earnest feeling that the country must be made to see the difference between Nixon and any one of his prospective opponents and that it should rally to the cause of the policies and philosophies that he espouses.

I have no patience whatsoever with the extremes in political thinking. Both are wrong, equally. We must have a constructive, useful program of action -- but the great effort must be to place the maximum amount of responsibility on the individual.

Again I apologize for the length and lack of coherence of this letter; I am off to the country for the weekend -- and a beautiful weekend it promises to be.

With affectionate regard to yourself, and all the best to Ed,

As ever,

Mrs. Edgar Eisenhower
13000 Lakeholme Road, S. W.
Tacoma 9, Washington

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

mg

May 5, 1960.

Dear Ezra:

Thank you for your courtesy in keeping me informed regarding various aspects of the farm problem and legislation currently being considered concerning it.

Particularly, I am grateful for your thoughtfulness in writing to me as a "beef cattle breeder" to bring me up to date on the red meat situation.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Ezra Taft Benson,
The Secretary of Agriculture.

May 5, 1960

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Nelson:

I have read the texts of your Philadelphia and Chicago speeches. As a statement of basic values, in a free country, and as generalizations defining great objectives, I think they are admirable. Moreover, I think that every public figure owes it to himself and to others to make such a profession of faith and conviction.

Difficulties arise, of course, when we begin to apply basic truths to human problems. This is natural because in almost every field of thought and action humans seem to distribute themselves almost according to a natural law, from one extreme to the other. The noticeable fact is that under what has been called "nature's curve," the extremes comprise small percentages of the whole; what might be called the compatible group is about two-thirds of the aggregate. Most people believe that in general they belong to the "middle-of-the-road" group.

While in the field of moral truth or basic principle a statement tends to be black or white, the task of the political leader is to devise plans along which humans can make constructive progress. This means that the plan or program itself tends to fall in the "gray" category even though an earnest attempt is made to apply the black and white values of moral truths. This is not because there is any challenge to the principle or to the moral truth, but because human nature itself is far from perfect.

It seems to me that the principal objective is to make progress along the lines that principle and truth point out. Perfection is not quickly reached; the plan is therefore "gray" or "middle-of-the-road." But it is progressive! Just as a tree does not instantly reach full stature when it is planted as a seedling, progress must be attained by steps, some of them at times discouragingly small. But as long as we do attain discernible progress and fight stagnation or recession with all our strength, I believe that we are on the right road -- and people who seek to live by this doctrine should claim and deserve the name of progressives.

Respecting your idea about groupings of nations, I am not quite sure of your meaning. We now have numerous political alliances and of course we are promoting in various areas international economic unions or "cooperatives." As of now the United Nations does not achieve the objectives you foresee for these groupings because of the intransigence of the Soviets -- indeed, because your whole idea starts off with the transcendent value we ascribe to the human. This, of course, the Soviets deny.

However, I assume that from time to time you will be making additional speeches, based upon the truths and values described in the two I have just read. Constructive, progressive policies or solutions to specific problems will, I think, tend to follow the broad pattern of human thinking and behavior; that

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

is, acceptable solutions will generally not be extreme in one direction or the other. I repeat, I think you have discussed the truths and values eloquently in the two speeches I have just read.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Nelson Rockefeller
Governor of New York
Albany, New York

mg

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

May 2, 1960

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Coffin:

Thank you for your cordial letter inviting me to become a member of the Circumnavigators Club upon my return from my trip to Russia and Japan. May I at this time simply tell you that I appreciate very much your thoughtfulness -- and ask you to postpone your invitation until after I leave my present office? I make the request simply because I have consistently, throughout the period I have been in the White House, thought it better to avoid affiliation with any particular group or organization.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Richard G. Coffin
Room 2937
150 East 42nd Street
New York, New York

PERSONAL

mg

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

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1. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 79-250 #2	5/27/60	A
~~2. Synopsis~~	~~of Intelligence material reported to the~~ President (1 pg) 2/6/81, bc	~~5/25/60~~	~~A~~
3. Synopsis	of Material Reported to the President (1 pg) portions exempted, MR 79-251 #4	5/16/60	A
~~4. Synopsis~~	~~of Material Reported to the President (1 pg)~~	~~5/15/60~~ 1/6/81, bc	~~A~~
~~5. Items Reported~~	~~to the President; 5/5/60~~ (2 pgs)	~~5/10/60~~ 5/25/84, bc	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as
President of the United States,
1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 49
Folder: Briefings May 1960

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MR 79-250 #2
By DJH Date 2/3/81

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(d)
NSC letter 12/22/80
NLE Date 2/3/81

May 27, 1960

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

FRANCE

[redacted]

MOROCCO

The French are sensitive about reports that they waited only for the fall of Ibrahim before making concessions on bases. In order to avoid giving this further color, the French intend to go slow on further negotiations.

USSR

The USSR yesterday offered three amendments to the four-power neutralist resolution. These are all unacceptable. However, Tunis says that pressure from other African states may force her to vote affirmatively for the first one. Lodge, in view of the extreme tone of Gromyko's speech, is hoping to press for a vote today on the compromise resolution, even though the Soviets will clearly veto it.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

TURKEY

The new Turkish Government is expected to maintain the same posture as the Menderes Government regarding alignment with the U.S. and NATO. It is noteworthy that although all the rest of the Cabinet members, plus the Chief of the Turkish Ground Forces and the Chief of Staff, were arrested, Zorlu was not.

John S D Eisenhower

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

May 25, 1960

Synopsis of Intelligence material reported to the President

KHRUSHCHEV

East German leaders visibly disappointed by Khrushchev's Berlin speech postpoining signature of separate treaty.

TURKEY

The Turkish Government is strictly enforcing new martial law restrictions; some junior army officers reportedly searching for leadership for possible future action against government.

CUBA

Cuban regime plans to build new facilities to control entrance and exit of all persons at U.S. naval base.

John S D Eisenhower

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 79-250 #3
By DJH Date 2/3/81

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 16, 1960

SYNOPSIS OF MATERIAL REPORTED TO THE PRESIDENT

THAILAND

The 1.2 billion dollar P.L. 480 for grain to India has caused considerable reaction from the Thailanders. The Thai Foreign Minister, Thanat, has threatened to resign his position. This act on his part does not necessarily indicate the magnitude of feeling on the part of all the government, since this particular official is in a weakened position in the [redacted] However, as might be expected, our Embassy feels it may be necessary to make additional concessions in rice trading. There is a possibility that the Thai leaders have chosen grain agreement as an excuse for for some significant move toward expansion of economic relations with bloc countries.

LAOS

The cordial meeting between Chou-en-lai and Sihanouk is believed to have been fostered by the continuing pressure which Thailand and South Vietnam keep on Sihanouk's position in Cambodia. Accordingly, our Embassy has attempted to convince Diem of the unwisdom of this action. Further, the Ambassador has spoken to Diem about corruption in his party, the Cambodian-Vietnamese dispute over islands. He has tried to assure Diem that there are actually no arrangements derogatory to the free world made during the Chou visit to Cambodia.

~~SECRET~~

EXEMPTED
[illegible] (d)
NSC Letter, 11/24/80
1/5/80

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 79-251 #4
By DJH Date 1/5/81

~~SECRET~~

15 May 1960

SYNOPSIS OF MATERIAL REPORTED TO THE PRESIDENT

CUBA

An organization called the Cuban Federation of Gastronomic Workers passed a resolution on May thirteenth calling on the government to declare Bonsal persona non grata. Castro reported to be trying to discourage this movement but may not be successful. The only free paper, "Prensa Libre" has protested the illegal seizure of the paper, "Marina". The violent reaction in "Revolucion" looks like the days of "Prensa Libre" are limited.

UNITED NATIONS

State has been in communcation with Lodge in event of Khrushchev's taking the U-2 incident to the UN. It is expected that he will try to take it to the General Assembly, but Lodge feels that he can steal a march on this matter and take it to the Security Council. McCloy has been talking with Lodge and feels that we would come out ahead, if a debate on the subject of espionage were carried in the Security Council.

ADENAUER

A reliable source has reported views of Chancellor Adenauer on the subject of Summit. Adenauer is apparently suspicious of U.S. inclinations to get along with Khrushchev. He appears to be regarding DeGaulle as the only truly reliable force. He says also that reunification is a hopeless cause for the present and should not be allowed to interfere with European integration. He praised this latter goal as a means of independence of the Anglo-Saxons.

PEIPING AND MOSCOW

Chinese Communists, the Czechs and others in the bloc have been attacking the President and Secretary of State in virulent terms.

John S D Eisenhower

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 79-251 #5
By DJH Date 1/5/81

~~SECRET~~

May 10, 1960

Items reported to the President, May 5, 1960

In Korea, our Ambassador recommends caution regarding any further U. S. moves, waiting for clarification of the situation. In particular, we should not press for setting a date for the Presidential elections. Our Ambassador also reports that Acting President Huh is showing a commendable grasp of Korean problems and a constructive outlook toward international relations.

In East Germany, the number of refugees leaving there is running almost double the figure last year, with the highest proportion consisting of youths fleeing to avoid collective farm assignments.

The British and the Cypriots have agreed on the size of bases to be retained by the British and Governor Foote is optimistic that negotiations can be completed soon with independence proclaimed in early June.

In Venezuela, President Betancourt is increasingly showing hostility to Castro -- but probably wants to avoid an open break until Trujillo is ousted.

Moscow has turned down a visit by Ben-Gurion to the USSR, and is apparently trying to exploit the Arab boycott of U. S. shipping.

USSR is apparently finding itself "in the middle" as regards rivalry between Syria and Eraq over development of the Euphrates River, being committed to projects involving both countries.

In Poland, a Stalinist virtually assailed by the "moderates" in 1956 has been given a high party post connected with security, police and the courts. His appointment is interpreted as adoption of a "hard line" against popular discontent.

The Diem regime in South Viet-nam is coming under criticism, with signs of becoming out of touch with the people and adoption of authoritarian methods.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-88 #11
BY DJH 5/23/84

The Afghans have confirmed discovery of substantial oil deposits in Northern Afghanistan. They are hoping western countries will join in the development, but this seems very unrealistic because of Soviet technical involvement, lack of transportation routes and Soviet resistance.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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~~1.~~ 78-236, #1	~~Index to Staff Notes~~ 11/29/78-bc	~~5/2-31/60~~	~~A~~
~~2.~~ 78-236, #2	~~Memcon. (State), DDE and Secy. Gen. of SEATO, Pote Sarasin~~ 11/29/78-bc	~~5/31/60~~	~~A~~
3. 78-140, #1	Minutes of Cabinet Meeting (6 pgs) portions exempted, MR 78-140 #1	5/26/60	A
4. ~~76-56 #45~~ 78-223, #4	Memo of Conf., DDE, Kistiakowsky, Gray, Goodpaster, 5/26/60, re satellites (3 pgs) (exempted CIA-5/13/77) exempted MR 78-223 #4	5/31/60	A
5. 78-59, #4	Memo of Conf., DDE and Bipartisan Leaders re Paris Summit and U-2 (7 pgs) portions exempted MR 78-59 #4	5/26/60	A
~~6.~~ 76-56, #46	~~Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster, 5/24/60, re SEATO, Summit~~ 12/15/78-bc	~~5/26/60~~	~~A~~
~~7.~~ 76-56, #47	~~Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Persons, Goodpaster, 5/23/60 re U-2 (2 pgs)~~ (exempted, Defense; 6/3/77) 12/13/79, bc	~~5/26/60~~	~~A~~
~~8.~~ 76-56, #48	~~Memo of Conf., DDE, Amb. Lodge, Persons, Goodpaster, 5/20/60, re U-2~~ 12/15/78-bc	~~5/26/60~~	~~A~~
~~9.~~ 76-56, #49	~~Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter and others re proposed message to Khrushchev, 5/18/60~~ 12/15/78-bc	~~6/7/60~~	~~A~~
~~10.~~ 76-56, #50	~~Memo of Conf., DDE, McCone, Goodpaster, 5/18/60, re Paris & disarmament, Norstad~~ 12/15/78-bc	~~6/6/60~~	~~A~~
~~11.~~ 76-56, #51	~~Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster, 5/18/60, re views of certain Democratic leaders and Khrushchev~~	12/15/78-bc ~~6/7/60~~	~~A~~

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Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as
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~~12. Memo of~~ 76-56, #52	~~Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster, 5/17/60, re U-2~~ 12/15/78-bc	~~5/27/60~~	~~A~~
~~13. Memo of~~ 76-56, #53	~~Conf., DDE, Herter, Merchant, Houghton, Bohlen and others re Summit meeting and Khrushchev~~ 12/15/78-bc	~~5/16/60~~	~~A~~
~~14. Memo of~~ 76-56, #54	~~Conf., DDE, Macmillan, Herter, de Zulueta, Goodpaster, 5/16/60, re U-2 (2 pgs)~~ (portions exempted, CIA-5/13/77)	~~5/27/60~~ 9/20/79, bc	~~A~~
15. Memo of 76-56, #55	Conf., DDE, Herter, Bohlen and others re Paris meeting, 5/15/60 (3 pgs) (portions exempted CIA-5/13/77; NSC-11/14/78)	5/16/60	A
~~16. Memo of~~ 76-56, #56	~~Conf., DDE, Herter, Gates, Major Eisenhower, Goodpaster, 5/15/60, re U-2 (3 pgs)~~	~~5/16/60~~ 7/2/82, bc	~~A~~
17. Memo of ~~76-57, #57~~ 78-142, #1	Conf., DDE, Dillon, Rubottom, Farland, Persons, Goodpaster re Dominican Republic, some mention of Cuba, 5/13/60 (3 pgs) (exempt per NSC-3/30/77) portions exempted, MR 78-142 #1	5/16/60	A
~~18. Memo of~~ 78-236, #3	~~Conf., DDE, Twining, Major Eisenhower, 5/13/60, re matters with British & French~~ 11/29/78-bc	~~5/14/60~~	~~A~~
case 19. Memorand	um, Phillip Areeda to DDE (2 pgs)	5/13/60	C
case 20. Memorand	um for Secretary of Navy (1 pg)	undated	C
~~21. Memcon. (~~ 78-86, #5	~~State), DDE, Leland Barrows Amb. to Cameroun~~ 4/14/78-bc	~~5/13/60~~	~~A~~
~~22. Memo of~~ 76-56 #58	~~Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster re U-2~~ 12/15/78-bc	~~5/16/60~~	~~A~~

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5/4	re Stanford Linear Electron Accelerator authorization
5/2	Charles Gubser letter re above
5/4	memo re US-India Wheat Agreement
5/4	press release on India wheat agreement
5/2	simplified plan for medical benefits for the aged
5/2	memo meeting of proposed program of medical insurance for the aged

5/12	re proposed recess on restriction imposed on all intelligence operations of a "provocative" nature; summit and U-2
5/12	minutes of cabinet meeting
5/12	re WORLD NEIGHBORS
5/11	pre press conference
5/11	memo re visit of Dr. C. G. King, nutritionist from Columbia University
5/11	breakfast meeting with group of Republican Senators revolving entirely around world affairs.
5/10	procedure of summit
5/10	Congressional Leaders Meeting
5/10	Notes on Legislative Leadership Meeting
5/10	memo for record: of meeting on May 9 with Speaker Rayburn re mutual security program
4/26	James Hagerty Press Secretary to the President: Announcement re DE visit to Portugal
5/9	General Foulkes "goodbye"
5/9	meeting with Senator Francis Case re his trip from Moscow to Warsw in 1959 and the taking of prohibited picutres while Russian officials were diverted
5/6	with Mr. Dillon re the idea of establishing an Under Secretary of State for Western Hemisphere Affairs
5/7	re Civil Rights Bill signing
5/10	May 6th meeting with heads of several departments and agencies to discuss Federal activities in aid of chronically depressed labor surplus areas.
5/5	Suggested study for the Net Evaluation Subcommittee: possible range of damage to the US in case of nuclear war, 1963
5/4	Conference re inquiry into the Minuteman program
5/4	meeting with Senators Scott, Cooper, and Governor Underwood re political campaigns; depressed areas legislation

5/31	conversation between the Pres. and Sec. Gen. of SEATO, Mr. Pote Sarasin
5/26	minutes of cabinet meeting
5/26	conference re intelligence satellites
5/26	memo of conversation -- bipartisan leaders breakfast questions: U-2 plane ; intelligence and espionage
5/24	conference: SEATO appearance, U-2 incident
5/23	conference Ambassador Lodge's text for opening speech at the Security Council
5/20	conference : Ambassador Lodge review of speech to give in the United Nations debate on U-2
5/18	conference: re telegram sent to Pres. to be conveyed to Khrushchev
5/18	Herald Tribune article from Vatican ; General Norstad's heart attack ; Paris meeting
5/18	summit
5/17	re proposed line of action in the Security Council should Russians take U-2 case there.
5/16	U-2 incident -- Russian talk
5/16	with Prime Minister Macmillan and others re U-2incident
5/15	re Khrushchev's meeting with DeGaulle -- Khrushchev's threat to withdraw from summit
5/15	General world problems/ U-2 incident
5/13	re Castro and Trujillo
5/13	memo for Pres re Food Additives Report
5/9	" " " re report on caracinogenic Food activities
5/13	re havingthree Canadian and three British officers to attend the National War College
5/13	Commander Bidwell -- Secretary of the Navy memorandum.
5/13	memo of conversation -- from ~~Rxxx~~ Ambassador Barrows to Pres.

~~SECRET~~

Approved in White House [illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

391

Memorandum of Conversation

[illegible]/MC/21

SEATO MEETING
Washington, D.C., May 31 - June 2, 1960

Date: May 31, 1960
The White House
12:50 p.m.

SUBJECT: Conversation Between the President and Secretary General of SEATO, Mr. Pote Sarasin

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Mr. Pote Sarasin, Secretary General of SEATO
J. Graham Parsons, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs

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NEA
The White House - Gen. Goodpaster

The President received the Secretary General for ten minutes in his office immediately prior to his luncheon for the Secretary General and the SEATO Delegates. During a brief conversation, confined for the most part to amenities, the President expressed his pleasure at the forthcoming visit to Washington of the King and Queen of Thailand. He remarked that he wished there were time for him to visit Thailand, Indonesia and South Vietnam during his trip to the Far East but his constitutional duties made it impossible for him to absent himself so long. He added that as a matter of fact he would rather have preferred a more extended trip beginning in late July but he had made a commitment to Prime Minister Kishi a long time ago and under the circumstances which had developed, there seemed to be no alternative to going through with the visit to Japan on the dates originally planned.

The Secretary General thanked the President cordially for the luncheon he was giving for the SEATO Delegates, for the excellent arrangements for the Conference made by the United States Government, and for the fine talk which the Vice President had made to the opening session that morning.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority MR 78-236 #2
By bc NLE Date 11/30/78

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

May 26, 1960

2:30 p.m. -- 3:50 p.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Mr. Merchant
  for Sec. Herter
Sec. Anderson
Sec. Gates
AG Rogers
PMG Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Sec. Mueller
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Flemming

Mr. Stans, BoB
Gov. Hoegh, OCDM
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Gen. Quesada, FAA
Mr. Glennan, NASA
Mr. Dulles, CIA
Sen. Morton, RNC

Mr. Bohlen, State
Mr. McCone, AEC

Gen. Persons
Mr. Harr
Mr. Lyons
Mr. Patterson
Dr. Kistiakowsky
Mr. Morgan
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Robert Gray
General Goodpaster
Maj. Eisenhower
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Merriam
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Minnich

Following the silent prayer, the President recalled Mr. Khrushchev's reference at the Summit meeting about "God as my witness." The President pointed out that Khrushchev had been very active as a youth in the Orthodox Church and had won prizes for his church work.

The President told the Cabinet that this meeting had been called so that they all might have an intimate account of events at the Summit and the Administration's interpretation of them.

The President wanted to point out something not yet inprint as regards the U-2, namely that a rocket might have been a near miss and perhaps have caused a flameout, thus putting the plane in trouble. However, it was fairly certain that the plane had not been actually hit by a missile. For one thing, had the pilot bailed out [redacted] he would have frozen to death; also, the bullet holes that showed in the photographs certainly were not put in at [redacted]

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The President also wanted to emphasize, regarding the "cover" story, that perhaps there was a lesson here to count to 10 before saying anything at all. But he would not take this aspect too seriously, and if critics wanted to say this was a blunder, that would be their privilege. It was a cover story put out under assumptions that later proved incorrect. The President was certain that the Russians had made their decisions as to what they would or would not do prior to arrival in Paris. They had deliberately arrived in Paris on Saturday instead of Sunday, and had prearranged engagements for talking to our Allies. The question might be asked, the President went on, as to why they had come to Paris at all. Perhaps it was in an effort to split our Allies from us. Certainly their papers were all arranged in advance. The President speculated as to what might have been the outcome had he done the unthinkable thing of agreeing to Khrushchev's demands in the hope of keeping the conference going. To have done that would have opened the way for a continuing vilification throughout the meeting and an outcome of no accomplishment whatsoever.

The President repeatedly stressed the support given him by the British and the French, and he believed that the 3 countries were never so close together as they are now. He spoke in detail about Mr. Macmillan's cooperative attitude, quite the opposite of the stories in the New York papers about a rift between the British and the Americans. [redacted] The time worked out for issuing the communique on the failure was mutually satisfactory to all concerned.

Following the breakup, the President said, there had been time for the Allies to consider what might be future problems and to speculate as to Khrushchev's motives. It seemed clear that the U-2 incident was not the cause of the great switch since Mr. Khrushchev himself had spoken of knowing for so long about the U-2 flights. The President told of Mr. Khrushchev's jest to Mr. Macmillan on paying his farewell call. Khrushchev had said he supposed that Macmillan wondered why the Marshal was always with him, and that was because perhaps the Russian people felt that Macmillan was such a skilled diplomat he could twist Khrushchev around. The Marshal was there to see that Mr. Macmillan didn't, Khrushchev exclaimed! The President regarded this as some of Mr. Khrushchev's humor but with perhaps just a little truth in it, for Khrushchev's self-confidence might not be as great as it was when he visited the U.S.

Sec. Anderson took note of the fact that the Russians had cancelled a story that was to appear in the forthcoming issue of "USSR" -- the English-language magazine published by the Russians for circulation in the United States like our Russian-language "America." He wondered if this fact could not be made public. The President thought it might be looked at for that purpose. Allen Dulles said that Khrushchev's first statement about the U-2 was on May 5th and that the cancelling occurred on May 6th. This might have been done because of the way in which Russian officials in this country interpreted

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Khrushchev's remarks, although it was more likely that the cancellation was by direction from Moscow.

The President commented that some of his colleagues were of the opinion that the Russians were not so much concerned by the U-2 as they were of the prospect of his visit to Russia, so they seized upon the U-2 as a means of getting out of it. He thought it significant that Khrushchev insisted upon the opportunity to make the opening statement at the Monday morning meeting even though the President had discussed with De Gaulle a procedure whereby the President would open the meeting with his statement on discontinuing the U-2 flights. Khrushchev had proceeded to make, practically word for word, the same assertion that he had made privately to De Gaulle the day before about the U-2, then went on to treat in the same way and at about the same length the subject of the President's plan to visit Russia and the need for cancelling it.

At the President's request, Mr. Merchant then recounted for the Cabinet the background for the Summit meeting. He said the story really began in November, 1958 with Khrushchev's speech on Berlin and the intent to make a separate treaty with East Germany. The story progressed throughout all the various discussions and international visits up to this spring when it probably became an important part of Soviet thinking that there was a unanimity of views among the Allies finally developed as the Summit approached.

Mr. Merchant recounted in detail the visits of Khrushchev with De Gaulle and Macmillan on the eve of the Summit, the President's decision as to his position, and the statement to be made, the expansion of the Monday morning meeting so that Malinovsky could attend, and the 3-hour Monday meeting of the four delegations. [redacted] Mr. Khrushchev refused and gave his statement to the press Monday afternoon. On Monday evening, Macmillan called on Mr. Khrushchev but without result.

Mr. Merchant recounted events of Tuesday, noting that Khrushchev had rushed back from his rural tour after receiving the written invitation to the Tuesday afternoon Summit (not U-2) meeting. Then had followed the ludicrous series of phone calls from the Russian Embassy until finally Khrushchev had replied in writing that he would come to a conference only for the purpose of receiving an apology from the President. Thereupon followed the meeting of "The Three" to consider the communique.

On Wednesday there occurred the final meeting of "The Three" when it was agreed to go ahead with the nuclear ban and the disarmament talks. Simultaneously, Mr. Khrushchev was holding his theatrical press conference which had the effect of strengthening the Allied position. Mr. Merchant spoke too of the solidarity and the stoutness of the French and the British which was very clear throughout the sessions. On Thursday, as the top officials were leaving Paris, the

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Russians made no effort at any level to re-establish communications with our people.

The President noted how Khrushchev had made so much of a point of our "threat" against Russia, even though we had not stated that we would continue the flights and had made it clear to Khrushchev. He had used the curious logic that since the United States had refused to confer under any ultimatum about Berlin, he could not confer under the U-2 threat.

Mr. Bohlen, as a preface to his remarks, emphasized how everything had to be guesswork as far as Russian thinking was concerned. Mr. Bohlen said three things stood out: it was clear during March and April that Khrushchev realized he would not get at the Summit what he wanted regarding Berlin, that there was within Russia opposition not to the policy itself but to the personal emphasis given by Khrushchev to his handling of foreign policy, and that the U-2 incident was probably a catalytic agent in view of the traditional great sensitivity of the Russians to any violation of their air space. Mr. Bohlen took note also of the extensive criticism of Khrushchev by the military, many of whom resented the dismissal of Zhukov, the reduction in force, the pension cut-offs, etc. Mr. Bohlen said that these things could not quite be sorted out, but it could be concluded that the Russians had seized upon the U-2 as a reason for sabotaging the conference. Without the incident, they might not have been able to preclude a conference and would have gone through the motions of one up to reaching a fruitless end. Mr. Bohlen thought it very significant that the statement Mr. Khrushchev had given to De Gaulle was not changed by even a comma when it was presented at the Monday meeting. This was obviously a "set" piece that he had brought with him from the Kremlin.

As to why he had bothered to come to Paris, Mr. Bohlen believed that Khrushchev thought he would find someone so anxious to have a Summit Conference that there would be pressure put on the President. Khrushchev's bitterness and expressed disappointment in De Gaulle and Macmillan provides a basis for this view.

Mr. Bohlen concluded by remarking that there had been no change of policy set forth by Khrushchev either in his press conference or subsequent speech in Berlin. However, it was possible that meetings were taking place even now in the Kremlin which could bring a change in policy. Mr. Bohlen thought that efforts designed to split the Allies could well be expected.

The President remarked on Mr. Hagerty's belief that there would be some value in publishing the President's originally planned opening statement which carried the date of May 11th. Mr. Merchant said that Mr. Herter was considering this and that there might be merit in doing so after consultation with Messrs. Macmillan and De Gaulle. The President said that he was not urging that this be done, but it might be a way of setting forth some solid views on the way to make progress toward reduction of tensions.

The President then invited questions from the Cabinet members. Mr. Benson asked if there had been any subsequent direct word from Mr. Khrushchev to any of the 3 Allied leaders. The President replied in the negative. Mr. Rogers inquired about any psychological interpretation of Khrushchev's press conferences. Mr. Bohlen commented on how Khrushchev had been willing to hold a press conference anywhere, any time. He thought Khrushchev was a wonderful actor who was careful not to commit himself to any action even while indulging himself in great invectiveness. [redacted]

Sec. Seaton inquired whether there was any basis for Khrushchev to miscalculate the unanimity of the Allies. Mr. Bohlen thought that the Russians always miscalculated in this regard. Perhaps the Russians had not expected De Gaulle or Macmillan to succeed in pressuring the President into accepting the Russian U-2 demands, but they might well have expected that this could isolate the United States from its Allies. [redacted] Sec. Seaton asked what might be the basis for Khrushchev to expect an Allied divergence. Mr. Bohlen replied that the only possible basis would be the critical stories that appeared in some places in the European press with regard to the U-2 incident. Because of their own practices, the Russians invariably interpreted newspapers of the free world as reflecting somehow an official position.

Dr. Glennan asked if any information had been picked up of any Russian criticism of the Russian government, particularly as to its failure to prevent the U-2 penetration. Mr. Bohlen replied that if there had been any such criticism, it was being kept very secret. Sec. Anderson asked if Malinovsky should be regarded as a spokesman for the Russian military. Mr. Bohlen thought not, for he is regarded basically as a political general even though he had a good wartime record. Mr. Bohlen referred to Khrushchev's jest to Macmillan and commented that of course Khrushchev would never doubt his own ability to handle Macmillan. Mr. Bohlen speculated that Khrushchev kept Malinovsky and Gromyko at his side in order to provide two witnesses who could subsequently testify to the Soviet Council that Khrushchev had not deviated by a single word from agreed positions. Mr. Bohlen recalled that in April it had been Khrushchev who had insisted on having strictly private talks with De Gaulle. He added that the Russian system, except for a period of Stalin's rule, is one where an approved policy cannot be changed by an individual, much as is the custom in the U.K. as regards policies approved by the British Cabinet.

There was brief reference to the United Nations' 7-2 vote in support of the United States.

Sec. Seaton then raised the question of how to handle the discontinuation of U-2 flights when the subject comes up during public appearances of Cabinet members. He saw a problem in that overemphasis on the value of the flights would create questions as to why we stopped them,

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whereas underemphasis on value would be a basis for questioning their continuation just prior to the Summit conference. The President explained that the U-2 was not the only mechanism for obtaining intelligence even though it was one of the good ones. Nevertheless, there are other means of obtaining information needed for our security. He said that he had been told that the U-2 would be overtaken within a matter of months by newer methods. The President added that the U-2 had been especially valuable for building up basic information about things that don't change rapidly. Mr. Gates added that the U-2 was not an alarm clock against surprise attack, rather it provided essential knowledge as to general posture. Allen Dulles recalled that when this U-2 operation had been approved in 1954, it was thought that the Russians would catch up to it in two to three years; actually, it had been of value for much longer than ever expected. Mr. Dulles and the President discussed briefly the matter of information as to targets and strategy.

General Persons expressed concern lest gratuitous discussions of these matters by Cabinet members would open the door for partisan comments by the opposition, particularly in view of the arrangements worked out with Leaders at breakfast with the President. Dr. Glennan thought there was additional value of avoiding further discussion in order to protect the nature of some of these things. The President said that he would limit himself hereafter to references to his earlier statements, for he felt he had said all he could on the subject.

With respect to the Congressional hearings, the President noted that the Leaders had agreed to regard these as an inquiry rather than an investigation. He cautioned that any publicity given testimony during the inquiry should be reviewed to insure that nothing was included of value to the Russians as to our judgment of their intentions. Mr. Bohlen assured the President this would be watched.

The President concluded the discussion by remarking on Mr. Fulbright's unsupported position in the morning discussion as to disavowing Presidential responsibility for covert operations. The President noted that he had said that if anyone needed punishment, the only person that could properly be punished was himself. Whereupon Mr. Rayburn jested that that would not be worthwhile since the President was leaving office so soon.

LAM

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Gray
Mr. Minnich

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May 26, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
May 23, 1960

Secretary Herter
Others present: General Persons, General Goodpaster

Mr. Herter said that Ambassador Lodge had sent down a new text for his opening speech at the Security Council on the Russian charge that the U-2 flight was "aggression." The State Department has prepared a few insertions which are acceptable to Lodge.

Mr. Herter said that CIA has taken the position that they would like to keep the door open to future U-2 flights. The President said he had no thought whatsoever of permitting more of these. I told him that the Defense Department had made the same representation, but that I had informed them that the President's decision had been made and was apparently not open to review. The President said that they may as well realize that these flights cannot be resumed in the next eight months.

At this point the President and Mr. Herter went through the proposed text of Ambassador Lodge's statement and edited it in detail.

Mr. Herter said he would like to read a draft of the address the President is planning to give on the U-2 and the Summit as soon as it is ready, and the President said he would send him one.

Mr. Herter next mentioned the troubles that have arisen in Japan over the ratification of the Japan-U. S. security treaty. He said Kishi is in great difficulty and may not be able to continue in office. He said that there is a proposal to urge Yoshida, who is now visiting the United States, to throw his support behind

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Kishi. The President thought this was a good idea, and authorized an approach to be made. The President said this may well mean that his plans for visiting Japan may have to be modified. He gave to Secretary Herter the gist of a message which he thought should be sent to MacArthur at once to get his advice. The President mentioned briefly some of his thoughts concerning additional countries to visit on such a trip, naming Indonesia, The Philippines and Formosa. He thought he would have to spend a minimum of two days each in Indonesia and the Philippines, and one day in Formosa. In further discussion, the idea of postponing the trip until a date just following the Republican Convention in late July was developed. Mr. Herter said he would sound out MacArthur on this point.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION, BIPARTISAN LEADERS BREAKFAST WITH THE PRESIDENT, HELD IN THE STATE DINING ROOM, THE WHITE HOUSE, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1960, AT 8:45 A.M.

The President started the discussion by telling his guests that he had invited them in for a round table discussion of the events in Paris of the preceding week. He said that he thought they might want to ask questions of him or Secretary Herter or Secretary Gates who were also present. The President also added that he heartily approved of the inquiry which was being started in the Senate and that the Administration people, of course, would fully cooperate.

The President said that he specifically wanted to bring up two questions at the start.

The first was what happened to the U-2 plane. He said that the Soviets had claimed they had shot it down by rocket, but that he did not believe this. The Soviets had known about these flights for some time and were not able to interfere with any of the other flights because of the high altitudes at which the planes were flying. He pointed out that a picture of the plane released by the Soviets showed bullet holes in the wings. No Soviet fighter could get up to 70,000 feet so it is obvious that those holes must have been put in the wing at a lower altitude. He said it is the present theory that the plane's engine had flamed out, and that the pilot had to come down to below 70,000 feet to get the plane working again. It is possible that at that level Soviet planes could have attacked the U-2 and that their bullets could have damaged the plane's control and made it possible for the pilot to destroy the plane.

IM?

The second point the President said he wanted to raise was that of intelligence and espionage. He said that intelligence and espionage were distasteful for many Americans, but that he as President from the very beginning of his Administration had to make decisions based on what was right for the United States concerning the fundamental intelligence knowledge that we had to have. In this field, of course, one had to weigh the risks and the serious consequences that would result if one were caught. The decision of such espionage is something that the President, and the President alone, has to decide. The President fully knows that if anything goes wrong, there will be criticism not only abroad but here at home. Nevertheless the President has to accept responsibility for these decisions and also keep the knowledge of such activities in the fewest possible hands. Only a few people in State, Defense and CIA knew of this, and there had been no spreading or leaks of the information. The President said that he was responsible for the directive for the U-2, that the wisdom of the decision lay with the President. "There is no glory in this business," he said, "If it is successful, it can't be told."

The President said that he did his best to put everything he could on the record in his speech last night, but that he was worried that the members of Congress in conducting the inquiry would try to dig into the interior of the CIA and its covert operation. Such attempt would be harmful to the United States and he was sure that the leaders of the Congress would realize this. He repeated that the Administration people would cooperate with the inquiry -- he called it "investigation" several times.

Senator Dirksen said that he was in G-2 during World War I and had some idea about intelligence and that he agreed with the President that intelligence operations by the Government should be held very tightly.

The President continued that it was also his decision to suspend flights. He said that he was sure that the leaders of Congress would be able to see some photographs of the Soviet installations taken by the U-2 and that they would see how tremendous they were. He pointed out that these flights had to be done from friendly bases and that when the U-2 incident occurred, there was a question of embarrassing our allies, and that was one of the reasons he made the decision to suspend the flights.

Senator Bridges interrupted to ask why some of our allies protested about use of bases on their soil. The President responded that the leaders should remember that some of these nations are fairly weak militarily and are close to the borders of the Soviet Union. He said that the Scandinavian countries particularly were afraid of the Bear, that they were perfectly willing to participate if the projects and missions could be concealed but that when they were uncovered, the Scandinavian countries felt that they must disown them.

Secretary Herter said that the Pakistan reaction was very good -- that they had registered a protest with us for their own protection but that they were not going to publish such a protest and were merely going through the motions. Norway also made a protest, but again Secretary Herter said those nations had to go through the motions for home consumption.

The President said that Ayub of Pakistan was a fine and staunch ally and dwelt for a few minutes on Ayub's plan of basic democracies where first the localities, then the provinces and finally the nation will be given the right to vote.

Senator Mansfield said he was glad to hear that the President would support the "investigation" but that he and his colleagues preferred the word "inquiry", that it would not be an investigation in the ugly sense of the word.

He then said that he wanted to ask one question. What would the President think if there were to be established in the Congress a joint Congressional Committee which would oversee the activities of the CIA.

The President responded that his own feeling was that the operation of the CIA was so delicate and so secret in many cases that it must be kept under cover, and that the Executive must be held responsible for it. He said that he would agree to some bipartisan group going down occasionally and receiving reports from the CIA on their activities, but that he would hate to see it formalized -- indeed would be against the proposal made by Senator Mansfield.

Senator Russell supported the President in this viewpoint and said that they do have a Congressional group that periodically went over reports. He said that they knew the U-2 planes were under construction a long time ago. The Senator added that he was not afraid of the Senators on security matters but that he was afraid of staffs and that he would not want to be responsible for staff leaks. He put it quite bluntly when he said that any leaks of this nature from staffs would endanger the lives of men going into Russia and that he did not want it on his conscience.

Congressman Vinson said that he was in complete disagreement with Senator Mansfield, that he supported Senator Russell, and that indeed in the House they had the same system as in the Senate.

Senator Hayden also agreed with Senator Russell and Congressman Vinson -- and Senator Mansfield's suggestion therefore was rapidly knocked down.

Senator Fulbright then said that he looked upon the work his Committee would do as a study or inquiry and that he hoped the word "investigation" would not be used in connection with it. He said he was glad to hear that the President approved of the inquiry and that he would do his best to keep it on the track and not let it stray. He also said that he would like to raise this question -- that there was a tendency to revive political dialogue between the parties on who was soft on Communism. He said that if this continues, it would be disastrous, that it would get into the political campaign and that in the end, both parties might find themselves in the position where it would be impossible to renew contacts or continue them with the Soviets.

The President agreed with Senator Fulbright on this point and said that such a situation was easy to develop unless both political parties were careful of their language and their charges. He said that this was one of the things that Khrushchev was trying to do, to inject this matter into the American campaign, that he as President had refused to even recognize it and that he was sure the United States had leaders who had the sense to remain bipartisan in the international field. As for himself, the President said he would have no part of any such political activities.

Senator Fulbright said that his Committee would follow the same pattern as the Russell Committee had in the past, and that a transcript would be issued after the private meeting. The transcript, however, would be subject to censorship as far as security matters were concerned.

Senator Fulbright said that he would like to raise another point, and that was whether it was wise for the President to take responsibility for the U-2 flights. He said that he himself thought that disavowal would probably have been better.

In response the President said that when the plane was first missing, no one knew what had happened. It had been thought that if the plane got into trouble it would be destroyed, all material on board would be destroyed, and that the pilot would be free of any such material. On this assumption the story of a weather plane would have been able to stick. But, he added, the assumptions were incorrect. Within a few days the balloon was up. Senator Fulbright said that he still didn't think it was wise to take full responsibility. President Eisenhower responded that he thought it was, that if he didn't take responsibility someone else would have had to. He said he agreed that Khrushchev had tried to give him an out on this, but that he looked upon it as his responsibility, and he assumed it.

"Incidentally," he said with a smile, "if anyone were punished they should punish me first." He said that anyone sitting in his chair wouldn't want to put the CIA on the spot, and would not want to disown the CIA or its Director. He said that in addition to being President, he was also Commander-in-Chief, and he didn't see how he could duck this responsibility. He said he would be interested to see what the majority opinion of Fulbright's Committee would be on this point.

(At this point Congressman Vinson leaned over and whispered to me that the President was dead right, that Fulbright was all wrong on his thesis, and that he, Vinson, thought the President had acted quite right in assuming responsibility. He said - "That's the kind of a man he is anyway.")

Senator Johnson then asked whether our intelligence would suffer by the discontinuance of the U-2 flights.

The President responded that when our friends were on the spot he had no alternative but to cancel out the flights. But he added that it was quite clear that with the advance of techniques these flights are not going to be as useful as they were in the past.

Senator Johnson then asked why they weren't stopped before the Summit Meeting.

The President said again that this was a decision that had to be made. The previous flights had been successful. The ill-fated flight had to take advantage of the weather to get the needed information that would not be available later on, and the decision was to go ahead. It was just bad luck that the flight had failed.

Speaker Rayburn interjected that as far as he was concerned, he had kept quiet about the whole thing.

The President responded that the people closely associated with the flight were sure that their cover story would hold and that that was the only reason he told them to put it out. He said that on reflection it would have been a good idea to count to ten, but that that was crying over spilt milk and that nothing could be done about it. It was then that the President said that he would study any recommendations that Senator Fulbright's Committee might make.

Secretary Herter said that the whole matter was a question of alternatives -- that the flights in the past had been successful, that the information they had collected was remarkable but that when the flight failed it was decided to make a frank and full story of the incident.

The President jocularly said that as far as punishment was concerned, the only way he could be punished would be by impeachment. Speaker Rayburn also replied jocularly that "you haven't got long enough to go for that." But then on a serious vein the Speaker told the President that whether mistakes had been made or not, "we are all in this together."

The meeting then broke up with the President thanking all the participants for coming to the White House.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The President then came to his office at the White House, and Bryce Harlow and myself worked up the following statement which the President approved:

> At the breakfast meeting with Congressional leaders of both parties, President Eisenhower discussed various aspects of the Paris meeting and the U-2 incident. The President told the leaders that he personally welcomed the bipartisan inquiry which will start tomorrow.
>
> In turn, the entire group agreed that the inquiry should be conducted on a completely non-partisan and truly bipartisan basis. The President said that Administration officials concerned would cooperate fully and added that, of course, he would consider any recommendations such an inquiry might make. There was a frank and general discussion lasting over an hour.

Jim Hagerty

CONFIDENTIAL

May 26, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
May 24, 1960

Others present: Secretary Herter, General Goodpaster

Mr. Herter said that Pote Sarasin, the Secretary General of SEATO, has pressed very hard for the President to be present at the opening meeting of SEATO in Washington next week. The President voiced objection to this, recalling that the matter had been put to him on the basis that all that the SEATO people were asking was either that he open the conference or meet them at a luncheon. He had decided on the luncheon, and had issued the invitations, and now he finds that State Department is recommending he do both things. Mr. Herter said he would discuss the matter further with Sarasin. The President told him to bring out that the President had scheduled his Legislative Leaders early on that day on the understanding that the luncheon was entirely acceptable and sufficient from the SEATO standpoint.

The President next discussed with the Secretary the address on the U-2 and the Summit which he is preparing. He said he wanted it to be positive without being truculent, and to give an explanation of events without being defensive. He recognized this will be difficult. The President said he wants to keep the door open to negotiation but added that we learned at the time of Korea that we must negotiate from strength rather than from weakness.

The President next mentioned the stories that have appeared to the effect that Macmillan had lost standing with the United States Government in connection with the Paris conference. He said that nothing could be further from the truth so far as he is concerned, and he assumed this was true from the Secretary's standpoint as well. Mr. Herter confirmed this.

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The President said he is sending a message to Macmillan and had had Mr. Hagerty make a statement to clarify this. Finally, the President said that if the SEATO people were going to feel deeply offended if he did not open the meeting, he would readjust his schedule to include both the opening and the luncheon. He would be highly displeased to do so, however.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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May 26, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT

At the Mansion, May 20th, late afternoon

Others present:	Ambassador Lodge General Persons General Goodpaster

Ambassador Lodge reviewed with the President the outline of the speech he planned to give in the United Nations debate on the Soviet charge of U. S. aggression in connection with the U-2 incident. He said he would emphasize that the United States has stopped the flights and is ready to negotiate mutual inspection arrangements. He will say that he could cite many instances of Soviet espionage, but conclude by saying that he does not see profit in engaging in name-calling but would like instead to do something constructive. The President commented that the question is not one of open skies or open ground but rather one of open societies.

Ambassador Lodge said that he did not intend to make his main point that of the cases of Soviet espionage in the United States. The President agreed. He said he thought it would be wise to hold back some of this information. He added that more and more he thinks we should be guided by the old addage "not to make mistakes in a hurry." The President suggested that Ambassador Lodge not identify cases right away, but merely say that there have been a certain number. He should then let them be "dragged out of him" by the press. In referring to the U-2 incident, the President said the only real mistake he sees was that statements were made too soon. Also he thought that the administration and training of some of our intelligence units were weak.

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Ambassador Lodge said he thought the first order of business is to defeat the Soviet proposal. He hoped for a vote of nine to two against it, although there might be one or two abstentions. At a later time we would introduce our own item, not connected with the Soviet resolution. If the Soviets veto our item, he would be disposed to take it into the General Assembly. The President asked Ambassador Lodge to exert every effort to see that each of the others of the nine makes at least a short statement in support of us. He cited as an example de Gaulle's statement to him in Paris that France is with us "all the way." Mr. Lodge said he had already been told by the representatives of Ecuador and Argentina that this is a very sensitive point with them and they would find it difficult to vote against the Soviet resolution -- particularly if it should be limited to saying that the US action was illegal, rather than aggressive. The President said he would see no objection to agreeing that the action was illegal and in fact immoral, but that it could not be considered aggressive. The President thought we might hint that, in fact, we have better methods than the U-2.

Ambassador Lodge said the Tunisians are in a difficult situation in that the French are flying over them and they are strongly opposed to this. They would find it difficult to oppose the resolution. He said that when the Soviets put in their resolution the situation may look different, but it will be helpful if they put in a severe resolution.

Ambassador Lodge said there is some opposition within our own government on the idea of open skies and open societies. The President said this is a matter of settled policy with him. At this point Ambassador Lodge suggested that the President might fly up to the United Nations and give the kick-off speech for the open skies proposal. The President said that he agrees with the line of action sketched out by Ambassador Lodge. With regard to Ambassador Lodge's suggestion, the President said that if such were found to be advisable as the time approaches, he could, of course, fly up and give the speech.

Finally, the President said he had in mind to make an address to the nation. He thought he could wait until Tuesday night, but had better not wait beyond that point. He did not care at all for a suggestion that he address a joint session of Congress. Instead, he thought he might have a bi-partisan group in to meet with him.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

June 7, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
May 18, 1960 - after dinner

Present: Secretary Herter and others

Mr. Dillon had called me during dinner to say, that Lyndon Johnson was very insistent that the telegram he, Mr. Rayburn, Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Fulbright had sent to the President be conveyed to Khrushchev. As soon as the men at the dinner party withdrew after dinner, I raised this with the President and Mr. Herter. Mr. Gates, Mr. McCone and several others were present. Mr. Herter referred to his reply to Senator Johnson during the day which was intended to give Johnson an opportunity to withdraw the message in view of the fact that, prior to his sending it, Mr. Khrushchev had torpedoed the conference. After a good deal of discussion in which the weight of opinion was that it would be against the best interests of the United States to deliver the message unless the group insisted on it, Mr. Herter phoned Senator Johnson. He was very insistent that the message should be delivered, saying he had made a speech stressing the need for solidarity and support for the President, and that this, along with the message, had been acclaimed as fine support for the President. A check with General Persons and with Mr. Dillon confirmed this, and brought out that the double meaning of the message (which had apparently been drafted by Mr. Stevenson and from which several objectionable passages had already been removed) had not been picked up by the people of the United States. In fact, Senator Dirksen had applauded the message, including in his comments a statement that he was sure that he could speak for the President in this regard. On the basis of all of this, plus a second phone conversation between Mr. Herter and Senator Johnson, decision was reached and approved by the President to have Ambassador

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Houghton forward the message to the Soviet Ambassador in Paris for Mr. Khrushchev the following day, with an accompanying statement, provided by Senator Johnson, that the purpose of the message was to show the solidarity of the American people with the President.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

June 6, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
May 18, 1960 - 9 AM - Paris

Others present: Chairman McCone, General Goodpaster

Mr. McCone began by saying that an article had been carried by the Herald Tribune that morning which would be very damaging to Kennedy. This was a statement by the Vatican to the effect that both in public life and private life members of the church should be bound by the doctrine and instructions of the hierarchy of the church. It apparently was issued with application to the situation in Italy, but it bears on the election in the United States, and he intended to tell the hierarchy that it was most unwise. Mr. McCone then went on to say that he had seen General Norstad the previous day for an hour and had spent some time with his doctor. General Norstad had had his heart attack on the golf course, after three days of work involving very great stress including a long, controversial session with Adenauer, and two days of very arduous fishing in the Bavarian Alps. His doctor said he was keeping him in bed until Sunday, May 22nd, by the first of June he was supposed to return to Paris, and then have a month of very light duty extending until the first of July. The attack was relatively a very light one, and the doctors think he can continue his duty. He said he wishes to do this, until the end of the President's term.

The President mentioned that he had taken Prime Minister Macmillan out to Marnes la Coquette to visit the house the Norstads now occupy, which had been his residence when he was SACEUR. Mr. McCone mentioned that Mrs. Norstad was due in to Paris late the same day, and the President asked that she be invited to attend a dinner he was going to give that evening. (This was done and she did attend.)

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By F.U. Date 12-18-78

Mr. McCone then asked if anything was likely to come up during the remainder of the Paris meeting on the subject of disarmament. The President said it might come up at 5 PM when he met with Macmillan and de Gaulle, and that the Foreign Ministers were considering it during the day. Mr. McCone offered the view that disarmament and nuclear testing are at a point where no useful purpose is served by continuing the negotiations. The President said we cannot be too hopeful about these negotiations. He recalled that everytime we get to the item of inspection, the Soviets show an almost pathological fear. Mr. McCone said that in both of the groups in Geneva, in which Mr. Eaton and Mr. Wadsworth head our delegations, there has been no progress for nearly six months waiting for the summit to take place. The President said that he thinks a useful purpose is served simply by keeping on talking. To evaluate the Geneva talks we would need to know what the Soviets see for the long-term future. Not knowing this, we are obliged to keep on probing.

Mr. McCone said he thought the restriction against nuclear testing bears more heavily on us than the Soviets. In addition, they obtain great advantage from insincere propaganda on disarmament. Our press disseminates this propaganda for them, while giving no support to our programs. Mr. McCone thought that our talks should be on the subject of scientific-cultural exchanges. He added that Soviet scientists had told Americans with whom they were in contact that the Soviet people had been looking for the summit meeting to be a tremendous success and this is quite a shock to them. The President said this is one of the obscure features. Apparently they had wanted to make something of the summit meeting up to the last moment.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

June 7, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
May 18, 1960 - 9 AM

Others present: Secretary Herter, General Goodpaster

I showed Mr. Herter and the President a message just received from Senator Johnson, Mr. Rayburn, Mr. Stevenson, and Senator Fulbright asking that certain views be conveyed to Mr. Khrushchev, calling for reconsideration of his decision to break up the summit meeting until a later time. Mr. Hagerty and Mr. McCone were also present. Mr. Herter thought the group should be given the opportunity to withdraw the message, since it had obviously been drafted before the summit meeting was finally declared not to take place. The President suggested that a message be transmitted to the senders of this message saying that in view of the fact that Khrushchev had torpedoed the summit they might wish to withdraw their letter. He suggested a telegram to Mr. Dillon who could tell them orally that the matter had become moot. I suggested that whatever was done should be done in writing. I pointed out that certain passages of the letter were susceptible of a double interpretation.

Mr. Hagerty, supported by Mr. McCone, said that the message was completely political in his opinion and suggested an answer in kind.

The President was somewhat dubious as to whether they would withdraw the letter since so many people apparently knew about it (it having been published before it was sent), but felt the only proper thing would be to give them an opportunity to withdraw it.

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A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-56 #51
By FV Date 12-18-78

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May 27, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
8:45 AM. May 17, 1960

Others present: Secretary Herter
General Goodpaster

Mr. Herter discussed with the President a message received from the State Department setting forth a proposed line of action in the United Nations Security Council should the Soviets take the U-2 case there. The President noted that the suggestion regarding Open Skies is for "reciprocal inspection." He said he would be willing to have the proposal made to apply to "all nations that will accept such inspection."

Mr. Herter said he thought the matter was one that he ought to raise with the British and French, to see if they would be prepared to join with us in making the proposal in the UN.

Mr. Herter also reported to the President that he had received a request from Mr. Dillon, with reference to the stopping of overflights by the U-2, or any further information top Administration people in the United States could be given on this matter, since it is being made to look like a reversal of a policy.

Mr. Herter said that some reports of top-level French opinion were being received regarding the performance of Mr. Khrushchev. Their evaluation is that the Red Chinese are behind this, with insistence upon a hard line. The President said he had received reports that Mr. Khrushchev's performance has left the American people infuriated and staunchly behind him. The Secretary concluded by saying that he had had a call from Selwyn Lloyd. Khrushchev's attitude during Macmillan's call on him the previous night was just the same as in earlier meetings -- in fact, all he did was read his memorandum to Macmillan again. He did tell

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Macmillan that he planned to stay around Paris for at least a couple of days, indicating that he wanted to avoid any impression that he was the one breaking up the summit conference.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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May 16, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
May 16, 1960, 3 PM

Others present: Messrs. Herter, Merchant, Houghton, Bohlen, Thompson, Kohler, Berding, Smith, Achilles, Gates, Irwin, Hagerty, Major Eisenhower, General Goodpaster

The President reviewed briefly the course of the morning's meeting in which Khrushchev had been completely intransigent and insulting to the United States and had presented impossible demands. The President said that these were wholly unacceptable.

Mr. Bohlen and others suggested that the President should quickly make a full statement, on the assumption that the Soviets were going to do so.

Mr. Hagerty suggested that in addition to this statement, Mr. Bohlen should brief the press on just what happened.

There was discussion as to whether there were to be any further meetings, during which the consensus seemed to be that Macmillan suggested that provisionally it be planned to meet at 11 AM tomorrow; General de Gaulle entertained this suggestion without taking a position on it.

The President said that the net effect of Khrushchev's remarks pertaining to his trip to Russia was that the invitation was withdrawn. The President said that simply saved him the necessity of turning it down given the nature of the statement the Russians had made.

The President asked that a statement be prepared at once, and suggested that Mr. Bohlen take the lead in drafting it.

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The President said that deGaulle had really warmed his heart last evening when, after their discussion with Macmillan, he told the President that "no matter what happens, France as your ally will stand with you all the way."

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

May 16, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
4:30 PM, May 15, 1960

Others present:	Secretary Herter, Mr. Bohlen, Ambassador Thompson, Mr. Merchant, Mr. Kohler, General Goodpaster

During lunch I had a call from Mr. Achilles, who was then in Couve de Murville's office; reporting that Khrushchev's meeting with de Gaulle had been entirely devoted to a six-page statement, the key part of which was a statement that unless the United States is ready to condemn such actions as the U-2 flight with respect to the Soviet Union, renounce such acts in the future, and punish those responsible, the Soviet Government would not take part in this summit conference.

This was discussed during the four-power Western session at 2:30, and was expected to be the main subject of conversation in Mr. Macmillan's meeting with Khrushchev scheduled at four o'clock.

Mr. Herter, in referring to this, said that we are confronted with Mr. Khrushchev's threat to withdraw from the summit conference. The President said we must consider whether it would be better to break the conference off ourselves. Ambassador Thompson stated that we need a better posture on which to break it off than the matter of spy flights.

Mr. Merchant added that the press already seems to have some

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By ____ Date 1-1-79

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CIA 5/13/77 · NSC 11/14/78
NLE Date 1/10/79

knowledge of this. To a question by Mr. Herter, Mr. Kohler stated that there had been no approach whatsoever by the Soviets. The President commented that Khrushchev is trying to see how our allies react to this pressure.

The President asked for the ideas of the group as to why Khruschev had not done this five days ago. Mr. Herter asked Mr. Bohlen whether he thought Khrushchev had come here simply to break off the summit conference. Mr. Bohlen said that, considering the content of the document, and the fact that it was delivered in writing, he felt the Soviets had in fact made a decision to break off the conference. Mr. Merchant said that brings us back to the question of choice whether the President should break it off, or Khrushchev. Mr. Bohlen went on to say that since the demarche is in writing, it is clear that Khrushchev plans to put this on the table. He certainly is aware that the President could not accept it, and therefore really intends to break off the conference.

Mr. Thompson came back to the point that Khrushchev may be taking a reading with our allies to test their resolution on this. He said that Khrushchev is vulnerable at home over his impulsiveness, and that we should say that we could not negotiate with a man who uses language of this kind in a serious conference.

The President said that if the Soviets simply want a four-power statement that we deplore and denounce espionage, he would have no objection to this. We will not go beyond that to foreswear specific activities unilaterally, however.

Mr. Merchant said that all things considered, it would be better to have Mr. Khrushchev walk out of the conference than the President. Mr. Herter suggested that, in the morning, if Khrushchev raises this question, the President should invite him over for discussions. Mr. Bohlen said that if this is our intention, we should get word to the Russians at once, letting them know that we have received knowledge of this demarche, that we cannot consider it as presented, and that if they present it the United States will have to stand behind its past operations.

The President said that the intelligence people, he thought, had failed to recognize the emotional, even pathological, reaction of the Russians regarding their frontiers. Mr. Bohlen said he felt the intelligence people had been aware of this

Mr. Bohlen said there seems to be a need to have a statement ready for the President to give if required. The President said he thought it could be quite simple. Everybody knows there has been espionage throughout history. For the Russians to demand that we foreswear espionage while knowing that we are the victim of their espionage is completely unacceptable. Mr. Thompson suggested that we add that we are prepared to discuss overflights and espionage in general.

The President said that, in the right circumstances, he would be quite willing to renounce the use of the U-2, whose use is at an end so far as he is concerned. Mr. Bohlen said that if this is the case, we might state in such a statement after a break-up of the conference that indeed we were ready to discontinue the use of the U-2. He thought we should bring in the matter of the UN, proposing that the Security Council of the UN undertake the flights to guard against surprise attack. The essential points are two -- first, that we could not respond to a threat, and second, what might have been done had there been serious consideration of this at the conference. Mr. Bohlen thought that the Russians are trying to get us to "grovel" or to assert a legal right to overfly (which they will challenge as untenable.)

The President said that espionage is simply a practice that has been carried on throughout history. It is up to the affronted country to defeat spies attempting to operate against them.

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A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~TOP SECRET~~

May 16, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
May 13, 1960 -- 2:00 PM

Others present:
Secretary Dillon
Secretary Rubottom
Ambassador Farland
General Persons
General Goodpaster

The President began by saying that he was being bombarded by people who are opposed to Castro and Trujillo. Mr. Pawley and Senator Smathers were in his office earlier in the day on this matter. Smathers has an idea that Trujillo wants to get out, and that this can be arranged if we are skillful -- i.e. that there can be a changeover without Castro-type forces coming into power. This would, however, take time and care to bring about.

They had added that there now exist juntas with planes already chartered, in Miami, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Venezuela ready to pounce at the first sign of weakness. They think public opinion toward Trujillo both among the people and in the Army is favorable -- that he is regarded as a great benefactor. They see the great danger as being from abroad, a revolutionary movement of the Castro type, linking up with some people -- definitely in a minority -- in the Dominican Republic. The President said their idea is that a group of political scientists, about four in number, of recognized reputation could come into the Dominican Republic and supervise an election. They think that Trujillo should promptly announce the holding of free elections. These men could invite the UN in to observe. The idea is that Trujillo is ready to do this, but first he must be left alone for a while in order to bring it up.

The President went on to say that Mr. Pawley had charged that the U.S. Government is trying to bring about a breaking of relations of Peru, Colombia, and Venezuela with Trujillo. They claim it must be recognized that Trujillo has brought stability and progress to the Dominican Republic. The President said that Pawley seems to have a pathological hatred for Castro. Senator Smathers is

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By DJH Date 10/23/81

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genuinely concerned over the whole situation. The critical thing seems to be their idea that Trujillo must announce elections and govern until a new group comes in, with the UN or the OAS supervising these elections. The President thought the State Department should keep this matter under the closest attention, and should definitely not engage in trying to stir up other Governments against Trujillo.

Mr. Dillon said one of the primary questions is whether in fact Trujillo is ready to step aside. He told the President of a report [redacted] would not step aside, and in fact did not plan to retire "before the year 2000." Trujillo had said that when Senator Smathers was there he talked only in a very rambling way about elections, which Trujillo had planned long ago. Mr. Dillon said the point is that we are fearful that Trujillo will not hold fair elections and we do not want our Government associated with some farce. He went on to say that we had nothing to do with the breaking off of relations with Trujillo by Latin American countries. Colombia and Venezuela have done it because he fostered the invasion of Venezuela. Mr. Rubottom stated also that we had nothing to do with the breaking off of relations. He added that the Colombians make the point that having done this they are in a better position to break off relations with Cuba later.

Ambassador Farland then said that Mr. Pawley is not disinterested in this matter. He had disposed of his holdings, but retains a right to reacquire them. In addition, a brother continues to retain major holdings there. Mr. Farland said that he had tried to get Trujillo to step aside some time ago and that, after agreeing, Trujillo simply did not and would not do this. The main point about elections is that the dissidents, who would run in these elections, cannot raise their heads. If they were to try to campaign or to raise issues, Trujillo would not allow this to be done. If Trujillo is associated in any way with elections, the man in the street would have no faith in them. The President said he had been told that in the trials he recently held, Trujillo had said he was ready to invite observers to attend, but failed to make good on this. He agreed that the key is whether Trujillo wants to get out. He said there are indications that Trujillo is telling a double story. Mr. Farland confirmed that Trujillo had once made a statement that he was going to retire at once, but then did not do so.

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(c)(d)
CIA 4/1/81; NSC 9/14/81
NLE Date 10/23/81

Ambassador Farland said that the economic situation is now deteriorating rapidly. The Dominican Republic is basically a very prosperous little country, but now, however, Trujillo has gained possession of all the sugar interests. The dissident group are "sitting on their pocketbooks" and Trujillo, because of the recent fall in sugar prices, can now get no credit. Much of his money is in the form of local sugar plants. He said it must be recognized that Trujillo has done a great deal for this country. He said that if he were to run tomorrow he could be elected. The fact is that he controls all news outlets, and it would be a year before free elections could be meaningful.

Mr. Rubottom said that Trujillo is involved in all sorts of efforts all over the hemisphere to create disorder. The President commented that Castro is also, and he would like to see them both sawed off. Mr. Dillon commented that the State Department is about ready to propose some additional action against Castro.

General Persons commented that if there were an invasion of the Cominican Republic from the outside, Smathers and Pawley think that Castro would come in. Mr. Rubottom recalled that under the existing military contingency plan we would send in our forces into the area to keep Castro out.

The President said that the problem is to find a way to give a chance for a new party to form. Mr. Farland said that various members of the underground had been in touch with him for two years or more. They are very anti-Castro, but they fear that Castro would try to carry out a coup after a junta came in. The President commented that if a junta were to act, the Army might join them, to get even with elements of the palace guard.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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May 27, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
May 16, 1960

Others present: Prime Minister Macmillan, Secretary Herter, Mr. de Zulueta, General Goodpaster

The President, following his breakfast with Mr. Macmillan, asked for me to join them because of questions in connection with his handling of the U-2 incident in the Four-Power meeting scheduled later in the day. He had obtained from Mr. Krebs a copy of brief notes prepared by the State Department but did not think this was satisfactory. I told him that an altogether different paper had been drafted during the night, in response to his request, by State Department representatives, and had just been delivered to me. He took this paper and began discussion of it with Mr. Macmillan, with Secretary Herter who joined at about this time, and myself.

The President said one thing was very clear in his mind and that is until we get to satellites, we will not do this kind of overflying any more. Mr. Herter said he thought it would be possible for the President to condemn all forms of espionage, thus going some distance toward meeting another of Khrushchev's points. Mr. Macmillan said the principal point he had gained in Khrushchev's talk with him relates to the threat -- which Mr. Khrushchev says is constituted by our statement that we will continue overflights. If he correctly understood that we are not continuing overflights, he thought the clarification of this point might be of great value in the discussion with Mr. Khrushchev.

There was then detailed redrafting of the statement, with more and more White House and State Department officials joining in the discussion up to the time of departure for the Elysees Palace. This was the statement that the President delivered, with minor further additions, during the meeting.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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May 16, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
May 15, 1960 - 11 AM

Others present: Secretary Herter, Secretary Gates
Major Eisenhower, General Goodpaster

The President began by saying that he had been considering the whole U-2 question, and that in his opinion the U-2 is now a dead issue -- it is obsolete. Mr. Herter mentioned that General de Gaulle had been briefed on the material derived from this operation and had been most appreciative, commenting that it must go on.

Regarding the question of Berlin and Germany, Mr. Herter said that a Soviet paper had been sent to de Gaulle, and is being very carefully studied. On disarmament, there is a problem with the French, who show signs of submitting a separate paper on control of delivery means, which is a wholly different approach from the work done in Geneva. With regard to the open skies idea, Mr. Herter said his people are giving attention to the concept of inspection of the type in the Norstad plan, extended to the whole world. They are also studying the proposal for the United Nations to do the overflying, and provide assurance against surprise attack.

The President said what he especially liked about the Norstad plan was that it was limited, and would be a good testing ground for development of inspection procedures.

Mr. Gates said that he had had some discussions on the question whether Norstad should retain his command function while he is in the hospital. Norstad's solution is to keep the policy direction himself, with his Deputy exercising military command. The President said he would offer no objection but pointed out that an opportunity has been lost to give the deputy status a tryout.

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MR 76-56 #56
By DJH Date 6/24/82

With regard to the question of attendance of British officers at the National War College, the President pointed out that we are now in a hole with de Gaulle if we do not have French officers, since he had assured de Gaulle that we would maintain the same arrangements with the French that we do with the British.

The President next cited to Mr. Herter, as one of several matters that have arisen in the latter's absence, the raising with him by several people of questions regarding Trujillo. All of this pointed out the need for an Ambassador-at-Large, which he had discussed with the State Department. The President reviewed the sessions with Senator Smathers and Mr. Pawley, together with the follow-up session with Mr. Dillon, Mr. Rubottom and Mr. Farland. The Ambassador-at-Large would center up all functions relating to the area, including all lending operations. He said he gathered this is not being satisfactorily coordinated at the present time. Mr. Herter said there seems to be bitter feeling between the World Bank and the Ex-Im Bank. The President said he understood this and part of the difficulty seems to be an unwillingness to take direction on the part of some of the responsible officials. He thought this should be straightened out, even if it might mean removal of some of these officials.

The President then asked the Secretary what subjects he thought would come up for principal consideration at the Western Four-Power meeting in the early afternoon. Mr. Herter thought that, with Adenauer there, the main question would be that of Berlin and Germany. The President asked the same question regarding the Three-Power meeting, and Mr. Herter said that is planned for procedures and tactics for the summit.

Mr. Herter reverted to the problem raised by the French disarmament proposal, which he termed embarrassing to the West. The French have given no notice of this to NATO, and it is essentially a new project. We have had to reserve our position on it as a result. Mr. Gates suggested that we should directly challenge de Gaulle on this. The President said he had no disagreement with it in concept. The question is phasing, and the specific measures by which we carry out the proposal. The idea is deficient in that it omits consideration of the essential practical considerations.

Mr. Herter said the British will talk with the Soviets about arrangements for discussions on nuclear testing. He and the British both thought the meeting should be held at the British Embassy, perhaps on Wednesday or Thursday at 5 PM.

The President said he is of the view that he should see Khruschev bilaterally early in the sessions -- immediately if Khrushchev brings up the U-2 question.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 13, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Food Additives Report

In line with your request, I have tried to ascertain Dr. Flemming's views regarding publication of the Food Additives Report, which Dr. Kistiakowsky and I discussed with you last Monday.

Dr. Flemming has thus far been unable to review the report. He said he would have his review completed by this morning.

Mr. Morgan, Mr. Merriam, and all of the staff members who have been interested in the report feel that it should be released.

(a) It would provide needed factual information.
(b) It cannot easily be withheld since many people know of its existence.

You might want to raise this question this morning when Dr. Flemming and Dr. Kistiakowsky meet with you.

Don Paarlberg

Don Paarlberg

DE

May 9, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Report on Carcinogenic Food Additives

Attached hereto is the report of the panel on food additives, chaired by Dr. Detlev Bronk, a member of your Science Advisory Committee.

This report discusses in some detail the issues raised by the so-called Delaney Amendment to the Food Additives Amendment of the Food and Drug Act and makes certain recommendations which, if accepted by the Secretary of HEW, would facilitate the administration of the Act so as to protect fully public health with the least disturbance of food production.

Also attached are comments of Secretary Benson and Secretary Flemming on the draft of this report. In preparing the final report, the panel took stock of these comments and made appropriate changes in the text.

You may note that Secretary Benson "strongly recommends" that the report be made public. Secretary Flemming does not make such a recommendation. Your Science Advisory Committee discussed this report at length and endorsed its recommendations, but has had as yet no opportunity to endorse formally the final report.

I endorse the entire report and believe that it is suitable for public release if you deem this to be desirable.

Please File

G. B. Kistiakowsky

when properly staffed plan to publish

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 14, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
May 13, 1960 -- 9:50 AM

Others present: General Twining
Major Eisenhower

Background: Several days previously, the President picked up from the Staff Notes a plan on the part of the Secretary of Defense to invite three Canadian and three British officers (one from each service) to attend the National War College this coming August. This caused the President concern in that we had told the French that we would accord them every privilege accorded the British. Accordingly, on the evening of May 12, the President had talked to General Twining who stated the objections of the JCS to this project, and to Secretary Dillon who was previously unaware of this action.

* * *

After brief discussion with General Twining, the President telephoned Secretary Dillon again and expressed the view that we have gotten ourselves into a box in that we had promised the French that everything that we do with the British, we would do with them. The next phase would be objections from the Italians. He told Mr. Dillon that the JCS had been unhappy about this and question why, when there was differing views between elements of the Government, the question had not come to him. He expressed particular astonishment since the political side of this question is far more important than the defense side. The State Department, from what he could gather, had been the motivating force behind this plan. He asked Mr. Dillon what should be done if de Gaulle brings this matter up to him. He directed Mr. Dillon to notify Secretary Herter in Paris and Secretary Merchant so that they could come to grips with the problem as soon as the President reaches Paris. At the completion of the phone call, General Twining told the President the JCS had objected to this plan but that Secretary Gates had come down and asked them to approve it. General Twining had been absent at the time. Secretary Gates had been confident that the French would be denied knowledge of this matter if the whole thing were played in a low key. The President

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said he does not think it possible since there would be six officers attending the school. The matter will be followed up when the President reaches Paris.

* * *

After the meeting, General Twining told me that the initial motivating force behind this project was Ambassador Whitney who is interested in getting the British back into the school. The British had attended the school previously, but had for the last five years been denied any vacancies.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

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see entry 19·20 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
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5712

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: May 13, 1960

SUBJECT: Call on the President by Ambassador Barrows

PARTICIPANTS:
The President
Leland Barrows, Ambassador-Designate to Cameroun

COPIES TO:
S/S
AF - Mr. Satterthwaite
AF - Amb. Barrows
G - Mr. Hare
O - Mr. Henderson
EUR - Mr. Kohler
H - Mr. Macomber

After greeting me and putting me at my ease, the President said that he had no specific instructions to give me, but that in a newly-independent country like Cameroun, which finds itself suddenly adrift with no clear course--almost, one might say, without a rudder--the best advice to me would be to try to win the personal confidence of the officials with whom I deal and be as helpful as possible.

The President recalled that the language of Cameroun is French and asked me whether I spoke French. I replied in the affirmative.

Emphasizing the importance of establishing close personal relations, the President recalled his own experience when, as a Lieutenant-Colonel, he served on General MacArthur's staff in the Philippines. During that time, the President said he had the good fortune to become very closely acquainted personally with President Quezon. President Quezon used to call him often for conversations. Oftentimes they were alone together at dinner where President Quezon seemed to appreciate the opportunity to talk freely and frankly about matters which concerned him. The President said that his relations with President Quezon were actually closer than were those of General MacArthur, partly no doubt, because of the importance of General MacArthur's official position.

The President went on to say that the kind of personal contacts he had in mind might not necessarily be with the top official of the government, but with a Minister or other lesser ranking official.

In this connection,

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By bc NLE Date 4/17/78

In this connection, I said that I thought I would find it helpful in establishing personal contacts to be able to refer to the President's conversation with President Ahidjo who visited Washington in March 1959 when he was in the United States as head of the Cameroun delegation to the United Nations. At that time he was received by the President informally. The President replied that I could, of course, refer to the conversation and in order to give substance to what I might say, he sent for notes of the conversation which took place on March 17, 1959. The President read the main points of the conversation with Ahidjo and authorized me to refer to the substance of the conversation.

In the course of the discussion, I mentioned the fact that Cameroun not only relies on French as the language of government but is heavily dependent on French economic, cultural and technical aid. I said that from what I had heard and in light of my experience in Viet-Nam, I suspected one of the problems I would have to face is that of being responsive to Camerounian requests, particularly in the field of technical assistance, without unduly disturbing the French, who are inclined to be sensitive about American aid to territories in which France has a special interest and responsibility. I said I did not think this would necessarily be a serious problem but believed it is a situation about which we need to be aware. The President did not comment immediately, but later in the conversation he expressed appreciation for the French assistance in the Cameroun and hope that it would continue.

The President concluded the conversation by saying that he felt the career Foreign Service Officers who are coming up now for appointment as Chiefs of Mission were well trained and qualified for these assignments.

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May 16, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
May 12, 1960 -- After Cabinet Meeting

Others present: Secretary Herter
General Goodpaster

The President told Mr. Herter he would like to have a recess or a restriction imposed on all intelligence operations of a "provocative" nature. Mr. Herter said he would pass the word along these lines, and stated that he had already told the Air Force to cut down on "ferret" operations.

Mr. Herter said the British and French Ambassadors had asked whether the subject of the U-2 is likely to be brought up by us at the summit. Mr. Herter said he told them that the President plans to suggest that he and Khrushchev talk privately about this, in case Khrushchev brings it up. He added that both Ambassadors seemed to think this a fine idea. Mr. Herter showed the President telegrams from our Embassy in Moscow reporting student attitudes in the Universities in Moscow and Leningrad concerning the U-2. In general, the students were very relaxed about this and considered it the normal type of thing that goes on in intelligence activities. The President said he still has a major question in his mind as to whether it was not a mistake to have talked so much and so quickly as a government on this matter.

Mr. Herter recalled that the President had given de Gaulle a copy of the "think paper" on the summit to study, and that de Gaulle had been quite pleased with this. Mr. Herter said that Adenauer had also been given a copy (he was not clear as to who gave the copy to Adenauer, although it seemed to be the State Department) and that Adenauer and Von Brentano had gotten tremendously exercised over the document. Mr. Herter said he had calmed Von Brentano down during the Istanbul meeting. The President expressed considerable displeasure that a copy had been given to Adenauer, since he regarded it as a private, advisory paper.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Minutes 77-52, #46	~~of Cabinet Meeting (3 pp.)~~ ~~(portions excised by NSC staff)~~ DJH 8/4/82	~~5/12/60~~	A
~~2. Memo of~~ 76-56, #59	~~Conf., DDE, Nixon, Herter, Merchant, Kohler, Goodpaster, 5/10/60, re Summit (5 pp.)~~	5/12/60 7/2/82, kc	A
3. Memo of	Conf., DDE, Gen. Foulkes, Major Eisenhower re Canadian Military matters, NATO, 5/9/60 (4 pp.)	5/10/60	A
4. Memo of 76-56, #60	Conf., DDE, Dillon, Goodpaster, 5/6/60, re Latin America, Ambassadorial matters, Macmillan, disarmament, mutual security (3 pp.) (portions exempted State – 7/6/77; NSC – 10/11/78) portions exempted MR 81-84 #5 part. ex. MR 83-453 #1	5/7/60	A
~~5. Memo of~~ 76-57, #61	~~Conf., DDE, Twining, Goodpaster, 5/5/60, re defense planning (2 pp.)~~ 9/10/91 bc (exempt per NSC – 3/30/77)	~~5/7/60~~	~~A~~
5b. Memo	Twining to DDE re defense planning (1 p.)	4/27/60	A
~~6. Memo of~~ 76-56, #62	~~Conf., DDE, Kistiakowsky, Dr. Long, Persons, Goodpaster, 5/4/60, re missiles~~ 7/28/77 – LKS	~~5/7/60~~	~~A~~

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MINUTES OF CABINET METTING

May 12, 1960

9:05 a.m. -- 11:00 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sec. Herter
Mr. Fred Scribner
  for Sec. Anderson
Sec. Gates
AG Rogers
PMG Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Mr. James O'Connell
  for Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Mueller
Miss Bertha Adkins
  for Sec. Flemming

Chairman McCone, AEC
  Dr. Woodruff (in part)
Mr. Stans, BoB
Gov. Hoegh, OCDM
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Dr. Donald Chadwick, Federal
  Radiation Council (in part)

Mr. Allen Dulles, CIA
  Mr. Edward Allen (in part)
  Mr. Robert Amory (in part)
  Mrs. Gertrude Schraeder (in part)

Gen. Persons
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Harr
Dr. Kistiakowsky
Dr. Paarlberg
Gen. Goodpaster
Maj. Eisenhower
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Kendall (in part)
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Lyons
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

1960 Republican Platform - At the President's request, Mr. Merriam briefly described the arrangements thus far for drafting the 1960 Platform, under the leadership of Charles Percy and Mel Laird. He requested each member of the Cabinet to submit by May 25th a summary of their suggestions. He indicated that he would be the liaison between the Executive Branch and the Platform drafting group, and he advised that there would be further consultations with Cabinet members after a preliminary look at their suggestions.

The President restated his deep conviction that Platforms should be meaningful despite the tendency of political parties to ignore them after an election has passed. He hoped that the Parties would make them more meaningful. He thought they ought to be a little more succinct and hard hitting, and he commended to the drafting group his own suggestion that the long, dreary pamphlets might better be replaced by

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a short statement of principle items, or at least the important points could be presented first in summary with the full Platform set forth in an attachment.

Economic Situation - Dr. Saulnier reported happily on the recent advances in retail sales, automobile sales, increased employment, the FHA reduction of down payment requirements, the outlook for plant expansion, and increased exports. He suggested caution with regard to inventories where the rate of buildup may slow down, although they are not now high in relation to sales. On the pessimistic side, a trouble spot existed in that corporate profits are running below expectations, primarily because of the squeeze caused by rising costs but steady prices, with a possible dampening effect on plant expansion and Treasury receipts.

Dr. Saulnier summarized the situation as indicating that 1960 will be a good year, though not marked by boom conditions.

Dr. Saulnier thought it desirable probably for the Government to be taking steps to provide some stimulus to replace the expected inventory rate change. Already the housing down payments have been reduced, monetary policy -- the principal governmental instrument -- was being eased, and highway allocations would be a strong stimulus in the second half of the year once the impact of the reduction required by legislation last year could be overcome.

Looking beyond 1960, Dr. Saulnier thought that the national economy was in a more favorable position for sustained growth than at any time since World War II.

In discussion, Sec. Mueller noted that the inventory increase is at no greater rate now than it was a year ago, but the President pointed out that the process of filling up the pipeline had to end eventually unless there were a great growth in consumer demand. Secretaries Seaton and Benson questioned the export figures as related to P. L. 480 agricultural sales, and Dr. Saulnier indicated that such sales were not included in the export statistics he used. Mr. Gates wondered about the impact on the economy as a whole of the sickly outlook for the aviation industry. Dr. Saulnier agreed that some adjustment in that industry might be needed after the current backlog of orders is filled, but he was confident the economy could weather this adjustment just as it had others in the past. Mr. Herter noted that the expected record travel abroad would adversely affect the balance of payments situation; Dr. Saulnier felt nevertheless that the balance of payments deficit would be substantially reduced even though continuing to be a problem.

The President noted reports he had had from foreign visitors that there would be much tourist travel to the United States. Dr. Saulnier was reassured by such indications since they are a significant indication of public confidence in the economic future.

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Mr. Stans called attention to the new statistical procedures for estimating housing starts. Dr. Saulnier said that a recent study of this had revealed that estimates were generally low by about 200,000 units. Future estimates, corrected by the new method, will be accordingly at a higher level. This will cause a re-estimate of the GNP with a resulting increase of about $3 billion.

Soviet Manpower - After prefatory remarks by Mr. Dulles, Mr. Robert Amory took note of the new Russian census taken in 1959, then went on to present a series of charts comparing estimates of Russian man- (and woman) power with similar statistics for the United States. Some of the significant facts brought out were that our population growth in the '60s will be at least as rapid as that of Russia, that women make up 55% of the Russian labor force as contrasted with about 33% in the United States, that despite irregularities in Russian age groups as a result of the wars, the Russians are holding their labor force fairly steady by reductions in the armed forces and by restricting temporarily the enrollment in day schools. Also, 50% of Russian workers are engaged in farming, 30% in industry and 20% in service trades. In the United States, these figures are 10%, 36% and 55%, respectively. Regarding GNP, Mr. Amory presented an estimate that Russia is closing the gap but will still be well behind in 1970.

Mr. Herter requested copies of these charts, and Mr. Amory indicated a booklet would be distributed to Cabinet Members. Mr. Herter questioned the arrangement of the GNP graph which was on a logrithmic basis. Mr. Amory agreed that this distorted the absolute figures but presented fairly the percentage difference between Russia and the United States.

Sec. Benson was interested in the possible effect on population growth of the fact that so many Russian women are engaged in heavy manual labor. Mrs. Schraeder stated that Russian population growth is slowing up and that there has been much discussion in Russia about making life easier for women. She thought the bad housing conditions in the cities were a contributing factor but she wanted to point out that the high Asiatic fertility rate was a big compensation.

Operation Alert 1960 - Gov. Hoegh made a preliminary evaluation of the operation, setting forth the procedures which had added realism to the exercise, and concluding that it had been a very effective exercise, that the soundness of the national plan was confirmed, that there remains need for strengthening State and local government preparedness (emphasizing the need for approval of pending legislation), and that there is a continuing need for training exercises in future years.

The President remarked on the good impression made upon members of the NSC by the improvements effected at the OCDM site. The President then remarked on the possible desirability of further development of the Defense Department site so as to accommodate certain

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other government officials just as OCDM stands prepared to accommodate them. Mr. Gates replied that the problem had been taken under study immediately in his Department.

Radiation Protection Guidance (CP 60-109) - In Dr. Flemming's absence, Dr. Kistiakowsky summarized the Cabinet paper, drawing particular attention to the presumption that any radiation at all has some effect on living tissue, either somatic or genetic. The Council felt it had made this assumption necessarily in the absence of any experimentation proving there would be no effect from small doses.

Dr. Kistiakowsky noted that the new term "radiation protection guide" would serve as a replacement for "maximum permissible exposure."

Dr. Kistiakowsky referred to the imminence of hearings by the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, and the desirability of having this paper approved and published prior to the hearings. He affirmed his own concurrence in the recommendations.

Mr. McCone stated that the AEC fully concurs in the paper and the desirability of early publication. He said the practices of the Commission are consistent with the recommendations.

Mr. McCone then put additional emphasis on the statement on page 4 which denied, under present knowledge, the existence of a threshold below which radiation would not have harmful effects. This and the differentiation between atomic industrial workers and the population as a whole could become points of controversy, he thought.

The President ascertained that measurements of radiation for the purposes of this guide began from zero and that zero included natural radiation from the atmosphere and such radiation as an individual might receive from medical treatment.

Mr. McCone compared this entire problem with that of motor vehicles and highways, where any speed at all could be dangerous, but officials as a practical matter must determine what are "safe" speeds.

Mr. McCone then discussed certain technical aspects of AEC operations as pertains to radiation. He noted that the Commission did not know of any instance in which there would be a need for making use of the option set forth in recommendation #7, but that it had been included in case of future need.

Dr. Kistiakowsky stated that Sec. Flemming thoroughly accepted these recommendations.

Mr. Rogers inquired if it would be possible to state that the effect of a very small dose of radiation would not necessarily be harmful, for the existing language would almost inevitably be taken out of context and built into great controversy. This gave rise to an extensive discussion in which Messrs. Gates, Scribner, Mueller and

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Seaton all supported Mr. Rogers in opposing the draft language. It was pointed out that this language had frequently been used before, but Sec. Seaton stressed that it had never before been Presidentially approved. It was suggested that the paragraph at issue be eliminated completely since it was merely prefatory to the essential recommendations and its content was repeated in other language in various places in the paper. The President refused to delete the item on his own personal judgment when he had constituted a Committee of expert scientists to develop the paper and this had been their best judgment after full attention to the specific problem. The Vice President and the President both suggested possible editing of the language to make clear the impossibility of any assertion one way or the other, given the present lack of conclusive research. Mr. McCone believed the working group should review the matter, for it might prefer to eliminate the paragraph on its own responsibility rather than subject it to editing.

The President directed Dr. Kistiakowsky to take the paper back to the working group for review with the understanding that it was agreed the paper should be published as soon as possible in such form as would not scare people to death.

* * * * *

Following the Cabinet meeting, there was a briefing by the Defense Department on Russian and U.S. military posture, covering all types of forces, including ballistic missile capacity. This was arranged as a result of Mr. Summerfield's request some time previously that all Cabinet members should be well informed about security matters because of their frequent public contacts. In the course of the briefing, Mr. Summerfield reverted to this point and emphasized that there was a remaining need for Cabinet members to visit places like Omaha or Cape Canaveral, since this would serve to strengthen the validity of such public comments on defense posture as these Cabinet members might make. Mr. Gates agreed on the impact of the "I was there" approach.

Adm. Byrnes stressed the sensitivity of the information presented in the briefing, practically all of which was "Top Secret" in nature.

LAM
L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
✓Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich
Mr. Cray

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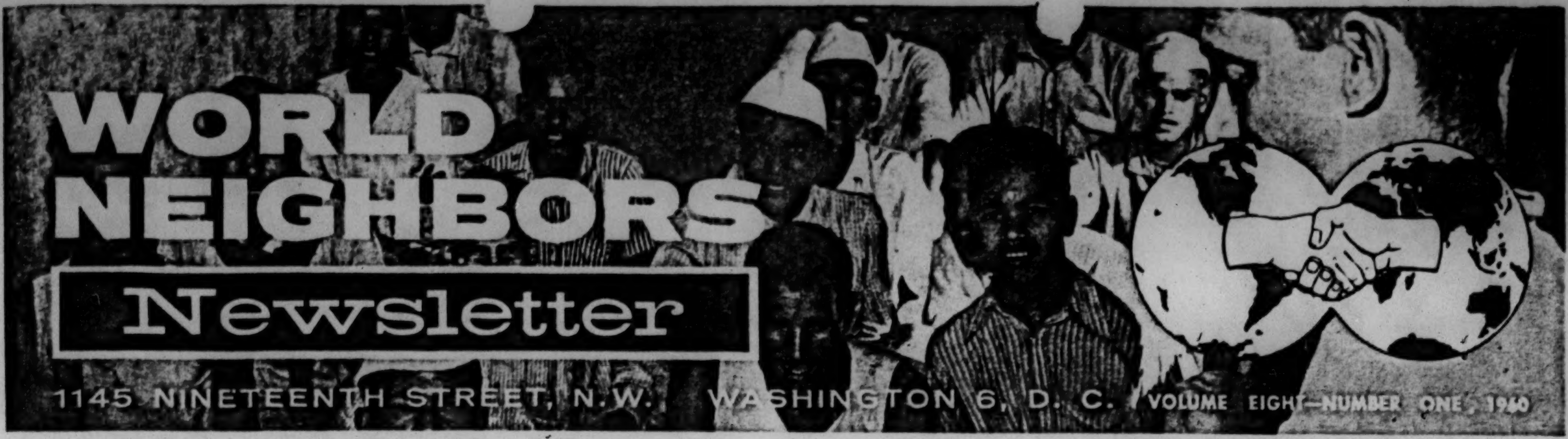
NSC Review 5/26/82
By BSR Date 5/26/82

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 12, 1960

Note:

The President saw for quite a long time, in company with George Allen of USIA, Mr. John L. Peters, President of WOLRD NEIGHBORS. He said later that Mr. Peters had tried to get him to assume the chairmanship of the organization, beginning January, 1961. acw


WORLD NEIGHBORS
Newsletter
1145 NINETEENTH STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON 6, D. C. VOLUME EIGHT—NUMBER ONE, 1960

World Neighbors—Why and What

By JOHN L. PETERS

EDITOR'S NOTE: *In this issue W.N. President John Peters summarizes the overseas and domestic programs as they stand at the beginning of 1960. Overseas projects are reported on pages 2 and 3 in a separate section.*

As World Neighbors begins the ninth year of its history, we ask ourselves some pertinent questions.

First, what is the reason for our existence?

World Neighbors exists because:

1. In vast sectors of the world today there is inadequate food, shelter, knowledge. The situation is further complicated by the increasing pressure of expanding population. These are the ingredients of peril.

2. In these same areas, the prevailing attitudes have been shaped by the "feudalism" from which most of these lands have only recently emerged. The ideas of personal responsibility, initiative, and self-help have never been encouraged and are only dimly appreciated by the mass of the people.

3. Until these attitudes (of apathy and dependence) are changed, the dissemination of mere information and/or material resources is only a palliative, not a cure. Unless leavened by new concepts and attitudes, that dissemination can, in fact, operate to deepen the sense of dependence on outside, or governmental, help.

4. The changing of attitudes is far more likely to occur in a people-to-people relationship than on a government-to-government basis. The evoking of understanding, the calling forth of initiative and reciprocity—these are the results of personal, unofficial, non-coercive interchange.

5. The building of a sense of brotherhood is best accomplished as men join hands together in a common cause. And that common cause is most readily apparent in practical action programs designed to meet felt needs.

6. We cannot, as men and women who profess to "love our neighbors as ourselves," ignore the world's deep need. And in this day of instant communication, each man is every other man's neighbor.

7. The knowledge and values which one people may bring to another are more likely to be accepted if they are offered in complete self-forgetfulness than if they appear to be related to a concern for program or institution. This is the day when we—individual, nation, or institution—shall save our lives only by being ready to lose them.

Second, what are our distinguishing characteristics?

1. W.N. is a movement devoted to helping people help themselves by working "from the inside out" (of the personality) and "from the bottom up" (of the social situation). It believes in sharing the heat of the rice paddy so that it may speak to the heart of the man who works that rice paddy. Any value—economic, political, or spiritual—must first be understood, desired, and earned. **The first task, then, is to challenge, enlighten, encourage, and share.**

2. W.N. is an educational program. Its curriculum is agriculture, literacy, public health and village industries. Its campus is the village farm, the drainage ditch, the mud hut.

3. W.N. is a non-sectarian, non-governmental "channel" for the free interchange of insights and concerns. It seeks to interpret to each other, peoples normally separated by differences of culture, race, religion, and economic status.

What we are not:

1. W.N. is not a "relief" agency—though there are times, as in outright famine, when its resources are so used. Its great concern, however, is to build self-respect. It works with "neighbors," not "recipients." So it offers its goods (seed, plows, etc.) on a purchase or barter basis. And it expects its co-operating "neighbors" to bring their full measure of resource to the common task. They do.

2. W.N. is not the arm of any church or sectarian agency—though its people are moved by the deepest religious impulse they know. It does work in a complementary and sympathetic relationship to many religious bodies. But W.N. is a wide-spreading "fellowship," ready to recognize values wherever they may be found and committed to the idea that "doing" is the most effective "witness" of all.

3. W.N. is not an instrument of any national policy—though it is building an increased awareness of, and appreciation for, those men and institutions which treasure and promote the values of "peace with freedom."

The [illegible] Library

THE DOMESTIC SCENE:

Income Increases

The year just past has been another milestone in the steady growth of World Neighbors. Income for 1959 was $265,125. Four years ago it was $119,278. This has been accomplished with a staff numbering only four men (two of whom are overseas much of each year) and three secretaries. But the growth is also due to those thousands of "just people"—in high place and low—who have given this movement its basic character and substance by their prayers, support, and word-of-mouth promotion.

W.N. neither desires nor receives any governmental subsidy. Its support has come entirely from thousands of individual contributions received from all the United States, from most of the provinces of Canada, and from England, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Mexico, Colombia, Guam, and Taiwan.

Film Reaches Half Million

The W.N. film, "Wake Up or Blow Up," has had a phenomenal reception. This past year it has been seen by well over half a million people. One hundred prints of the film have been made, but requests for its use have exceeded our ability to respond. It has been shown in all the states (except Alaska and Hawaii) and in Canada. Recommended by the Strategic Air Command, it has been

Domestic report concluded, page 4.

OVERSEAS OUTREACH: The Program in India

Katpadi

This program radiates from the Agricultural Institute, six miles from Katpadi in the North Arcot District of Madras State. The Institute was founded by **Dr. J. J. DeValois** and is now under the direction of **M. J. John** (Iowa State). World Neighbors has been implementing the extension program of the Institute since early 1952—during which time there have been three successive periods of area expansion.

There are eleven full-time employees on the W.N. payroll and about 200 others who receive such payments as travel costs, subsistence, and "incentive rewards" when they are engaged directly in W.N. activities. In addition, there are such W.N.-sponsored organizations as youth clubs (33 "Star Clubs" with a membership of over 600), mothers' clubs, and farmers' clinics who regularly undertake some aspect of the W.N. program in their villages. These volunteer workers, numbering well over 800, carry the program to adjacent areas.

This year a new emphasis has been placed on a series of short-term, practical, down-to-earth, training programs for students, village leaders (pastors and teachers), and others. The first such program—attended by representatives from India, Ceylon, Northern Rhodesia, and England—was so successful **that plans are underway to carry it into four additional language areas.**

Training Institute for YMCA secretaries at Katpadi brings this group "to the grassroots" in learning self-help methods.

WN Director Bhagat prepares insecticides in Anklesvar.

Deenabandu

The principal headquarters for this W.N. program in the Chittoor District of Andhra State, is the demonstration and training center at Deenabandu, founded by **Joseph John** (college and seminary graduate and former graduate student at Berea College, Kentucky). This comprises a school, crafts training center, model farm, and hospital. Its principal extension center is at Ramakrishnaranipet with a printing press (in English, Tamil, and Telegu), a cooperative sales center and a clinic and dispensary. Other extension centers reach into a total of around a hundred villages.

World Neighbors **supports fifteen employees in this center.** But, as in other centers, the bulk of the program is carried by an uncounted number of volunteers who, after the fashion of Vinoba Bhave, extend their influence by a system of "walking tours" throughout the surrounding countryside.

The program of this center has now spread far enough south to join the expanding program moving north from Katpadi. Both groups are merging their efforts in the series of training programs mentioned above.

Vadala

From the demonstration farm at Vadala, in the Marathi sector of Bombay State, ten extension centers now serve 72 villages directly and, through them, reach into some 200 more. The "farm" is under the direction of **Gifford Towle** (Cornell) and the extension program is directed by **Sumitra Palve** (U. of Missouri).

The program's outreach is made possible because the thirteen employees paid by World Neighbors are aided by several hundred volunteer associates who assist in rural institutes, farmers clubs, youth clubs, work camps, etc.

The new development in this area is the effort to unite the WN. program radiating from Vadala with the extension of Ahmednagar College, 20 miles away. The college has approved the establishment of a W.N. *"Chair of Rural Life."* The Vadala project would provide a tested and working "laboratory."

Anklesvar

This program comprises the extension activities of the Rural Life Center at Anklesvar, in the Broach District, 190 miles north of Bombay. This center was founded by **Dr. Ira Moomaw** and is now under the direction of **Shantilal Bhagat** (Cornell). In this area W.N. carries on a program which serves 35 villages directly and not less than three times that number indirectly—principally through semi-annual training institutes and regular extension fairs and demonstrations.

Eight employees, with over 40 trainees and some 200 volunteers (mostly youth club members) are presently engaged in the project. Results—in increased food, better health, and growing literacy—are impressive.

Anklesvar has also conducted training courses for pastors, students, etc., after the fashion of Katpadi. They are also cooperating with a program in Baroda seeking to establish and develop an industrial training center.

Damoh

In a difficult sector of Madya Pradesh, nine devoted W.N. workers, aided by several score volunteers, are serving an area that includes some 300 villages. The program carries the name "Jeewan Tara" (Star of Life). It was established by **Don Rice** and is under the direction of **Peter Solomon** (Phillips University).

Besides the usual training and educational programs, an unusual success has been achieved in persuading villagers to purchase such basic items as smokeless chulas (stoves), flush-type latrines, and mosquito nets—commodities here-to-fore unknown in the "brush jungle" country which the project mainly serves.

W.N. has also assisted in the establishment of a much-needed and self-supporting secondary school in the Damoh area.

Programs Completed and In Prospect

In the past W.N. has served in hundreds of other Indian villages through the extension programs it made possible at **Allahabad, Ghaziabad, Martandam, Barapani,** and **the villages of Madurai.** (It has also carried out village-level self-help programs in **Egypt,** conducted a needed economic survey for the San Blas Indians of **Panama,** and engaged in personal exploration of needs and possibilities in **Kenya, Indonesia, Mexico,** and **Hong Kong.**)

But 1960 will find a considerable portion of W.N. time and resources allocated to India since new developments there require, and deserve, first-hand attention and adequate reinforcement.

OVERSEAS OUTREACH: THE PROGRAM IN THE PHILIPPINES

The principal operational centers of this now autonomous movement are (1) the national office of World Neighbors-Philippines in Manila (at 1313 M.H. del Pilar) and (2) the **four training centers at Cebu, Ilocos Norte, Tarlac, and San Luis. W.N.-trained workers have carried its programs and ideals into 14 of the 53 major provinces.** While some 60 W.N. workers receive financial assistance, ranging from American-level salaries to mere subsistence, the wide range of the program is made possible by the hundreds who have undergone various types of "developmental" training and have returned to their home villages as "community cooperation workers."

The program is directed by **Ricardo Labez** (University of Hawaii). Its national board is headed by such renowned figures as Mrs. Luz B. Magsaysay (widow of the late President), Congressman Joaquin Roces and Antonio Raquiza, and Mrs. Minerva Laudico (Past President of the Philippine Federation of Women's Clubs). Congressmen Roces and Raquiza were among the eleven "outstanding congressmen" selected by the Philippines Free Press and Mrs. Laudico received the national award of "outstanding social worker of the year." The Board is amply able to assume the increasing measures of direction, support, and responsibility which are now being laid upon it.

A fund raising campaign to increase the measure of local support is presently being organized.

One of the many WN-sponsored nurseries in Philippines.

Mushroom culture is productive barrio level industry.

Filipino WN leaders honored American WN visitors with a dinner in Manila recently. WN trustees Congressman Walter Judd (front, center) and Dr. J. Chester Swanson (2nd from left, back), and his wife, Mrs. Swanson (first on left, front), were hosted.

The [illegible] D. Eisenhower Library

OVERSEAS OUTREACH: The Program in Ethiopia

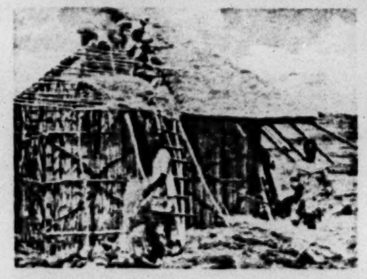
At Mulu, 35 miles from Addis Ababa in the Gallo country of Ethiopia, World Neighbors has established its principal training center. It is under the direction of **Brig. and Mrs. Dan Sandford,** British citizens of long residence and high regard in Ethiopia. On a 24-acre "campus," the people of the area have built (out of mud and wattle) eleven strong "modern" buildings which comprise a school, adult training center, model farm, experimental agricultural laboratory, health center, recreational center, and housing for the workers. It is the only such rural community center in the country. World Neighbors, Inc., has provided equipment which includes a mobile health unit, a portable PA system, visual aid equipment, and a powerful generator which provides electricity for the entire center.

The operational area is about 300 square miles. Here the local "World Neighbors" have constructed a 17-mile road which unites seven major market centers—the only "congregating points" (outside the Mulu center itself) in the area. Two other schools (which make up the only three in the entire district) are under the supervision of World Neighbors personnel.

The Sandfords have been assisted by a staff which includes 13 teachers, an agriculturalist, a farm foreman, two watchmen, a mobile health unit driver, and a public health nurse. But it is impossible to number the volunteers who build the roads, buildings, clinics, etc. "Teams" from various UN and US agencies have also assisted, at no cost to W.N.

World Neighbors in Ethiopia offers not only an example of what "people" can do, but is also a "laboratory" for governmental agencies seeking to translate twentieth century knowledge and skills into a medium understandable by and adaptable to the primitivism of rural Ethiopia.

Emperor Haile Selassie has accepted, approved, and expressed his appreciation for—and cooperation in—these efforts.



Another building goes up at Mulu center.

Lineup time for the milk ration at school.

OTHER PROSPECTS . . .

World Neighbors has received requests for aid and cooperation from some 150 different sectors of the underdeveloped areas of the world. Louis Gehring, W.N. Executive Director, is presently on his way to Southeast Asia and to other portions of the Far East to examine new possibilities and strengthen present efforts. He is aided in this exploration by Lowry Sinclair, Jr.—W.N. Southeast Asia Representative who resides in Manila. In a few months I will be leaving to look over some situations in Latin America and, later, to go back to India.

There are no limits to the opportunities which face us. The only limits are in our wills and in our resources. 1960 will be a decisive year. And mankind has only one decision remaining: to build peace or to perish. Let's build peace.

John L. Peters

Pre-Press Conference - May 11, 1960

This was the week after the U-2 incident and some of the preparatory material had gone on with the Secretary of State and a very few others.

When I came into the room Jim Hagerty was mentioning a few related questions that might come up: Mr. Khrushchev's warning that he would send rockets to our allied nations; statement by the Department of State that the United States would of course live up to commitments to our allies; how the incident will affect the Summit; the report given out over the weekend (apparently not true) that the President had given orders to ground all flights near Russia.

Bob Donovan will ask a question about the Vice President going to the Summit, if the President is called back, and the President will then clarify statement that if he has to come back to the United States for a couple of days, he will return to Europe if there seems to be reasonable progress to make such a return hopeful.

The President was reminded that Mr. Khrushchev had said recently that the Vice President was a man you could not trust to keep the world peace. In this connection, the President may say, "Mr. Khrushchev has not asked me what I think of any people in the Soviet Union."

Underground nuclear testing statement. The statement issued last Saturday has produced some confusion; the President will clarify. Any nuclear tests will be carried on under the aegis of the three nations, United States, USSR and Great Britain. Negotiations still going on in Geneva.

Korea. If asked about seeing Syngman Rhee, the President will say that he would like to see Mr. Rhee if the present government officials approve and if the opportunity presents itself. General Persons questioned the statement about "present government officials" but the President said he never would see anyone such as Rhee unless the government in power approved.

Russian trip. The President will say he still plans to go. He reminded us what Mr. Khrushchev had said, however, when he was here to the effect that the reception the President would get would depend upon whether he, Mr. K., "winked an eye."

Panama elections. Nothing definite yet.

Domestic. Re religious issue in election. The President said that he might remind the papers, if the issue came up as result of primary yesterday in West Virginia, that he was astonished that so many newspapers could be wrong in their predictions.

America's scientific achievements. Pioneer V activated second transmitter from distance of over eight million miles. There was some discussion of atmospheric drag, which lost me. Also mentioned was the satellite taking cloud pictures, and Dr. Kistiakowsky that only today did the mechanism, which provided for taking pictures over Russia and transmitting them when over the United States, begin to function.

Economy. The President will read a statement concerning the good news -- unemployment, employment, sales, etc. that is being made available.

Home rule. It is possible the President may get a question regarding home rule. The President's position has been consistently for home rule, the mechanisms of how it is obtained is not his province.

Rise in postal rates. Postmaster General is desperately anxious the President say something about this.

Going back to the statement on the U-2 incident, the President added a sentence to the effect that "I have nothing more to say for the simple reason that I do not see how anything more I can add would be for the good of the country." There was no time to retype and he took the paper along with him as it was.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 11, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR ANN WHITMAN

This morning in the Mansion the President was breakfast host to a group of Republican Senators. A list of those attending is attached. The President joined his guests at 7:45, and the meeting concluded with press photos on the North Portico steps at 9:00.

The discussions revolved entirely around world affairs, with the emphasis on the coming Summit meeting. The President said that, while no one should expect great or far-reaching achievements, he was nonetheless hopeful that some useful progress could be made. He indicated that, at the least, we could probably expect agreement to meet again in another year. He thought most of the Summit discussions would relate to disarmament, inspection, and the elimination of nuclear tests; and in that general context we might try to have the basic Berlin question discussed. He also thought we might get something done by way of a joint investigation into the matter of nuclear explosions under the 4.75 level.

The President said this would be a fairly long meeting. He reminded the group that the language barrier, and the accompanying need for continuous translations, literally multiplied the time normally consumed on the same subject matter in English. In this connection, the President again brought up the possibility that he might have to return to Washington "for a day or two" should major legislation decisions confront him. He specified that approval of routine bills would be no trouble, but that close questions of veto always require extensive consultations with interested Executive Branch officials.

On the Summit Conference itself, in a response to a question by Senator Javits, he said he did not think the recent theatrical behavior of Mr. Khruschev would set the tone of the meeting; that the United States would not be encumbered by the U-2 incident; and that Khruschev is much too smart to believe this was the first time such a flight has occurred. Senator Cotton asked if Khruschev is more a "front man" and less a ruler than was Stalin. The President said Khruschev is a "strong man" and as close to an absolute dictator as current conditions in Russia will permit. He said Menshikov and Gromyko exert strong influence over Mr. K, and that on some items discussed while here, Khruschev felt he had to check with some one or some group back in Moscow.

Senator Javits asked about relationships among our allies, and the President indicated they are first-rate; Adenauer and DeGaulle get along very well, Degaulle recognizing that Adenauer must constantly speak for a united Germany; McMillan is sincere, and not politically motivated, in urging greater flexibility in Western dealings with the Soviets. On DeGaulle, the President said he and the French President are personal friends -- a relationship dating back to World War II when Roosevelt and Churchill despaired of getting along with DeGaulle and assigned General Eisenhower the task of working with him. In that task, the President recalled that one of his first acts after the liberation of Paris was to call on DeGaulle -- taking it on himself at the time to hail DeGaulle publicly as the "Provisional President of France". This, he said, is an action DeGaulle appreciated enormously, and one he repeatedly recalls in his talks with the President.

On other points, all in response to questions, the President said: We must in future years become accustomed to a growing change in the practice of diplomacy. The central feature of this change is a tendency to rely on individual participation in summit-type conferences. Because of this, we should reorganize our Government (the first Secretary idea) to relieve future Presidents of the heavy load these conferences now impose on the President because we have no official at the Prime Minister level. Intelligence is considerably more than so-called "spying", and a very important aspect is the constant evaluation -- and inter relation -- of public and private statements made by Government leaders the world over. There seems to be no sign of improvement in Cuba where things are moving further to the Left. Turkey and Korea are quieting down after the recent outbreaks. Without the many contributions of Syngman Rhee, Korea would not have either the development or independence it now enjoys. General Zhukov has faded out of view in Russia, and has apparently been retired from active public life.

After the pictures were taken, Senator Cooper talked privately for three or four minutes with the President on the North Portico steps. He urged favorable consideration of the depressed areas bill (S. 722) now before the President.

Ed McCabe

Copies to:
General Persons
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Harlow
General Goodpaster

Breakfast -- Wednesday, May 11, 1960
7:45 a. m.

The President

Senators: Everett McKinley Dirksen, Illinois
Thomas H. Kuchel, California
George D. Aiken, Vermont
Andrew F. Schoeppel, Kansas
Frank Carlson, Kansas
Wallace F. Bennett, Utah
Francis Case, South Dakota
Prescott Bush, Connecticut
J. Glenn Beall, Maryland
Norris Cotton, New Hampshire
Roman L. Hruska, Nebraska
Gordon Allott, Colorado
Thos. E. Martin, Iowa
John S. Cooper, Kentucky
Jacob K. Javits, New York
Winston L. Prouty, Vermont
C. Norman Brunsdale, North Dakota

General Wilton B. Persons, The Assistant to the President
Bryce N. Harlow, Deputy Assistant to the President
Edward A. McCabe, Administrative Assistant to the President
Clyde A. Wheeler, Staff Assistant to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 11, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR

MRS. WHITMAN

Subject: Visit of Dr. C. G. King, nutritionist from Columbia University, with the President, May 11, 1960, 9:15 a.m.

Dr. King, an acquaintance of the President from Columbia days, extended an oral invitation to the President to speak at the coming International Congress on Nutrition. The Congress will be held in Washington September 1-7, 1960. Present will be some 2,500 food scientists, primarily nutritionists, from all over the globe. Dr. King indicated September first or sixth as the preferred days, but indicated that any intermediate date would be feasible. He said the group would be pleased with anything from a brief welcome to a longer statement; television coverage could be provided.

The President said that he hesitated for two reasons: the need to take things a bit easy before the campaign, and the amount of personal work he would have to put in on the preparation of a worthwhile speech. He indicated interest. He said he would want to think about it, and would be able to say "yes" or "no" by late June when he returned from abroad. He wanted to have a clear idea of what he might helpfully say. If there was an opportunity to make a real contribution, this would incline him more favorably toward the invitation.

Dr. King indicated that he would work with Mr. Paarlberg in giving the President more material on which to base a decision.

The President asked Mr. Paarlberg to inquire into the question of American restrictions against processed beef from the Argentine, a matter which had come up on his trip to South America.

The visit lasted about twenty minutes.

Don Paarlberg

Don Paarlberg

May 12, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
May 10, 1960

Others present: The Vice President, Secretary Herter, Secretary Merchant, Assistant Secretary Foy Kohler, General Goodpaster

Mr. Herter noted that there had as yet been no request by Adenauer to see the President, but that such a request is always a possibility. The President said he would see Adenauer if he so requests, but only on his request, since the time on Sunday when he and Adenauer will both be in Paris is so limited. The President next asked whether Mr. Herter thought the President should make a courtesy call on de Gaulle on arrival. The Secretary said he would look into this with the French. He also referred to an idea of calling on Khrushchev which he had apparently earlier talked to the Secretary about. Mr. Herter said his first instinct had been that it was a good idea but now he had second thoughts along the lines of a reservation expressed by the President -- that it might be taken as a gesture of weakness on the President's part.

Turning next to the question of procedure at the summit meeting, Mr. Herter suggested that at the first meeting Mr. Bohlen be used as the note-taker. The President approved this, saying he would like this inasmuch as he valued Mr. Bohlen's judgment on the matters that would be under discussion. The President then wondered whether it might be a good idea to have Khrushchev come around to the American Embassy residence after the first day's meeting -- say at about 4 PM. Mr. Herter thought this would be a good thing to do and the President asked him to arrange it. I noted that the plan for the first meeting suggested that for the initial hour, when the Chiefs of State are meeting alone, they should deal with procedures for their meeting rather than substantive questions. Mr. Herter said that in fact he understands that de Gaulle thinks the first thing to do is to put squarely to

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-56 #59
By DJH Date 6/24/82

Khrushchev whether he wants a detente in East-West relations. After further discussion, the President said it would be most helpful to the conference if the Foreign Ministers could somehow make enough progress to put specific documents, including issues and disagreements, before the main meetings.

Mr. Herter next stated that the most important paper in the material prepared by the President was a draft key-note statement. The President read through the statement, suggesting changes and additions. In particular, he wanted to say that the use of force or the threat of force would lead to such serious consequences in the Berlin situation that none of the participants should even think of it. He thought the statement was excellent, although a little long. He would like to see it held to about ten minutes, considering the amount of time that will be needed for consecutive translations. Mr. Kohler commented that de Gaulle wants to avoid a series of set-piece speeches, but since Khrushchev is likely to make one anyhow, there would be value in the President's making one. Mr. Merchant pointed out that the order of seating would probably be such that, with de Gaulle as Chairman for the first meeting, the President will speak last and would have a chance to adjust his remarks to those of Khrushchev. Mr. Herter said that there had been prepared good detail papers for the conference, for example on Berlin and Germany. He was not clear as to how these could best be used, however. The President said that he thought a good course would be to start from the beginning of the meeting on drafting the communique. The Heads of State would have this draft before them each day, and could gradually resolve issues and add to it. Without such a document, they would talk aimlessly and get nowhere. The Foreign Minister should, each day, add whatever area of agreement had been achieved to the communique. Mr. Herter said it would also be necessary to bring in stated disagreements reached among the Foreign Ministers. He added that he did not know if Khrushchev would follow the procedure proposed by the President.

Mr. Kohler commented that there would have to be some mention of a subject in the meeting with Heads of State or Gromyko would not even be willing to talk about it in the Foreign Ministers sessions.

[redacted]

The President next commented on a discussion he had had the previous night with Speaker Rayburn, who had said he was sorry the President had announced he would leave the summit and have the Vice President take over, inasmuch as this seemed to be a purely political move. The President said he had told Speaker Rayburn that the purpose of this was to avoid the necessity for recessing the summit meeting if he should have to return to the United States, and that if the summit went on for a few days after his visit to Lisbon and (if necessary) brief return to the United States, he (the President) would go right back. Mr. Rayburn said he had entirely missed this point in the press reporting of the President's decision. The President said he would try to clear this up at his press conference the following day.

Mr. Herter next referred to a procedural point. Nuclear test suspension is an area in which the Soviets are interested. The French will not participate in this, and a meeting on this would have to be held in the British, Soviet or American Embassy. Mr. Herter reported two recent developments related to this. One was an estimate just received that it would cost between $1 billion and $5 billion to install and operate the inspection system within Russia for five years. While several people thought this was extremely high, it is still a shocking figure. A favorable development has been a finding by Mr. Latter that by putting more stations in the areas of Russia of high seismic activity, the number of unidentified events could be cut by one-half i.e., to about fifty per year, and that with nine more stations it could be cut to something like ten events total.

In reading through more of the papers, the President asked as to whether we have a good definition of peaceful co-existence. Mr. Herter said he doubted the efficacy of trying to reach an agreed definition because the words will be misinterpreted by the Soviets, and instead favored a Western statement of the principles by which we seek to live in international affairs.

With regard to disarmament, Mr. Herter said that his group is working on a proposal for laying down a specific number of atomic weapons -- perhaps stated in terms of the number of

Hiroshima-size weapons -- to be removed from stockpiles.

The President noted, with regard to the subject of trade, that the proposal was not to discuss this matter. Mr. Herter thought it should be avoided to the extent possible, but noted that the French will probably want to mention it.

The President said he thought Mr. Khrushchev would probably try by his deportment to force the conference along the lines he wants. He thought the Western leaders should all quietly say that they cannot and will not negotiate on such a basis. With regard to the plane, he thought that perhaps the best course is to chuckle about it and turn the subject off.

Mr. Nixon said he anticipated that Khrushchev will try to keep the President talking about the plane and concurred in the idea of finessing the subject. He thought it would be useful to leave some air of mystery about it and to imply that we know a good deal more than he thinks we know in relation to the whole U-2 project. The President said he thought he would perhaps let Khrushchev talk as much as he wanted to about the plane, and then quietly suggest that he should come around and talk privately to the President about it.

Mr. Herter asked if he might brief General de Gaulle on the material obtained from this project and the President approved his doing so. Mr. Nixon suggested it might be wise to let de Gaulle know of this plan right away and Mr. Herter said he would tell Alphand the same afternoon.

Mr. Herter reported that we are still in some disagreement with the French on their proposal to inspect "means of delivery." He does not think that this is a vital question threatening the conference. The President recalled that he had suggested inspection of designated areas as a means of testing the technique but that de Gaulle had come back to "means of delivery" without hesitation. The President thought that the real point is that the nub of the question of peace is to prepare for open societies. When he is in Russia he is thinking of stressing this point, through explaining our own system, and why we like it.

The President concluded by saying that he was having prepared, and thought he might throw at Mr. Khrushchev, a memorandum giving clear evidence of their spying in our country, the volume of this and many specific instances, etc. Mr. Herter agreed that this could be quite useful.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS MEETING

Tuesday, May 10, 1960 - 8:30 A. M.

AGENDA

Status of and Expected Action on Items Mentioned in the President's Message to Congress *	The President The Leaders

*Fact Sheets to be Distributed

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 9, 1960

MR. PRESIDENT:

On May 3, by Special Message, action was urged on 26 items. Summarizing their prospects (see attachment for individual items):

1. Reasonable satisfaction is likely on five:

    Extend certain excise taxes
    Refugee legislation
    Preserve seashore areas
    Research help to coal industry
    San Luis project

2. Acceptable action is possible on three more:

    Increase number of judgeships
    Medical care for the aged
    Expansion of western communities into public land areas

3. Seven items, all of them major, will be severely, if not unacceptably, modified:

    Mutual security appropriations
    Wheat legislation
    Sugar Act extension
    Area redevelopment
    Minimum wage increase
    Extension of minimum wage coverage
    Aid to education

4. On eleven items no action at all is indicated:

    Remove interest ceiling on Treasury bonds
    Raise gasoline tax
    Raise aviation fuel tax
    Raise postal rates
    Liberalize immigration laws
    Provide Presidential office space
    Presidential authority to reorganize Executive Branch
    Arctic Wildlife Range
    Fryingpan-Arkansas project
    Indian heirship problem
    Voice in Congress for Guam and Virgin Islands

5. A 9% Federal employees pay increase (some $800 million) and an omnibus housing bill (cost unpredictable), neither one requested, and an inflated omnibus public works bill, will probably be passed.

6. A sizable Defense appropriation increase appears likely in the Senate.

7. Through failure to provide requested revenues, and through approval of increased spending, a substantial inroad into the projected surplus appears likely by adjournment time.

BH
Bryce Harlow

PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE, MAY 3, 1960

I. $4.175 for mutual security.

$2 billion of this, virtually half, is for military assistance; of the remainder, over half is for defense support. Any substantial cut would have to be at the expense of force modernization, and most of this at the expense of NATO.

STATUS: Authorization passed by both Houses but not yet sent to the White House. Only economic assistance and the contingency fund are in the authorization, the military assistance funds being authorized last year. Minor cut in authorization. A cut of $1 billion to $1½ billion being forecast by the House Appropriations Subcommittee. Outlook is for approximately $3 billion -- a cut of about $1.2 billion -- when the Congress is through, unless drastic steps are taken.

Passman marks up the bill on May 20-23; full Committee reports May 27. Only two weeks left to influence the result.

Suggestions:
- a. Hard-hitting statement by Vice President, putting Democratic candidates on the spot;
- b. Request by top Senate and House Leaders to Legislative Committee Chairmen and ranking members to testify before Passman;
- c. Halleck to "woodshed" Republicans on Passman Subcommittee, requesting them to stand with the President;
- d. Vigorous letter-writing and publicity efforts to generate more public support, including speeches by ranking Republicans; and, finally, if all else fails and result is disastrous to NATO and elsewhere,
- e. Special session, with Presidential message personally delivered.

II. Agriculture

A. Constructive Wheat Legislation

"Ellender Bill" reported to Senate (see Fact Sheet). Situation in Senate slightly encouraging; possibility exists for cutting 80% of parity to 75, etc., although all Democratic candidates except Johnson are on record for higher supports.

No action yet by House Committee; expected to report bill much like the one vetoed last year.

Over-all outlook very uncertain, with odds against truly constructive bill.

B. Extend and Modify Sugar Act

House must act first; Cooley opposed to more than 1-year extension, without Presidential authority to modify quotas. Expected to hold action to end of session. Senate receptive to Presidential authority while Congress out of session and to more than 1-year extension. Outlook -- grim.

Your request -- 4-year extension, with Presidential authority to modify quotas whether Congress in or out of session.

III. Items That Tend to be Shunted Aside At The Expense of Responsible Government

A. Increase judgeships

Reported to the Senate; no action in the House Committee but prospects fair. Outlook is on the promising side.

B. Remove 4½% ceiling on Treasury bonds

House Ways and Means Committee acted on modified version than came to halt by direction of Rayburn; bill now dormant. No Senate action. Outlook -- no action.

C. New revenue for Highway Trust Fund (gasoline tax)

No action in either House; no action likely.

D. Raise Postal Rates

Hearings start this week in House Committee; no Senate action. Outlook very dim.

In its stead a 9% Federal pay raise costing some $800 million likely.

E. Extend Certain Excise Taxes

Pending in House Ways and Means; House must act first. Approval likely.

F. Raise Aviation Fuel Tax

No bill introduced in Senate; no action in either House; no action likely.

G. Liberalize Immigration Laws

No action in either House as yet; no action expected, although Lyndon Johnson has listed as a "must" bill.

H. Refugee Legislation

Passed House in First Session; Senate prospects fair to good.

I. Presidential Office Space

No action scheduled; none likely.

J. Presidential Authority to Reorganize Executive Branch

Passed House in First Session; reported to Senate in First Session; further action unlikely.

IV. Items That Tend To Be Overemphasized And Require "A Nicety of Decision" In Election Year

A. Aid to Education (college and elementary and secondary)

Senate passed unacceptable bill; House, last session, reported unacceptable bill; House, this session, reported improved bill still containing grants. Outlook at best uncertain on elementary and secondary aid.

College aid not acted upon in either House; outlook dim.

B. Area Development

$251 million bill awaiting Presidential action; veto probably sustainable in either House -- a majority to sustain perhaps possible in House of Representatives.

Outlook for sound legislation very poor.

C. Medical Protection For Aged

Hearings in progress in House Ways and Means Committee. Democratic Party largely committed to Forand approach, using social security. Administration plan still being examined. ✓

Rayburn, Johnson and Mills evidently opposed to Forand. Possible result -- something like Administration plan or no plan at all, or Forand approach passed just for veto.

D. Minimum Wage Increase and Expanded Coverage

Senate, with extreme bill in Committee, waiting for House to act; House Committee holding hearings and will soon report. Excessive bill likely, though Speaker opposed to $1.25 wage increase. Outlook is for excessive bill passed for veto. ✓ $

E. Conservation, water resources, etc.

1. Preserve seashore areas ✓

   Not reported in either House; fair chance of approval.

2. Arctic Wildlife Range

   Passed House in February; no Senate hearings ✓ scheduled; outlook poor. $

3. Expansion of Communities Into Public Land Areas ✓
   Not reported in either House; chances fair.

4. Research Help to Coal Industry

   Passed House last February; approval likely.

5. Fryingpan-Arkansas

   Not reported in either House; House hearings due June 3-4; prospects very poor. ✓

6. San Luis Project

   Passed Senate; reported in House; due for Floor action within two weeks; prospects fine. ✓

$ 7. Indian Heirship Problem

   Not reported in either House; prospects poor.

8. Voice in Congress for People of Guam and Virgin Islands

   Reported by Subcommittee in House; prospects poor.

V. Federal Restraint in Spending Programs

A. See Fact Sheet

ct Sheet No. 60-19
(Revision No. 2)
May 9, 1960

ANALYSIS OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON 1961 APPROPRIATION BILLS 1/

(In millions)

	Budget estimate	Increase or decrease House	Increase or decrease Senate	Increase or decrease Enrolled bill
Appropriation actions involving reduction in budget estimates:				
Commerce and Related Agencies 2/	$600	-$39 3/	-$21 3/	-$30 3/
District of Columbia	53	-7	-5	-6
General Government Matters	14	-1	No action	
Treasury-Post Office	4,898	-102	-21	
State, Justice, Judiciary and Related Agencies:				
State	247	-23	No action	
Justice	281	-3	do.	
The Judiciary	53	-3	do.	
Other agencies	133	-8	do.	
Total, State, Justice, the Judiciary and Related Agencies	714	-37		
Independent Offices:				
Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization	76	-24	No action	
Federal Aviation Agency	713	-41	do.	
Nat'l Aeronautics and Space Administration	915	-39	do.	
National Science Foundation	192	-32	do.	
Veterans Administration	5,397	-38	do.	
General Services Administration	507	-41	do.	
Housing and Home Finance Agency	332	-4	do.	
Other	284	-16	do.	
Total, Independent Offices	8,416	-235		
Appropriation actions involving increase in budget estimates:				
Interior and Related Agencies:	550	-7	+39	+7

1/ On the same basis as appropriation committee reports; includes appropriations to liquidate contract authorization and excludes reappropriations and permanent appropriations.

2/ Excludes repayable advance to the highway trust fund (estimate and House allowance $200 million, Senate allowance and enrolled bill $160 million).

3/ Excludes effect of rejection of proposal to shift financing of forest highways and public lands highways to the highway trust fund. This action will necessitate an additional appropriation of $39 million in liquidating cash to be made from the general fund unless new highway act authorizes the shift in financing.

	Budget estimate	Increase or decrease		
		House	Senate	Enrolled bill
Appropriation actions involving increase in budget estimates - Continued:				
Labor and H.E.W. and Related Agencies:				
Labor	$555	-$13	No action	
H.E.W.	3,422	+197	do.	
Other agencies	23	-	do.	
Total, Labor, H.E.W. and Related Agencies	4,000	+184		
Department of Defense:				
Military personnel	11,813	+6	No action	
Operation and maintenance	10,527	-174	do.	
Procurement	13,085	-136	do.	
Research, development, test, and evaluation	3,910	+307	do.	
Total, Department of Defense	39,335	+3		

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NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

May 10, 1960

8:30 a.m. -- 10:25 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Bridges
Sen. Kuchel
Sen. Saltonstall

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Arends
Rep. Allen
Rep. Hoeven
Rep. Byrnes

Sec. Flemming, HEW
Mr. Stans, BoB
  Mr. Staats
  Mr. Hughes
Mr. Dillon, State
Dr. Saulnier, CEA

Gen. Persons
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Wheeler
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Chesney
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Kendall
Mrs. Wheaton
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Minnich

The President opened the meeting with an expression of his desire to focus the discussion on the various items in his recent special message to the Congress. He summarized the several groups of bills as to the characteristics and chances of enactment for each group. He then took up each individual item in turn, setting forth his understanding of its situation and requesting the comments of the Leaders. Discussion of significance was as follows.

Mutual Security - The President reported that he had talked with Speaker Rayburn, who as usual promised support; but his tone was not very optimistic with regard to counteracting Rep. Passman. Sen. Bridges said the Senate opponents of mutual security will focus on the appropriation, letting the authorization go through relatively unscathed. Sen. Saltonstall added that 12 of the 27 members of the Appropriations Committee would vote in favor of every possible reduction in the program.

The President emphasized how the pipeline on the military side of the program had been reduced from $8 billion in 1953 to $2 billion presently. The Passman threat to reduce the program by $1-1/2 billion now, when the pipeline has been so reduced, would be disastrous if accomplished. The President thought that the Appropriations people should pay more attention to the judgment of the authorizing Committees, and he suggested that some Republican supporters of the program should demand to be heard by the Passman Subcommittee. Sen. Dirksen thought Passman, being irresponsible, would exploit to his own advantage any attempt by Republican Senators to influence a House action. Senator Dirksen thought the important thing was to marshall the facts that would refute irresponsible charges of waste and mismanagement. Sen. Bridges thought it important to avoid on the Floor of the Senate any "psychology of cutting," for that would probably ruin any chances of subsequent restorations.

The President urged an intensive effort to make a factual showing of the good accomplished through the program. Mr. Harlow noted how members of the Armed Forces Committee testify before the Appropriations Committee in order to settle differences and avoid fights on the House Floor, and he thought the same might be done in the mutual security area. Sen. Bridges commented that much of the critical information is supplied by mutual security employees overseas. Then he added that the Senate Appropriations Committee would resent very much being told what to do by another Senate Committee, particularly if it meant having to listen to Sen. Fulbright's crusade for the scholarship program which happened to bear his name when really it should be known as "American Scholarships." Mr. Halleck also set forth reasons for independent judgment by Appropriations people, especially since the various legislative committees tend to become promoters of special interests.

Rep. Halleck and Sen. Bridges both endeavored to reassure the President that the program was in better shape than he expected. The President commented on how much the various candidates would dislike being called back to a special session this election year.

Agriculture Legislation - The President understood that Sec. Benson believed the Ellender bill would be acceptable, given a few amendments. Sen. Dirksen noted that these amendments would be offered but not by himself, since there was reason for avoiding anything that would put the Administration label on these.

Judgeships - The President emphasized several times the importance of getting these additional judgeships created in the interests of expediting justice and reducing its cost. He directed Mr. Harlow to confer with Speaker Rayburn about getting action. He thought Sec. Anderson might be influential in helping this legislation along. Rep. Byrnes said that Republicans were agreeable to the bill, but that the opposition was holding it up. Rep. Halleck felt it might suffer the same fate of delay as was experienced by a similar bill in 1948.

Postal Rates - The President noted Mr. Summerfield's interest in improving postal services and also in balancing the Post Office budget.

Since these two were incompatible so long as Congress refused to raise rates, the President thought it might be a good idea for Mr. Summerfield to inject some life into the situation by perhaps reducing service to the point justified by revenues. Sen. Saltonstall believed this would only serve to bring criticism on the Administration instead of on the Congress.

Presidential Office Space - The President stressed the desirability of action on this this year since he would be leaving office and no charge of personal interest could be levied. He set forth his strong feeling that the White House (including the office arrangements) should be such as to make proud the hearts of the millions of Americans who honor it as one of the two principal places in the Capital -- the other being the Congress, which has already been well provided for! When Sen. Bridges inquired what the President was specifically recommending, the President outlined the content of the Fleming Committee report.

Labor Legislation - Mr. Halleck was concerned with the support given by the Administration to the bill regarding picketing, described by some as wrecking the Landrum-Griffin Act and legalizing the secondary boycott. Mr. McCabe pointed out that this had been recommended in 1958 and '59 but was omitted from the Landrum-Griffin Act, hence Sec. Mitchell's present testimony in support of it.

Regarding minimum wage legislation, Rep. Halleck thought the House might approve raising the level to $1.10, though this could bring on efforts for more. He felt there would be great trouble if any effort were made to extend coverage. Sen. Dirksen recalled the administratively impossible language in the Senate bill. Mr. Harlow recalled the requirement on Sec. Mitchell to testify as to the need for modifying the legislation.

The President commented philosophically about the inconsistency of having Federal legislation dealing with wage minimums but none dealing with wage maximums.

The President said he would talk to Sec. Mitchell about these items.

School Construction - Mr. Halleck felt the bill before the Rules Committee departs sharply from the Administration's recommendations. Even though it should be passed in the House, he thought a veto could be upheld.

Sec. Flemming pointed out the similarity and differences between the pending bill and the Administration's. He inquired as to the desirability of attempting, if time permitted, to get agreement on a new version that would be closer to the Administration bill. Mr. Halleck thought he might discuss this further with Sec. Flemming.

Area Development - The President noted that the bill approved by Congress used a shotgun approach whereas the Administration had endeavored to pinpoint assistance. Mr. Halleck suggested that should the President send it back to the Congress, he emphasize the reasonableness of the Administration's original bill. Sen. Dirksen characterized this bill as "legalized piracy," being an open invitation to promoters and to efforts for luring small businesses away from other places.

Medical Care for the Aged - Sec. Flemming expressed appreciation for the strong support voiced by Republican Leaders when the Administration proposal was submitted. He noted that the AMA criticism of the proposal was not well founded, and would perhaps dissipate even though AMA criticism was regarded in some ways as helpful to the bill.

Rep. Byrnes stressed the way in which the Administration bill recognizes the need factor, and is aimed at helping those in need, many of whom would not be reached by other proposals.

Sen. Saltonstall raised the question of pressure on the States to enter this new program, if approved, and the question of where the States would find the money for it. The President felt strongly that the States, as well as the Federal Government, or more so, had a responsibility in this field. Dr. Flemming recounted how readily the States had adopted other available grant programs in the past. The President suggested, and Dr. Flemming said he would initiate, a study of the possibility of allowing the States to carry on such a program at something less than the maximum approved level.

There was extensive discussion of the responsibility of children for helping parents in time of need. Dr. Flemming thought this new program would serve to enable them to carry out such responsibility.

* * * * *

Miscellaneous - Following discussion of the items in the special message, there was brief reference to the Powers' case, and it was noted that the State Department statement covers the matter.

The President gave the Leaders a brief preview of the announcement to be made shortly concerning the around the world, underwater trip of Captain Beach and his crew in the submarine Triton.

LAM

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
✓Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 10, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

From 5:30 p.m. to 6:05 p.m., May 9, the President met with Speaker Rayburn in an off-the-record discussion in the family sitting room in the West Hall of the White House.

Speaker Rayburn came at the President's invitation. The President asked the Speaker's cooperation and advice in dealing with the implacable resistance of Congressman Otto Passman to the mutual security program. At the President's direction I briefly presented the consequences certain to ensue should there be a massive reduction in mutual security appropriations for Fiscal Year 1961.

It was pointed out to the Speaker that the "pipeline" is now so severely reduced that a cut of a billion dollars or more would unavoidably fall mainly on force modernization in the military assistance part of the program -- and that this would mainly hit NATO and certain countries in Asia.

The Speaker stressed the effectiveness of Passman's criticisms of administrative errors in the program. The President quickly conceded that errors are bound to occur in a program of this character and magnitude but that these cannot be allowed to destroy the entire effort. It was pointed out to the Speaker that prior reductions have not crippled the program because funds still remaining in the pipeline have tided the program over the successive reductions -- a process no longer feasible because of the consumption of the pipeline these past few years.

The Speaker stated to the President that he would "do his best" to get the highest possible figure for mutual security but gave no more specific assurance than this, and this assertion was coupled with the reiteration of the great difficulties in handling the program this year.

After this discussion the President and the Speaker visited generally about the U-2 aircraft problem involving the Soviet Union, and the Speaker stated that not until today had he known that such flights as this have taken place a number of times in prior years. He seemed to evidence a little pique over not having learned of this earlier.

Thereupon the Speaker asked leave of the President to say that he believed the President had made a mistake in announcing that he might leave the Summit meeting early and have the Vice President take his place. The Speaker commented that many Americans took very badly to this and that the Soviets did likewise. The President replied that in his press conference statement on this subject he had emphasized that he might need to return briefly to the United States to handle problems involving vetoes of bills but that he could swiftly return once his legislative chores were completed. The President directed the undersigned to obtain his press conference remarks so he could recheck his actual statement, and he also said that there was a letter from Mr. Khrushchev referring, without rancor, to this problem which he would perhaps show to Mr. Rayburn in confidence to demonstrate that Mr. Khrushchev was not really overly concerned about this possibility.

Speaker Rayburn said he believed the President should restate this matter to the public so the present misunderstanding could be cleared away, and the President stated that an inquiry about it could perhaps be prompted at his next press conference. The Speaker emphasized the desirability of having this done.

The President asked Speaker Rayburn if he thought the Congress would finish its work before the Democratic Convention or would recess for the Convention and complete the work later. The Speaker expressed a vehement desire to adjourn before the Convention and said he was confident the work could be completed by that time. He said that a minimum wage bill had to be passed -- "but I am against $1.25" -- and that he would hope to get coverage extended and $1.10 minimum wage approved. He said that he wanted a good school bill passed without teachers' salaries in it -- and this discussion terminated with the President's comment that he was sure that the two of them were not basically very much in disagreement on any of the great public issues.

The President stressed the ability of the Vice President to deal firmly with the Soviets, remarking on an incident demonstrated in the President's presence when Mr. Khrushchev attempted to deal disparagingly with this nation in a conversation with the Vice President. The President stated that he started to intervene but sat back with a smile when he noted how promptly and effectively the Vice President dealt with the problem.

The conversation closed with expressions of mutual admiration for Secretary of the Treasury Robert Anderson. The Speaker said that Secretary Anderson now has a serious disability, however, it being that of a political turncoat. The President observed that in southern United States a high percentage of the Democrats were Republicans in their souls, and the President further commented that Secretary Anderson is the only man he has ever known who could hold any Cabinet post and perform it with distinction. Speaker Rayburn said that Secretary Anderson is the ablest man he ever met.

Thereupon the meeting was terminated.

Bryce Harlow

IMMEDIATE RELEASE April 26, 1960

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

In connection with the previously announced visit of President Eisenhower to Portugal, a date has now been agreed upon. President Eisenhower will arrive in Lisbon on the morning of May 23 and depart on May 24. These dates were selected in the expectation that the Summit Conference will have ended by that time. Should the Conference continue beyond the dates of the President's visit to Portugal, however, President Eisenhower either will return to Paris or, if domestic requirements make this impossible, will request Vice President Nixon to represent the United States for the remainder of the Conference.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 9, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR ANN WHITMAN

This morning from 10:19 to 10:28, the President met (Off the Record) with Senator Francis Case of South Dakota.

Case reported an incident which he said occurred while he was flying from Moscow to Warsaw in 1959 in an American military plane. He was in Russia then as a Member of a traveling Congressional group. He says American Air Force officers, contrary to their flight agreement, used "high powered camera equipment" to take prohibited pictures in Russian territory. He said these pictures were taken while other American officers diverted the attention of two Russian officials who flew with the party -- apparently the Russians were engaged in conversations in the pilot's compartment while the pictures were being taken from the rear area of the plane. Case says his AF escort told him what was going on, and asked him not to go to the rear of the plane at the time.

Case strongly endorsed the idea of doing what we must for intelligence purposes. However, he said he wanted the President to know of this episode because it might indicate a carelessness which could provoke unnecessary incidents. He added that the episode occurred only a few days prior to Mr. Khruschev's visit here.

He told the President that, shortly after his return from the trip, he had mentioned the matter to the Vice President.

The President agreed with the Senator that it was not proper to so take advantage of guest status while traveling through Russia, but he gave no indication of what, if any, action would be taken on Case's report.

Ed McCabe

Copies to:
General Persons
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Harlow
General Goodpaster

[illegible]
([illegible])

~~SECRET~~

May 7, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
May 6, 1960

Others present: Secretary Dillon, General Goodpaster

Mr. Dillon discussed with the President the idea of establishing an Under Secretary of State for Western Hemisphere Affairs. He showed the President a memorandum of analysis on this matter, and mentioned particularly the problem to be expected with the Congress in trying to get an additional Under Secretary.

The President commented that he had found a great differentiation in the minds of the Latin Americans between an Assistant Secretary and an Under Secretary. In fact, he was inclined to agree with them. The President said that the alternative solution presented in the paper -- of having an Ambassador-at-Large for Western Hemisphere Affairs -- might be the best compromise if there were real difficulty with the Congress, and providing the right man was gotten to serve. He said that he liked Mr. Pawley very much, and commented that Pawley has divested himself of all financial interests in Latin America. Mr. Dillon said that the problem with Pawley is that he formerly had interests in the Dominican Republic and in Cuba, was known to have been close to Batista and Trujillo, and is considered a "friend of dictators." The President recognized that these were serious questions. He said he would not be at all interested in having a career man in this position because a career man lacked the very thing that he was trying to provide -- someone of national prestige. The President commented that the Ambassador-at-Large should have the whole Western hemisphere as his area so that we do not get into the business of having Under Secretaries for each geographic area in the State Department. This would cover half the world. In particular, the scope should not be limited to Latin America. He named as the type of individual he had in mind someone like

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-56, #60
By J.W. Date 12/18/78

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(5)
NSC letter 4/26/84
NLE DATE 9/21/84

~~PORTIONS EXEMPTED~~
~~E.O. 11652, Sec. 5 (B) (1)(2)(3)(4)~~
~~State 7/6/77 NSC 10/11/78~~
~~NLE Date 12/18/78~~

~~SECRET~~

Allan Shivers, or perhaps Wright Morrow, although he had some question on Mr. Morrow since he pushed himself forward for such a post so frequently. Mr. Dillon mentioned deLesseps Morrison of New Orleans. The President said that Walter Donnelly is the ideal type of man -- very able and highly regarded throughout Latin America, but of course he has U.S. Steel interests in Venezuela. The President said he thought there would be value in giving the man a long and impressive title. The big question is to get the right man.

Regarding disarmament, Mr. Dillon said State is now making a great effort to find the right individual. They thought they would like to try to get Herman Phleger. The President said he would be fine.

[redacted]

Mr. Dillon next mentioned a serious problem developing in Peru where the two biggest U. S. companies are engaged in a row between themselves which could have very major effects. This goes back quite a number of years to a ruling by the Supreme Court on a matter of land rights that were in dispute. One of the companies is going to charge that the Supreme Court was bribed. The defense of the other will be that the lower courts were bribed. The Peruvian Government is terribly concerned about this, and feels that it may fall if the charges go forward, even though this government had no connection with affairs at that time. In addition, the Peruvian Government thinks that both companies will be expropriated if this comes out. The President advised stressing these points to the companies involved.

~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 7, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR:

ANN WHITMAN

Yesterday (May sixth), Jerry Persons and I went in with Bill Rogers and the discussion only concerned the President's statement on the signing of the Civil Rights Bill -- with emphasis on the added guarantee of and protection for voting rights.

Ed McCabe and Phil Areeda handled the meeting in the Cabinet Room on Area Assistance.

Glad to do this!

Dave Kendall

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 10, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR

MRS. WHITMAN

On May sixth the President met with the heads of several departments and agencies, or their representatives, to discuss Federal activities in aid of chronically depressed labor surplus areas.

Commerce Under Secretary Ray gave a brief report on the activities of the Interdepartmental Committee to Coordinate Federal Urban Area Assistance Programs. He stated the essence of his May sixth memorandum to the President -- with particular emphasis on the pilot survey of resources in the Tamaqua region of Pennsylvania. When completed in a week, this survey should stimulate local self-help activities to attract industry. Ray noted also that Pennsylvania legislation, which is patterned after the Administration area assistance bill, is proving very helpful to such communities.

With respect to contract set-asides for labor surplus areas, Defense Assistant Secretary McGuire revealed plans to prefer chronic labor surplus areas to communities with temporary unemployment problems. On negotiated contracts involving construction of permanent facilities special efforts will be made to use the capabilities of such areas before going elsewhere. The main difficulty, he noted, is the unfamiliarity of many producers with Government contracting procedures. Defense attempts to remedy this by surveys, additions to bidder lists, and information to contracting officers and prime contractors on the potentialities and importance of chronic labor surplus areas.

The President described his visit with West Virginia Governor Underwood and Senators Scott and Cooper. While their requests were not specific, the President stated this necessity: immediate action, concentrated in the most neeful areas, and publicized to the maximum extent. We must not only try to promote job creation in seriously depressed areas, but we must also demonstrate that the Administration is "terrifically interested."

The President made clear that the primary requirement for industrial development and diversification is intensive local action, sometimes involving concessions by local interests. While gradual emigration might be the only solution for some areas, there was an increasing demand that opportunity be brought into the distressed community.

The President strongly emphasized the need for public understanding of what could be done and, indeed, of what we are doing. The Rural Development Program should perhaps be better known. The extent of Agriculture's surplus food distributions should be pointed up in the face of political assertions to the contrary. Similarly, where a change in law required a decrease in the Federal highway program contribution to West Virginia, every effort should be made to explain the new situation to local authorities and help them meet it. The President asked Secretary Mueller to contact Governor Underwood on this point.

In view of the very serious problem of morale for those who want but cannot find employment in these chronically depressed areas, everything possible should be done to mobilize Federal, State, local, and private resources to stimulate development and diversification. A measure of evangelism is required. It might help, therefore, for Phil Ray's group to visit West Virginia with some fanfare. That should be done if Governor Underwood wants it.

The President pointed up the wide range of government activities which might bear on the possibility of assisting these areas. In addition to the points already mentioned, the President noted the employment service and HEW's vocational training programs. He noted also the procurements of other agencies in addition to Defense. In addition to highways, he mentioned the public works of the Army Engineers, the Military Departments, GSA, Post Office, FAA, Agriculture and Interior -- not as an exhaustive list but as an indication of the range of possibilities.

In the course of statements on behalf of the several departments and agencies, several difficulties originating in the states were cited. Secretary Mueller indicated that 12,000 jobs could be created in the seriously depressed area of Pennsylvania if only the State of Pennsylvania would make the suitable allocation of highway construction funds. Similarly, HEW Under Secretary Adkins suggested that many cities hesitated to accept suggestions toward the use of federal vocational training grants for maximum and effective aid to chronically distressed areas.

The President reiterated the need for action and the need for public awareness of what we do. He asked Ed McCabe to talk with Jim Hagerty about his next press conference; the President wants an opportunity to describe succinctly some of the state-caused obstacles to maximum benefits for chronically depressed areas under existing programs.

Phil Areeda
Phillip Areeda

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Staff notes

May 6, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The [illegible] D. [illegible]

1. The Committee to Coordinate Federal Urban Area Assistance Programs was organized late in 1959 and was announced from the White House on January 8, 1960, in an exchange of letters between the President and Senator Cooper.

2. The Committee is composed of high officials of 17 departments, agencies, and offices of the Executive Branch.

3. The purpose of the Committee is to develop a strong emphasis in the application of existing Federal programs in so-called areas of chronic unemployment. For this purpose the areas selected for emphasis are those falling within the criteria set forth in the Administration's Area Assistance bill.

In March 1960 there were 16 major areas and 49 smaller areas falling within these criteria.

4. The Committee believes that it can best proceed along the following lines:

a. To improve, wherever possible, the application of existing programs in these areas.

b. To coordinate between the several Federal agencies the various programs offering possible assistance to these localities.

c. To increase the dissemination to these localities, through local governments, associations, and private individuals of up-to-date information concerning these Federal programs.

5. Pursuant to these goals, the Committee has:

   a. Prepared a detailed preliminary report on "Federal Programs of Assistance to Labor Surplus Areas" April 1960, and disseminated it to interested groups and individuals in these areas as well as the Departments and Agencies concerned and the Congress. This report was released by the President on April 20, 1960.

   b. Inaugurated, with the cooperation of the Bureau of the Budget, a program for the development of quarterly statistics designed to show what amounts do in fact go into these areas as a result of these programs.

   c. Is preparing a detailed rack-up of resources and possible program applications in the Tamaqua, Pennsylvania region, scheduled for completion next week on a pilot basis.

   d. Held a special meeting of the Committee to review the problem of West Virginia with Governor Cecil Underwood and his staff.

   e. Made a tour of investigation of three Anthracite counties in Northeast Pennsylvania.

   f. Have used the Committee resources to respond to increased inquiries from members of Congress of interested communities.

   g. Commenced exploration of revision of Manpower Policy #4 by which, without cost differential, potentialities of these chronic areas will be surveyed and their capabilities disseminated to all procurement offices, coupled with instructions to first exhaust those capabilities in respect of negotiated contracts before looking elsewhere.

6. The Committee believes that a continuation of this work will contribute substantially to the development of the areas in question.

Philip A. Ray

Philip A. Ray
Chairman, Committee to Coordinate
Federal Urban Area Assistance Programs

Defense procurement

Other procurement

Highways

Other public works

- Preferences within the law
- Possibility of accelerating planned projects

  Army civil construction

  Military construction

  GSA public buildings

  Post office

  FAA construction

  Agriculture watershed and forest work

  Interior National Park work

* * *

Employment services

HEW vocational training

Agriculture rural development

Agriculture surplus food distribution

Coal research

May 7, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
May 5, 1960

Others present: General Twining, General Goodpaster

General Twining recommended that the staff of the Net Evaluation Subcommittee be held together to make future studies, suggesting as the next one a study on the possible range of damage to the United States in case of nuclear war in 1963. The President agreed to this proposal.

General Twining next told the President that a study group has made an estimate of the situation that would exist after a nuclear attack, and although the findings of the study are rather questionable in some respects, he thought it was a good report generally. He said that it would take about thirty minutes to present, and the President agreed to hear it, sometime next week.

General Twining said that the meetings Secretary Gates is holding with the Joint Chiefs of Staff are proving effective in resolving split papers that have been stalled for a long time. He said that there are two very difficult ones left, the rest having been resolved. The first of these pertains to the question of organization for the control of Polaris forces -- specifically whether these should be tied to SAC, conducted like carrier operations, or coordinated in some other way. The second question relates to targeting concepts. The President said that in his judgment so long as we have our main force of manned bombers, we would send the Polaris in to disrupt and knock out organized defenses. It would be necessary, however, to know wind directions and bomber positions. Therefore, he

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By DJH Date 9/2/81

thought that the Polaris must be drawn in to the over-all plan and tightly coordinated. He thought the coordination could probably be accomplished by assignment of targets and by specifying timing of attack. General Twining thought that some form of coordinating organization, to accomplish what the President had in mind, was the most desirable solution.

General Twining next said that the Navy is concerned regarding the boycotting of American ships by the Arabs, and specifically as to the possibility of their boycotting our oil ships. However, he added that the Navy had just obtained information that oil shipments are not being boycotted, at least in several of the major areas.

General Twining then said the Chiefs are concerned over the fact that they have never fired a complete ICBM (or IRBM for that matter). He said they would like to fire one. I left the room briefly at this moment. When I returned I asked the President the outcome of this discussion. He said he had expressed agreement. To my further question, he said he understood that General Twining was not of course talking about actually firing the nuclear warhead, but only the high explosive components thereof. I spoke to General Twining a few minutes later. He said the Chiefs actually had in mind to fire the nuclear warhead (as I had understood him earlier). When I told him that the President understood this to go only to the point of firing the high explosive components, he said they would proceed on that basis.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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May 7, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
May 4, 1960

Others present: Dr. Kistiakowsky, Dr. Long, General Persons, General Goodpaster

Dr. Kistiakowsky said he and Dr. Long had come in to present the results of an inquiry they had made into the Minuteman program in response to a request by the President. Dr. Long gave the presentation, stating that the scheduling is extremely tight with regard to the projected 150 missiles in mid-1963. Dr. Kistiakowsky thought that this objective had been moved up from 1964 quite arbitrarily as an offset to the Polaris, and no one really thought it could be met. Dr. Long said he is not so sure as that, but considers it will be extremely tight. Although major design problems have been solved, there are still significant problem areas. These relate chiefly to the three-stage engines and to guidance and control questions. Although the first and second stages have been fired, there has been no wholly successful test. There have been partial successes. With regard to guidance and control, in order to attain the thirty-second firing time objective, it is necessary to keep the guidance (gyroscopes, etc.) in full operation, turning at full speed for years on end. Dr. Long mentioned that the schedule for attainment of equipment that will measure up to this requirement has already slipped six weeks. The President questioned the thirty-second time objective. He thought it might be best to have a "program" as regards readiness, with some missiles instantly ready to fire and others prepared to fire after a longer period. Dr. Long said that this idea conformed to his own suggestions. In this manner some gyroscopes could be kept up to full speed, with others idling at one-tenth speed, and taking ten minutes or so to come up to full speed.

The President said this goes back to the question of need. There is need for some of these to be ready to get off instantly. He

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Authority NLE. 76-56, #62
By NLE Date 8/5/77

noted that the fixed missiles will be in underground silos highly protected. The big thing is simply to dissuade the Soviets from taking any adventure.

Dr. Long said another problem relates to fire control. The Air Force plan is to provide for volley or ripple only, firing off all fifty of the missiles in a squadron. He thought there should be a means of cutting off the firing after a few had been fired. The President commented on this, adding that if we indoctrinate our people on a 30-second response basis, we allow no margin for error, and raise the chances of starting a war that no one wanted. The President thought it is better to take a few extra minutes, to give someone high up in authority the decision.

Dr. Long then commented that each missile has one target set into its guidance system. He thought there could be extra tapes which would give more flexibility to the use of these weapons. This is a matter that he suggested should be studied. The President agreed.

Dr. Long next raised the topic of priorities. He said there is some question that we may be overloading the Aerojet Company with missile requirements. They are to produce the Skybolt, and he is not yet persuaded that Skybolt should have the same priority as the Minuteman. He would not want it to prejudice the Minuteman, since the latter can do anything Skybolt can do, and more.

The President suggested that Dr. Long and Dr. Kistiakowsky present the results of their study to Mr. Gates, and Dr. Kistiakowsky said he had made arrangements to present it to both Dr. York and Mr. Gates.

Dr. Long suggested it might be best to give top priority to the fixed Minuteman as against the mobile concept. This is true if we aim to have a lot of these -- something like half as many as we estimate the Soviets might have. If we have fewer than this, the mobile system may be better, in order to keep up the deterrent. The President said he is inclined, on this question, to be a lot on the side of the fixed system. Dr. Kistiakowsky also added that, now that the Polaris is moving ahead, and since the costs of Polaris and the mobile Minuteman are about the same, with fixed Minuteman much less -- something like one-third -- he thinks the fixed system is the best. The President said he would probably favor having at least a few of the mobile type, since in these matters it is best to have every kind of string on one's bow.

Dr. Kistiakowsky then presented briefly to the President the seismic improvement research program which he had been asked to develop and submit. He said the program had been agreed upon by all affected agencies, and commented that the Soviets have now gone a long way toward accepting the proposal we had made on this matter. The President expressed agreement with the program. Dr. Kistiakowsky said he would plan to have a meeting every two or three months, bringing together the contractors and agencies involved and would report progress to the President.

Dr. Kistiakowsky asked whether the decision should be made public. After some discussion the President said he thought it should be and that a press release should be prepared at once.

After discussion with Dr. Kistiakowsky, I made arrangements with Defense to prepare and submit a coordinated press release.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 4, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR ANN WHITMAN

This morning from 10:29 to 11:07, the President met with Senator Scott, Senator Cooper, and Governor Underwood of West Virginia. After some passing references to the political campaigns, they discussed depressed areas legislation.

Senator Cooper asked that added effort be put forth by the Administration to bring existing government programs into Eastern Kentucky, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania -- thereby channeling funds to the areas of greatest need, while we wait for legislation. Cooper handed the President a memo suggesting: (1) expanded activity by the Labor Department through the employment service, (2) a new effort by HEW to step up its vocational training, (3) an expansion of the rural development and extension programs of the Agriculture Department. The President said these suggestions would be examined, and expressed special interest in those relating to Agriculture.

Senator Scott said increased care in the placement of Defense contracts would be most helpful for Pennsylvania's distressed areas. The President reminded him Defense procurement must be competitive, and recalled that in some areas we had met labor resistance because employers -- in facing the expense incident to a new or expanded plant -- could not compete and pay wages to match those of their competitors in places like Detroit. The President, however, said we would check on Defense efforts in this connection.

Governor Underwood told the President West Virginia is especially hard hit with 75,000 coal miners displaced by machine mining methods. He complained that while his State has the highest unemployment, it has the lowest participation in Federal programs. He especially cited cutbacks in the Federal Highway Program last year. He said this caused unemployment, and had driven many employers out of business.

The President suggested that the Federal government should be doing more -- not less -- in West Virginia, and said he wanted to talk to Secretary Mueller about the Highway Program. The President also wondered whether, despite distribution of surplus food, children are going hungry in West Virginia. Underwood said there are some such cases, although none are "starving" as was suggested by a question asked at the President's last Press Conference. Underwood pointed out that distribution of surplus food does not necessarily insure a balanced diet for anyone.

While there was special praise for the work done by Commerce Undersecretary Ray, who chairs the Inter-Agency Committee, the visitors tended to be critical of the initiative shown by Federal agencies. Senator Scott said it seemed to him most of the Departments were "not on the ball" and had been "giving us the run around". He did not single out any agency at this point, but his prime interest throughout the meeting seemed to be the Defense Department. The President said he would personally inquire into the matter with Department heads.

As to legislation, the Senators spoke of the main differences in the various proposals now before Congress. The President suggested they might say everyone at this meeting agreed on the need for legislation -- but that it should be a sound and sensible program -- and that if Congress passes such a bill, not one based on pork-barrel political considerations, everyone can be certain it will be fully considered. On this, Senator Cooper urged the President to meet with the Majority and Minority Leaders of both Houses to plead with them to pass a good bill. The President was skeptical of the wisdom of such a move, but said his Staff would at least consider exploring the possibilities.

Senator Cooper suggested one way to dramatize Republican interest in those who live in depressed areas might be the appointment of some nationally-known "Big Figure" to head a new Inter-Agency group. He offered no nominees, however.

It was agreed that the visitors would publicly indicate the President's hope for constructive legislation, and would also say a continued effort is being made through the entire government to see how existing programs can be improved and speeded up to help distressed areas.

Before the meeting adjourned, press photographers took a series of pictures of the President and his visitors.

Ed McCabe

Copies to:
General Persons
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Merriam
- General Goodpaster

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 4, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN:

9:05 - 9:13 A.M., Wednesday, May 4, 1960.

I accompanied Congressman Charles Gubser, Republican of California, in to see the President. Congressman Gubser expressed his deep concern over the fact that the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy had failed to authorize the full amount for the Stanford Linear Electron Accelerator. He indicated that it would delay the completion of the project and would make it difficult for the contractor to properly anticipate his work load.

The President said that he, too, was disturbed and asked me to contact John McCone and Dr. Kistiakowsky to make sure that everything was being done in an effort to restore the full amount of the authorization (107.2 million).

I have followed the President's instructions and have been assured that everything possible is being done.

J. Z. A.

Jack Z. Anderson

Congressman Gubser's correspondence attached. No reply necessary.

CHARLES S. GUBSER
10TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

MEMBER:
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Congreſs of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

MAY 4 1960
BARDES

May 2, 1960

The Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

I respectfully request that you consider urging the House minority leadership to offer a motion to recommit the Atomic Energy Authorization Bill, with instructions to fully authorize the Stanford Linear Electron Accelerator.

For your convenience, I submit herewith a chronology of events regarding the Stanford proposal. I am also submitting a separate sheet giving reasons why I feel full authorization of the accelerator is desirable at the present time.

Your consideration of the above-mentioned request will be appreciated.

Yours respectfully,

Charles S. Gubser

CSG:mk

Enclosures

STANFORD UNIVERSITY LINEAR ELECTRON ACCELERATOR

CHRONOLOGY:

1. 1953 - Serious study on the proposal began at Stanford.
2. 1957 - Stanford submitted proposal to AEC, DOD, and NSF.
3. In 1958, a special NSF panel on high energy physics recommended the project.
4. Late 1958 - AEC requested the President to convene a GAC-PSAC panel on the subject.
5. November 16, 1958 - Panel recommended the project.
6. May 14, 1959 - In a New York speech, the President announced intentions of requesting Congressional authorization.
7. July and August, 1959 - Hearings held by Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. No final action. Further study recommended.
8. December, 1959 - John Blume & Associates, under contract with AEC, rendered interim cost and feasibility review.
9. January, 1960 - GAC-PSAC panel met, reaffirmed its recommendation, and regretted delay of the project.
10. February, 1960 - Final report forwarded by John Blume & Associates to AEC declaring project feasible and fixing cost of construction at $107.2 million.
11. February, 1960 - Full PSAC approves recommendation.
12. April 6, 1960 - Further hearings held by Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Committee recommended authorization of $3 million for design studies and refused full authorization of the project. Minority members filed dissent and announced intentions of offering a floor amendment for full authorization of $107.2 million.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY LINEAR ELECTRON ACCELERATOR

REASONS WHY FULL AUTHORIZATION IS MORE DESIRABLE THAN PARTIAL AUTHORIZATION:

1. Partial authorization will not make it possible to obtain the services of prominent personnel to design the accelerator because such people would have serious misgivings about permanent employment. This could influence the quality of design, construction time required, and cost.

    a. The following concur in this statement:

        1) Dr. E. W. Ginzton, Director of Hansen Laboratories at Stanford.

        2) Dr. R. Rollefson, Director, Midwestern Universities Research Association.

        3) Dr. Henry de Wolfe Smyth of Princeton University.

2. Partial authorization will increase the cost.

    a. Present estimates include a 5% annual escalation of construction costs. Delaying completion would require extension of escalation for a longer period of time.

3. The national prestige requires full authorization at this time.

    a. We are acknowledged world leaders in high energy nuclear physics research.

    b. The Soviet Union is putting tremendous effort into construction and operation of linear electron accelerators.

    c. Therefore, the question before the world is, "Does the United States intend to continue its leadership in this important field?"

4. This project is ready for full authorization now. It is endorsed by 100% of the scientific community and has been the subject of the most complete preliminary study ever given a similar proposal.

EDITORIALS

Are Democrats playing politics with science?

The vote of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy against authorization of the two-mile, 170-million-dollar Stanford University linear accelerator was distressing.

That the committee did budget three million dollars for design studies is small comfort. This sop suggests — but by no means guarantees—eventual authorization of the project. With a change of presidents in the offing, anything could happen.

Committee Democrats set the course, with only one Republican joining their majority. Their vote flew in the face of recommendations of President Eisenhower, the Atomic Energy Commission and the nation's very finest scientific brains in the high energy physics field.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. Mex.), joint committee chairman, has offered the explanation that legislators are alarmed by the rising costs of such research tools and want to give this factor more study. That explanation has a tinny ring.

In addition to its unimpeachable scientific backing, the project has had extremely thorough reviews. Every objection the committee has raised—some of them far-fetched—has been met.

Then what is the trouble? We can't help suspecting that the project is just too expensive. So expensive that politicians may hate to see rivals get credit for it. So expensive that legislators dislike seeing so much money put on one spot when it could be spread around. So expensive that it may have become a target for partisan whacks at the budget.

It is very discouraging to think politics, not science, may be ruling the work of the joint committee, which is supposed to be a "blue ribbon" group of outstanding legislators.

It is even worse that the committee majority is risking United States leadership in one field where we are well ahead of the Russians.

How the Democrats can defend their position we cannot see.

If these impressions are false, a frank statement of the reason for defying unanimous scientific opinion — or better yet, authorization of the project — will correct them.

We wish Congressmen Van Zandt, Gubser and Younger success with their proposed floor fight to reverse the committee decision, but as long as a party line division exists, it is hard to be very hopeful.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 4, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

Re: U.S.-India Wheat Agreement

This agreement involves 587 million bushels of wheat and 22 million bags of rice, to be moved to India over a four-year period, in exchange for rupees. It is the largest grain transaction in history.

The President will sign for the United States; Food Minister Patil will sign for India.

Present for the ceremony will be Benson, Morse, Dillon, Paarlberg, Ambassador Chagla, Minister Patil and two State Department aides, Mr. Bevans and Miss Davis.

This group will meet the President briefly and informally in his office at 10:00 a.m.

The group will then move into the Cabinet room for the signing ceremony. Cameras and microphones will be set up in advance. Reporters will be present.

The President will be seated at the Cabinet table in his accustomed place, with Mr. Patil at his right. The State Department aides will assist in the signing.

After the signing, the President will speak briefly. Material for this purpose has been prepared. Mr. Patil will respond. At a time suitable to his wish, the President will retire from the Cabinet room.

The reporters will then be given the opportunity to ask questions of the principals, for recording on sound and film.

Don Paarlberg

Don Paarlberg

DRAFT PRESS RELEASE
(U.S.-INDIA WHEAT AGREEMENT)

The Governments of the United States and India today signed an agreement which provides for the sale to India over a four-year period of sixteen million metric tons (approximately 587 million bushels) of U. S. wheat and one million metric tons (approximately 22 million bags) of U. S. rice. (The Government-owned inventory of wheat is presently about one billion eighty million bushels.)

This agreement, undertaken as part of the President's Food-For-Peace Program, will mean, on the average, the shipment of more than a shipload of wheat for each day for four years.

For these commodities, plus some ocean transportation cost, India will pay the United States $1,276 million in rupees under Title I of the Public Law 480 program.

The agreement was signed at the White House by President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Indian Minister of Food and Agriculture S. K. Patil. Present at the signing were Acting Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, Under Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse, Ambassador M. C. Chagla of India, and Food-For-Peace Coordinator Don Paarlberg.

This is the fifth Title I, Public Law 480 agreement to be signed with India. The first agreement with India (and the largest previous agreement with any country) was signed in August 1956 in the amount of $360.1 million. Previous agreements with India total nearly $1 billion in value. They have provided a significant proportion of India's grain imports during the past three and one-half years, as well as substantial amounts of cotton, tobacco, and dairy products. However, in the case of both wheat and rice, measures have always been taken to assure usual imports from free world sources.

The new agreement is unique in these respects:

It is almost four times as large as any agreement previously signed with any country since the beginning of the program in 1954.

It is the first agreement to span a period of four years.

It is the first agreement specifically designed to help a country in establishing substantial food reserves; one-fourth of the wheat and all of the rice will be available for such purpose. The stockpiling feature of the agreement will provide India with 147 million bushels of wheat and 22 million bags of rice over the four-year period for reserve purposes.

One-fourth of the amount of financing in the new agreement ($319 million) will be made available immediately to finance the first year's shipments of 147 million bushels of wheat and 5.5 million bags of rice. The rate and manner in which the remaining quantities will be shipped will be agreed upon by the Governments after January 1, 1961 and will be subject to review annually thereafter.

Of the rupees to be acquired by the United States in payment for these commodities, $1,076 million will be made available to the Government of India for economic development projects (one-half as loans, one-half as grants.) The remaining $200 million will be used to pay U. S. expenses abroad and to finance other U. S. agency programs including development of foreign markets for U. S. agricultural products.

The new agreement, reinforced by previous agreements, is expected to contribute to India's progress by (1) substantially increasing India's short food supply; (2) helping to control rising costs of food; and (3) giving tangible support to the financing of India's development projects.

The commodity composition of the new four-year agreement is:

Commodity	Million Dollars
Wheat (587 million bushels)	965.0
Rice (22 million bags)	116.0
Ocean transportation (estimated)	195.0
Total	1,276.0

Sales of the commodities will be made by U. S. private traders. Purchase authorizations will be announced later.

DRAFT

May 3, 1960

FACT SHEET

INDIA'S PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC LAW 480

The new Title I, Public Law 480 agreement will help India meet its wheat import requirements for consumption and its wheat and rice requirements for stockpiling for a period of four years. It finances $965 million worth of wheat, $116 million worth of rice, and expected U. S. ocean transportation costs of $195 million for a total export market value of $1,276 million. In quantities this involves 587 million bushels of wheat (approximately 16 million metric tons) and 22 million bags of rice (approximately 1 million metric tons).

The agreement is part of the President's Food-For-Peace program, aimed at matching the agricultural abundance of the United States with the needs of friendly nations abroad.

One-fourth of the agreed amount, or $319 million, will be made available at once to finance the first year's shipments of 147 million bushels of wheat and 5.5 million bags of rice. The rate and manner in which the remaining quantities will be shipped will be agreed upon by the Governments after January 1, 1961.

Of the rupees to be acquired by the U. S. in payment for the commodities, about eighty-five percent will be made available to the Government of India for economic development projects (one-half as loans and one-half as grants). Five percent will be made available for loans to U. S. and Indian private business firms; the remainder will be used to pay U. S. expenses abroad and to finance other U. S. agency programs, including development of foreign markets for U. S. agricultural products.

This is by far the largest single Title I transaction negotiated since the Public Law 480 program was established in 1954. The largest previous agreement was negotiated in August 1956 with India (its first agreement) in the amount of $362 million.

The current agreement is the first to cover four years' requirements of any participant. Previously three-year agreements were signed with India, Brazil, Colombia, and Peru, and two-year agreements with Pakistan and Indonesia. Title I agreements with other countries in Asia are financing agricultural exports of nearly $400 million to Pakistan, $150 million to Indonesia, and about $75 million to Burma, Ceylon, and Viet Nam.

This is the first agreement designed to establish substantial stockpiles of reserves. It will provide India with 4 million metric tons of wheat and 1 million metric tons of rice over the four-year period for reserve stocks purposes. Previous agreements allowed some increase in working stocks but did not provide opportunity to build up sizeable reserves for emergency purposes.

Benefits to India

The current agreement is the fifth Title I, P. L. 480 program to be signed with India. These programs help India in several ways.

First, they increase the supply of food grains to the Indian people above what otherwise could be obtained commercially.

Second, the expanded supply of food grains enables India to combat inflationary pressures arising from limited domestic production and growing consumer demand.

Third, the bulk of the rupee funds generated returns to India as loans and grants for investment, thereby financially aiding India's development, including such essentials as power development, irrigation, and industrial projects.

Fourth, the implementation of this agreement will enable the Government of India to devote its energies and resources toward expanding its food production.

In total, the Public Law 480 supplies from the U. S. help India to strengthen its internal economy, stabilize its political life, and boost its upward progress.

Previous Agreements

Previous Title I, Public Law 480 agreements with India total nearly $1 billion in value. These agreements include 400 million bushels of wheat (approximately 10.9 million metric tons), 15 million bushels of feed grains (approximately 375,000 metric tons), 9 million bags of rice, 600,000 bales of cotton, 6 million pounds of tobacco, and 40 million pounds of dairy products. They have provided 9.4 million tons of grain out of total Indian imports of 12.1 million tons during the past three and one-half years.

Deliveries under the last preceding agreement are expected to be completed within the next few months, and shipments will then start under the new agreement. India imported 120 million bushels of wheat under Title I last year; shipments for the current year may exceed that quantity.

Under previous agreements, more than $500 million in rupees is being loaned back to India for economic development projects. An additional $200 million is being granted for similar projects, $90 million is available for loans to private business firms, and $150 million is available for the payment of U. S. expenses and for programs of U. S. agencies, including agricultural market development.

India's Food Situation

India's food situation is marked by (a) chronic shortage due to insufficient domestic production, (b) need for even larger supplies as the population expands and living standards improve, and (c) rising prices.

India recognizes the urgency of expanding its imported food supply but is reluctant to use limited foreign exchange earnings for such purpose. Ambitious to get ahead with economic development, India has a national policy of using its foreign exchange earnings largely to buy capital goods required in carrying out its development plans. Were it to spend its foreign exchange on food instead, economic development would be slowed accordingly.

Currently, India has a deficit of 4 million tons of food grains annually. Population growth, plus improving diets, add an additional 3-1/2 million tons of food grains to the annual demand. The Indian Government is hopeful that through its Third 5-Year Plan, to go into effect in March 1961, it will be able to expand domestic agricultural production substantially.

One of the main problems India is facing is unstable prices. The national reserve of 5 million tons, made up of wheat and rice, should prove beneficial in combating inflationary pressures caused by food shortages and uneven distribution of food supplies.

India's 5-Year Plans

India's Second 5-Year Plan, now in its closing phases, concentrated investment in heavy industry, transportation, and power. Agricultural production targets called for an increase of 17 percent, and it is expected that by 1961 food grain production will rise to 75 million tons.

The Third 5-Year Plan, which is still on the drawing board, strongly emphasizes agriculture. The Indians realize that to provide their fast-growing population with a better diet, annual food grain production will have to increase to around 100 million tone during this period.

The Third Plan calls for an annual increase in agricultural production of 5.7 percent, compared with the average of 2.8 percent in the First Plan, and 4 percent anticipated for the Second Plan.

The Third Plan is designed to raise national income 30 percent. Because of population growth, this would mean only 12-1/2 percent rise in per capita income.

The total Third Plan outlay will be approximately $23 billion; of this, $14.7 billion will be in the form of government expenditures and $8.4 billion in the form of private investments. Almost $2.1 billion of Government financing has been allocated for agriculture, compared with $743 million in the First Plan and $1,136 million in the Second Plan. (These figures do not tell the full story for agriculture, since heavy expenditures also are being made for such projects as irrigation works and fertilizer plants that contribute directly to agriculture.)

Economic Development

Rupees obtained by the United States through sales of U. S. farm products to India under Title I of Public Law 480 are earmarked in large part for loans and grants in support of Indian economic development projects. Four current examples of such use are:

Electric Power. -- India has just announced plans to build a 250,000 kilowatt thermal electric plant in the Damodar valley near Calcutta, the approximately $73 million of financing coming in greater part from P. L. 480 currencies, the remainder through the U. S. Development Loan Fund. The plant will be the largest of its type in India. It is expected to begin operation by the end of 1962.

Education. -- Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University, a new state agricultural school patterned after U. S. land-grant colleges and universities, is scheduled to open in July at its new site near Rudrapur. The University of Illinois, through the U. S. technical assistance program, is advising on plans and organization. Currencies from P. L. 480 are helping to meet construction costs.

Health. -- Malaria is well on its way to being eradicated in India. The U. S. has been assisting actively, with some of the funds coming from P. L. 480.

Credit. -- Businessmen in India often encounter difficulty in obtaining medium- and long-term financing for industrial expansion. Rupee availability through the P. L. 480 program is helping Indian banking institutions to meet these needs.

INDIA.--Commodity composition of Title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed with the United States and shipments from August 1956 through March 1960

Commodity	Amount authorized	Quantity	Amount shipped	Quantity
	Mil. dol.	Thous.	Mil. dol.	Thous.
Wheat	658.9	398,400 bushels	544.0	331,278 bushels
Corn	13.7	10,626 bushels	9.9	7,660 bushels
Grain sorghums	4.0	3,833 bushels	4.0	3,833 bushels
Rice	49.9	8,969 cwt.	31.1	5,286 cwt.
Cotton	87.0	600 bales	58.1	375 bales
Tobacco	6.4	6,170 pounds	5.9	6,074 pounds
Nonfat dry milk	3.5	45,730 pounds	3.5	45,730 pounds
Total market value	823.4		656.5	
Ocean transportation	153.7			
Total	977.1			

INDIA.--Planned uses of currency proceeds from Title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed with the United States through March 1960

Currency use	Amount
	Thous. dol. equiv.
Loans to finance economic development projects	524,653
Grants to finance economic development projects	196,040
Loans to private U.S. and Indian firms to finance business development	92,089
Payment of U.S. expenses	94,870
Financing U.S. agency programs	59,851
Total	1/ 967,503

1/ Differs from total value shown in commodity composition table due to purchase authorization transactions and ocean freight differential for which no rupee deposits are required.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE May 4, 1960

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

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For these commodities, plus some ocean transportation cost, India will pay the United States $1,276 million in rupees under Title I of the Public Law 480 program.

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It is the first agreement specifically designed to help a country in establishing substantial food reserves; one-fourth of the wheat and all of the rice will be available for such purpose. The stockpiling feature of the agreement will provide India with 147 million bushels of wheat and 22 million bags of rice over the four-year period for reserve purposes.

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more

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# # # # # # # # #

The [illegible] D. Eisenhower Library

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/2/60

Dr. Flemming said he got a "reluctant green light" on this plan -- finally.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 10, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Meeting: May 2, 1960 - 4:43 p.m. to 5:45 p.m.

The President; Secretary of the Treasury Anderson; Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Flemming; Director Stans, Bureau of the Budget; Mr. David A. Lindsay, General Counsel, Treasury Department; Deputy Director Staats, Bureau of the Budget; General Persons, Mr. Morgan and Mr. Merriam.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the proposed program of medical insurance for the aged. Secretary Flemming outlined the joint Federal-State program which had been worked up, indicating the several options which would be available to the States and the individuals participating in the program, in accordance with the attached memorandum.

Director Stans outlined an alternate program which would amount to a stepped-up medical payment program within the existing public assistance structure. He explained that his program would be about half as expensive, and that it would be less subject to election-year liberalizations. Secretary Flemming explained the political objections to declaring a needs test as the basis for receiving medical assistance.

After considerable discussion the President made the following decisions;

1. The proposal outlined in Secretary Flemming's memorandum would be generally followed (although individual Congressmen were to be privately notified that a stepped-up public assistance would be acceptable to him).

2. The Federal share of the cost of this program was to come from general revenues, and not from a special tax.

3. The Federal-State nature of the program is to be maintained, and although the President was definitely against a standby Federal aid program, he would not veto it if it were added to our plan.

4. Taxpayers in the lower income group would be allowed to participate in the plan, although with a limitation of $2500 for individuals, and $3800 for couples.

5. The enrollment fee was to be $24 a year.

6. The individual to be required to pay 20% of the cost of the medical benefits (after they have paid the entire initial $250 cost).

7. The eligibility age was to be 65.

8. There was to be no mention of an optional right of States to impose a means test.

Robert E. Merriam

May 2, 1960

SIMPLIFIED PLAN FOR MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR THE AGED

Assistance would be provided for meeting catastrophic medical expenses of the aged by expanding existing State and private efforts. It would be limited to the 12 million of the 16 million people who are over 65 and who do not pay Federal income taxes.

1. Public assistance grants to cover catastrophic medical care expenses--States and localities are already paying about $275 million in medical bills for the aged who are indigent through the present public assistance "medical vendor payments" program. The Federal share of this total is about $135 million.

Amendments would be proposed to broaden the existing public assistance program to permit aid for payment of catastrophically large medical bills on a liberalized basis of need. Individuals would not have to be indigent, but could qualify for aid whenever their medical bills were so large relative to their income and assets that payment might impair their future self-sufficiency (e. g., threaten to necessitate application for public assistance for ordinary living expenses).

Program would continue to be State-local in operation, with eligibility standards determined by States under plans approved by HEW, and aid would mostly be provided by States on a fee-for-service basis.

Since the present $65 maximum on assistance costs, subject to Federal matching, is too low, a separate allowance for medical grants for catastrophic care would be needed. The Federal-State cost of this additional aid might be $300 million; the Federal share, using the present variable formula, $140 million.

2. Aid for purchase of insurance against catastrophic medical costs--The growing coverage of voluntary health insurance would be given impetus by modest financial aid. Each individual electing to buy insurance against catastrophic health costs (non-cancellable policies providing specified protection) would receive half the cost of such insurance up to a maximum of $60 a year.

Individuals would buy insurance directly from private companies. They would be eligible for subsidy only if they did not have enough income to pay a Federal income tax in the preceding year. States would pay subsidy to insurance companies pursuant to State plans. Federal share, on an equalization basis, 33-66%, would average 50%. Assuming 6 million individuals purchased catastrophic insurance, Federal-State cost would be $360 million, and the Federal share $180 million.

Total Cost--The Federal-State cost of these two proposals would be about $660 million annually, the Federal share about $320 million.

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON

May 2, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Medicare Program for the Aged

In accordance with your directions, I have consulted with persons both inside and outside of the Government in order to develop a program which will contribute to the solution of the health and medical care problems of the aged.

My recommendations and my reasons for the recommendations are set forth in this memorandum.

A. In developing the recommendations, I have kept in mind the following facts:

1. There are 16,000,000 persons aged 65 and over. Four million pay income taxes. Of the 12 million who do not pay income taxes, 2.4 million are recipients of public assistance.

2. A 1958 study identified 60%, or 9.6 million of the aged as having incomes of $1000 or less, and 80% or 12.8 million as having incomes of $2000 or less. These figures should be discounted because they include situations where a wife has an income of less than $1000 and the husband has a substantial income, and because they include situations where other members of the family have substantial resources. Nevertheless, we are dealing with a group in our population which contains an unusually large percentage of persons with very limited resources.

3. A 1957-58 study shows that the average annual expenditures of this group for health and medical expenses was $177, not including nursing home care, as compared with $84 for the

rest of the population. But it is important to note that 15% of the persons 65 and over, or 2.25 million had total medical expenditures, on the average, of $700 per year, not including nursing home care. The expenditures for this group represented 60% of the total medical care expenditures of the aged. Since 1957 costs for medical care have increased at least 20%. Also, it should be noted that the high average expenditure for the aged is attributable to the fact that $6,000 is a conservative estimate of total medical expenditures incurred by persons who are continuously ill for an entire year.

4. According to the Health Insurance Association of America, approximately 49% of the persons in this age group have some kind of health and medical insurance. But, only a comparatively small percentage of this group have policies that protect them against long-term illnesses. This is true of those who are covered by group policies, as well as those who are covered by individual policies. There is a trend in the direction of extending beyond the retirement age provisions in group policies that cover major medical expenses. There is also a trend in the direction of making individual policies that cover major medical expenses available to persons 65 and over. These policies call for payment of premiums ranging from $84 to $130 a year per individual. They include deductible provisions ranging from $250 to $500. They ordinarily establish annual or lifetime dollar ceilings on benefits. Most contain co-insurance provisions of 20% to 25%.

5. A large percentage of persons aged 65 and over do not have protection against long-term illnesses, and either cannot obtain protection at rates they can afford to pay, or cannot obtain adequate protection.

B. In the light of these facts, I believe that we should present a program that is designed to achieve just one objective, namely, to provide persons 65* and over with the opportunity of taking steps which, if taken, will enable them to cope with the heavy economic burden of long-term illnesses.

*Budget Bureau proposes 68.

C. I recommend, therefore, that we urge the Congress to establish at once a Medicare Program for the Aged in accordance with the following specifications:

1. Eligibility for Participation in Program

This program would be open to all persons aged 65 and over who did not pay an income tax in the preceding year and to taxpayers 65 and over whose adjusted gross income, plus Social Security, Railroad Retirement benefits, and veterans pensions, in the preceding year did not exceed $3,000 ($4,300) for a couple). *

The Budget B. Library

2. Eligibility for Benefits

Persons eligible for participation in the program would be entitled to the benefits of the program if they had paid an enrollment fee each year of $24 ** and after they had incurred health and medical expenses of $250 ($400 for a couple). Public assistance recipients would be entitled to the benefits of the program without paying the enrollment fee and with the States paying the initial expenses under the regular public assistance program.

3. Benefits

The Medicare Program for the Aged would pay 80% (100% for public assistance recipients)*** of the costs of the following comprehensive health and medical services for all participants who had established their eligibility:

a. Hospital care - 180 days
b. Skilled nursing home care - 365 days

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* Bureau of the Budget suggests $2500 ($3800 for a couple).

** Bureau of the Budget suggests $36.

*** I am inserting the 80% limitation because of the recommendation made to me by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and some members of your staff. I personally feel that the fee of $24, plus the $250 deductible when coupled with this provision, would place too heavy a burden on persons, for example, with $1000 income. I would reduce the benefits and omit the 80% limitation and in this manner arrive at the same result from the point of view of the cost of the program. An alternative would be to apply the 80% limitation to all services except hospital care and skilled nursing home care. Possible abuses in the use of hospitals and nursing homes could be curbed by inserting recertification provisions regarding the use of such institutions.

c. Organized home nursing services - 365 days
d. Laboratory and x-ray services - up to $200
e. Surgical procedures - no limit (must be medically necessary)
f. Physicians' services
g. Dental services
h. Prescribed drugs - up to $350
i. Private duty nurses - must be medically necessary
j. Physical restoration services

4. Optional Benefits

A State could provide that an aged person eligible for participation in the program could elect to purchase from a private group a major medical expense insurance policy with the understanding that 50% of the cost would be paid for him from Federal-State matching funds up to a maximum of $60. The States would be responsible for establishing the minimum specifications for such policies.

5. Continuation of Eligibility

Once a person has qualified for participation in the Medicare Program for the Aged, he can maintain his eligibility by the payment of the annual fee. If his income rises above the figure specified for eligibility, his fee would be raised on a graduated basis for each $500 of increase in income until the fee covered the full per capita cost of the benefits made available to him.

6. Administration

The Medicare Program for the Aged would be administered by the States, under a State plan approved by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The State would be authorized to use appropriate private organizations as agents.

7. Financing

The cost of the program would be financed by the Federal Government and the States on a matching basis. Federal matching would be 50% on the average with an equalization formula ranging from 33-1/3% to 66% for the Federal share. The Federal Government would obtain the funds it needed in order to participate in the plan by imposing a special tax at the rate of one-fourth of one percent on taxable income. The revenues from this tax would be placed in a special fund to be used only for the financing of the Medicare Program for the Aged.

8. Cost

Assuming that all States participate and that 80% of those who are eligible enrolle for the program, it is estimated that the annual cost of this plan would be $1.2 billion with the Federal share being estimated at $600 million. There would be some reduction to the extent that persons eligible for participation in the plan elected to purchase insurance policies providing for the optional benefits. It is impossible to estimate the number of persons who would elect the optional benefits.

On the other hand, however, it should be noted that increases in costs and increased utilization of facilities over and above that included in the cost estimates could lead to an increase in these estimates. Also, there would be an increase in the Federal appropriations for public assistance which might run from $100 million to $140 million.

9. Failure of a State to Act *

If one year from the date the Medicare Program for the Aged has been enacted into law a State has failed to submit a State plan, the Federal Government would arrange for a period not to exceed two years with the appropriate State agency or with a private group, such as Blue Cross, to put into effect a Medicare Program for the Aged in that State which would operate in the same manner as the Federal-State plan, except that the schedule of benefits for which 80% of the cost would be paid as follows:

a. Hospital care - 90 days

b. Skilled nursing home care - 180 days

c. Organized home nursing care - 365 days

d. Laboratory and x-ray services - up to $100

The cost of this program would be approximately two-thirds of the Federal share of the Federal-State program.

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* Bureau of the Budget would delete this section.

D. I recommend the approval of this program for the following reasons:

1. It would provide substantial help to a large percentage of our aged population in coping with the heavy economic burden of long-term illnesses.
2. It would provide help only to those who wanted it, and only to those who were willing to make some contribution to the solution of their own problem.
3. It would provide an incentive to the States to assume a portion of the burden in this area.
4. It would insure the citizens of all States receiving some help even if some State governments fail to act.
5. It makes it possible for private insurance companies to continue to develop programs in this area.
6. It makes a program available to all persons in lower income brackets regardless of whether they happen to be covered by Social Security.
7. It makes available a wide range of benefits and, in so doing, provides a balanced program designed to make the most effective use of available medical facilities.

Arthur S. Flemming
Secretary

May 2, 1960

WHAT'S WRONG WITH HEW PLAN?

1. It costs too much (at least $1.4 billion Federal-State and $700 million Federal cost at 80% participation). An adequate plan to discharge Federal responsibility can be worked out for much less.

2. It is based on the premise that the Government should offer Medicare to the great bulk of the aged instead of just to the ones who are in real need. The "premium" of $24 will make the people think that they "paid" for benefits which will cost 6 or 8 times the premium.

3. The part of the plan which will permit 100% Federal grants where "States fail to act" is the most dangerous proposal of all from the standpoint of administration philosophy. It would lead almost inevitably to a fully Federal-financed program for all the aged costing billions, because once 100% Federal operation is undertaken in some States it will spread to other States and to new benefit coverage.

4. The proposed $60 insurance purchase grant does not specify that the insurance be for catastrophic care. Unless it is required that policies be noncancellable and that they provide certain minimum benefits, the new grant could represent simply a substitution of public money for private money now being spent for insurance.

5. If the HEW plan is adopted, the cost can be reduced by:

	(millions)	
	Federal-State	Federal
a. Increasing the eligible age to 68	$135	$67
b. Increasing the enrollment fee to $36 per year	80	40
c. Allowing the States to apply a means test	100	50
d. Reducing the maximum income figure for qualifying	25	12
e. Restoring limits on services proposed by HEW in their draft of 5/2/60.......	200	100
f. Placing limits on private duty nursing to cut cost 40%	25	12
Total reductions	565	281
g. Eliminating the Federal plan if the States fail to act (assuming 1/3 of States will fail to act, this would cut cost 1/3 on whatever package is offered)	200-400	100-200

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1.~~	~~Telephone call, DDE to Nevins (1 pg)~~	~~5/31/60~~	~~C~~
2.	Phone call, DDE to Robert Anderson (1 pg)	5/26/60	C
~~3.~~	~~Phone conversation, DDE & Nelson Rockefeller (1 pg)~~	~~5/4/60~~	~~C*~~
	#1 + 3, Open on Review, RF. 4/20/84		

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as
President of the United States,
1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 50
Folder: Telephone Calls May 1960

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
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TELEPHONE CALLS

May 31, 1960

8:03 a.m.	President called General Snyder
9:09	President called General Nevins - He was enroute to Mr. Hartley's. Left word.
9:42	Call to General Nevins completed
9:54	President called General Snyder
11:30	President talked with Aksel Nielson in Denver - Mrs. Whitman had placed call first.
11:38	President called General Snyder
12:15p.m.	President called General Goodpaster
6:34	President called W. Alton Jones
7:00	President called Mrs. Whitman
7:08	" " " "
7:14	" " " "
7:53	President called Major Kelly (Nurse) - Walter Reed
7:55	President called Mrs. Eisenhower at Walter Reed
7:59	President called Mrs. Whitman - At dinner - no message
8:01	President called Mr. Stephens

TELEPHONE CALLS
May 31, 1960

The President called General Nevins, after having talked to George Allen, in Las Vegas. He said that Mr. Allen was very enthusiastic about the program (apparently something that the President had discussed with General Nevins over the weekend) but that George argued that General Nevins should call Pete Jones because (1) General Nevins could describe it better; (2) General Nevins is Mr. Jones' representative.

The President said as far as he was concerned he would go ahead with the program as originally planned -- starting on January first he will become one of the people that pay the rent. He said further, about Mr. Jones, Mr. Jones would -- if the President himself called him -- say that he would do it.

They talked about the little road. The President said he gave it little use. He thought the partnership should carry expense of road, but that he, the President, would pick it up at the intersection and then go on around the house. He asked General Nevins to talk to Chief West about that.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 2 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

TELEPHONE CALLS

May 25, 1960

10:06 a.m.	President called Secretary Herter
6:02	President called General Goodpaster
6:08	President called Bryce Harlow
7:13	President called General Goodpaster (He was at Fort Myer - no message)
8:33	President called W. Alton Jones
9:06	President called William Robinson

TELEPHONE CALLS

May 24, 1960

11:05 a.m.	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
12:28 p.m.	President called Secretary Herter
4:35	President called Secretary Herter
4:57	President called Mrs. John Eisenhower (She was in yard - left message will call later - o.k. at 9:27 p.m.)
6:24	President called General Nevins
6:45	President called Mrs. Whitman
6:47	President called Usher (Carter)
7:08	President called Mrs. Whitman (Gone for day - no message)

TELEPHONE CALLS

May 22, 1960

7:50 a.m.	President called Colonel Draper
9:42	President called Secretary Herter
9:45	President called Major Streiff
3:53	President called Secretary Herter

TELEPHONE CALLS

May 21, 1960

10:08 a.m.	President called Secretary Herter
5:13 p.m.	President called Secretary Herter

TELEPHONE CALLS

May 18, 1960

7:53 a. m. President called Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

May 14, 1960

8:10 a.m.	President called Mrs. Whitman
2:26 p.m.	President called Mrs. Whitman
4:46	President called Mrs. Eisenhower in Denver
4:57	President called Mrs. Mary Allen
5:30	President called Mrs. Whitman
5:35	" " " "
6:15	President called Colonel Draper

MAY 13, 1960

TELEPHONE CALLS

9:55 The President called Secretary Dillon

12:32 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower, Denver

1:43 The President called acw

1:45 The President called acw - no speech on departure

2:19 The President tried to get Senator Smathers, then cancelled call

5:11 Cliff Roberts -- who had tried to call previously -- was called back by the President

5:30 The President called Captain Aurand

5:43 The President called Mrs. George Allen

6:50 The President called Dr. Saulnier

7:06 General Gruenther, Kansas City, called the President.

May 12, 1960

telephone calls

6:25 The President called acw

6:34 The President called Bryce Harlow

7:17 The President called Secretary Dillon, could not get

7:20 He tried Merchant, out of country

7:25 He found Dillon

7:27 The Prsidnet called Twining

TELEPHONE CALLS
May 9, 1960

9:52 The President called Secretary Herter (about wording of statement issued later in the day about Powell case).

4:20 The President called Bryce Harlow

4:32 The President called acw

4:34 Secretary Herter called the President

5:42 Fred Gurley called the President; Tom Stephens took call. It was request for message to John Ames to ask him to take chairmanship Finance Committee, Illinois. The President agreed.

6:15 The President called Dr. Milton

7:31 The President called Jim Lemon

TELEPHONE CALLS
May 7 - Gettysburg

11:55 The President called acw - just on suspicion - to find out what was doing.

12:52 The President called acw - to ask if he had a present for Mrs. E. Answer: No.

May 8

3:00 The President called the White House to say that he would be back in Washington at 5:00 and would like to have Secretary Herter there then.

7:11 The President called George Allen

8:17 Jim Hagerty called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS
May 5, 1960

2:14 The President called General Snyder

6:05 The President called acw -- to ask that Freeman Gosden and son come over IMMEDIATELY.

TELEPHONE CALLS

May 4, 1960

9:35 The President called Mrs. McCaffree to ask her to set up appointment for a barber in New York to present portrait to Mrs. Eisenhower (request of Congressman Fino).

9:40 The President called Mr. Paarlberg

10:23 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower about party for Freeman Gosden and son.

6:26 The President returned a call, previously taken by acw, (at 5:20) from Nelson Rockefeller. This is interesting because Nelson called at 5:20 to say that in the morning he would have a press conference and would have to come out against the medical care for aged plan proposed by Arthur Flemming (President's plan, of course and approved by him). Nelson favors the Forand bill (the social security approach).

According to the newspaper the next morning Nelson held a press conference (as far as we could check between 5:10 and 6:10 this evening) at which he used identically the same words he used to me. My complaint is that he did not actually tell me the truth.
Then when the President came back from golf, he called at 6:26 Nelson. He reported to me later in the evening that he thought he had made "some progress." He did not know of course that Nelson had already made his statement condemning the proposed legislation.

7:08 Mrs. Eisenhower called the Pressident

8:27 The President tried to get the Vice President but when he found he was in New York, said never mind.

9:25 I called the Usher and asked the President to call me.
The Vice President wanted to know if it was imperative he attend the NSC meeting tomorrow and participate in the then secret drill -- going to High Point. The President said No.

Telephone calls
May 2, 1960

The President called Douglas Dillon, saying that he wondered if there was something that could be done to get through to Nasser. Dillon's answer was that Hammerskjold was the best approach; perhaps the State Department should do someting to get him more active on the subject. The President had the impression that Egypt was not allowing ships that went to Israel to go through the Canal; that is not precisely ture, Egypt is allowing them to go through the Canal, but not allowing them to unload or be served in Eygtian ports. That is why the Union is counter-boycotting the Cleopatra and refusing to allow it to unload in New York.

Dillon said that de Gaulle's trip had been splendid in every respect.

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The President called the Secretary of Labor, with Mr. Bannon of the NAM and the Secretary of Commerce in his office. Apparently there was some misunderstanding -- the Secretary of Commerce had not told the President that Mr. Bannon was not authorized to deal with the unions in the matter of the conference between union and industry that the Prsident is trying to set up in an effort to avoid costly strikes such as the steel strike of last fall. See the press release made some days ago on the subject.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
	1. Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (3 pp) portions exempted, MR 81-88 #12	6/29/60	A
	2. Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (4 pp) portions exempted, MR 81-88 #13	6/24/60	A
	3. Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (4 pp)	6/7/60	A
	4. Synopsis of State Material Reported to the President (1 pg)	6/2/60	A
	5. Synopsis of State Material Reported to the President (1 pg)	6/1/60	A

FILE LOCATION
Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)
DDE DIARIES
Box 50
Folder: Briefings June 1960

RESTRICTION CODES
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GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

~~TOP SECRET~~

June 29, 1960

6

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

EAST GERMANY

East German police have instituted a series of strong harassing actions against Western military liaison missions in East Germany. Since 9 June several incidents have occurred, with East German police forcing mission vehicles to stop, threatening mission personnel with loaded firearms, and engaging in acts of physical violence against them. The most serious of these incidents was the physical assault on the chief and other members of the British mission in an unrestricted area near Potsdam on 21 June. The three chiefs of the Western liaison missions believe that the deteriorating situation may result in further serious incidents, possibly involving even the loss of life. They also believe that the East German actions are being taken with the approval of high-level Soviet authorities.

WEST GERMANY

[redacted]

CONGO

Our Consul General in Leopoldville fears that the Lumumba government is weak and has a strong leftist tinge. Five members of his cabinet are considered Communist inclined. Opposition party members are described as little known and likely to be dominated by Lumumba.

There is much agitation among the "Conakat" party for an independent Katanga state. Their leader, a man named Tshombe, is disappointed that the U.S. will not offer arms support to this state. The Belgians strongly opposed breaking off of this state from the Congo.

PHILIPPINES

Since you left, Garcia has vetoed three major bills which he had demanded earlier from the Congress as part of his anti-corruption and "Filipino first" drives. The belief that he bowed to profiteering special groups has given ammunition to the opposition and alienated many of his supporters.

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(4)
CIA 12/9/83; NSC 1/19/84
FILE DATE 5/23/84

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-88 #12
BY DJH DATE 5/23/84

USSR-CHICOMS

Despite opportunities for private talks and compromise at Bucharest, polemics between Khrushchev and the ChiComs continued. Finally, yesterday the communique was signed at Bucharest reaffirming support for the "Declaration and Manifesto of Peace" adopted in 1957 by both. In recent weeks both sides have cited this declaration to support their own positions on issues in dispute.

UAR

Discontent among Syrian lower classes seems to be rising. A bread riot in Damascus on 21 June is one of the first overt indications. General anti-Egyptian demonstrations could break out though there is no sign of an organized effort yet to split the UAR.

JAPAN

The President read the article "U.S. Policy in Japan Assessed" on page 2 of the Daily Staff Summary of 27 June. In addition, he was informed that Yoshida told MacArthur on Sunday that he had suggested Minister of International Trade and Industry, Ikeda, as the next Prime Minister. Yoshida believes, despite the opposition of Ishii, an agreement on Ikeda will be reached by the end of June or early in July. The first Ikeda cabinet prior to elections would be based on a hard core of the Kishi, Sato, Ikeda and Ishii factions. The "second Ikeda cabinet" after the elections could well include the outstanding "younger" political leader, Miki. Yoshida mentioned advising Ikeda to send a good will mission to the U.S. after formulation of the government. MacArthur did not encourage him.

CUBA

Varona, a Cuban leader of an anti-Castro movement operating outside Cuba, told our Embassy in Mexico City that Soviet support for Castro made it impossible for anti-Castro Cubans (estimated 60%) successfully to oppose him without our help. The principal problem, according to Varona, was the selection of an individual to assume leadership. He favored presenting us a list from which the U.S. could choose one to support. We have instructed our Embassies in Central America and Panama to (1) urge the host governments to submit to the Inter-American Peace Committee factual date concerning Cuban interventionist activities, [redacted] It is desirable to do this before August 6th, the date when our member ends his term as Chairman of the IAPC.

Meanwhile, the U.S. has not been immediately blamed for the Havana explosion. There were scattered reports of anti-American sentiment but these are not believed to represent significant elements of public opinion. This explosion is believed to have caused severe damage to Cuban ammunition reserves.

Meanwhile, the Cuban government may use the current crisis at the University of Havana to intervene in that institution since it believes the majority of students are opposed to Castro.

Finally, a novel note is struck by the moderate tone of Trujillo's criticism of Castro in his newspaper. Cuban exiles feel there is a tacit understanding not to attack each other between Castro and Trujillo in the face of international pressure developing against both of them. Trujillo has praised Castro for his anti-U.S. actions.

The Argentine Ambassador reports that Cuba has made a deal with a Greek shipping firm to move Soviet crude oil in adequate amounts to Cuba. Consequently, it appears that the take-over of the American and British refineries which have refused to handle Soviet oil.

John S D Eisenhower

~~TOP SECRET~~

June 24, 1960

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

JAPAN

You saw in the newspapers that Kishi has announced his intention to resign. This came as a climax of increasing pressure from leftist and contending groups within his own party. The public tends to be responsive to efforts to make him the scapegoat for the recent chaos. Yoshida, who has been a supporter of Kishi, is now pushing the various factional leaders of the ruling party to agree on a successor.

The Labor Ministry believes that the June 22nd united action strike may well be the biggest political strike in postwar history.

Political successors are increasing their maneuvers as Kishi's resignation becomes more immiment. The Minister of International Trade and Industry, Ikeda, is considered the strongest candidate. However, Ohno and Ishii are also leading candidates, particularly if the LDP decides to try an interim government.

ALGERIA

De Gaulle made a speech on June 14th which was apparently of somewhat conciliatory nature. As a result, the Algerian rebel government has decided to send a delegation to Paris to explore the possibility of cease fire negotiations. This move on their part has raised some hopes and appears to have been influenced by popular opinion in both Tunisia and Morocco. The rebel leaders reportedly hope for agreement on some form of association between Algeria and France to be ratified by referendum. De Gaulle is considered unlikely to recognize the rebels as the sole spokesmen for Algerian population and will probably stick to his idea of self-determination referendum. The communique which the Algerians put out carefully avoids setting any specific preconditions known to be unacceptable to the French, although retaining broad flexibility. Several elements to it, however, will be unpalatable to the French, namely, (1) rebel conviction that free choice means independence, and (2) referring to themselves as the Algerian provisional government. Nevertheless, Embassy does not see how France could reject the rebel proposal.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-88 #13
BY DJH DATE 5/23/84

~~TOP SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 a(3)(5)
NSC letter 1/19/84
NLE DATE 5/23/84

A popular Republican leader has told our Embassy that he believes the turning point in the Algerian situation has been reached. He thinks de Gaulle had gone to his utmost limit in his June 14th speech. If rebel leaders did not come, de Gaulle would have to implement the policy which he outlined in speeches to the Army in March. Although a visit on the part of the rebels to Paris would involve the risk of grave disturbances, Tunisian leaders are urging the rebels to comply and send the delegation at the earliest possible date.

IRAN

The USSR has objected to a CENTO air exercise in Iran. Iran said it had taken certain measures in connection with its defense and could not acknowledge the right of any foreign government to interfere. Iran also referred to article 5 of the Soviet-Iranian treaty of 1921 saying it considered this article no longer valid.

LIBYA

The Libyan Prime Minister, in economic aid negotiations, has referred to growing anti-base sentiment on the part of parliament and the press. He says that in order to satisfy his own critics, he will need, besides increased aid, assurances that no atomic bombs or espionage aircraft will be stationed at Wheelus. [redacted]

CAMEROUN

The security situation in Douala seems deteriorating as the result of terrorist activities.

USSR

In his speech to the Roumanian Party Congress, Khrushchev claimed that only lmadmen and maniacs can speak of a new world war and warned that a local war might grow into a major conflict. He attacked China by implication for not sharing his confidence that the growing strength of Communist bloc will turn the world Communist without resort to war. Khrushchev also assured his audience that the U-2 flights had not compromised the Soviet military posture. He repeated his post-Summit criticism of American policy. It is noteworthy here that the Army G-2 thinks the CIA bulletin dealing with this speech were directed against the West and not against China. Representatives of all other services' intelligence units have associated themselves with the position of the Army G-2. Reply of Red China has been very moderate.

SOUTH VIET-NAM

Diem has shown concern over criticism of his regime. He has assured the U.S. that no U.S. aid was ever diverted to guerilla activities against Cambodia. Our Embassy had apparently mentioned this to him somewhat severely on May 13th. The Viet-Namese Ambassador claims that pernicious Communist propaganda is bearing fruit. In addition, Diem has taken the step of sending all heads of UN diplomatic missions to a conference in Saigon beginning June 25th.

KHRUSHCHEV'S SPEECH

Embassy Moscow comments Khrushchev's speech June 21st Bucharest seemed to be exhaustive reiteration of ideological and practical basis for peaceful coexistence and entire range of Khrushchev's external policies. Although he avoided mentioning Chinese Communists, his speech constituted forthright response to Peiping's criticism of Soviet views and policy. Khrushchev in effect answered Chinese Communist attacks on Yugoslav revisionism, treating them as directed at himself. In defense his revision of Lenin's views on inevitability of war, Khrushchev charged those who abided by letter of Lenin's utterances no further along mentally than were children learning the alphabet. Speech contained no personal criticism of the President, which Embassy suggests reveals dangers such attacks to further development of peaceful coexistence may have begun to register on Khrushchev. Soviet leader mentioned Berlin and disarmament only in perfunctory way, but his sensitivity over damage caused by U-2 incident to Soviet claim of military superiority and over responsibility for Summit collapse still showed through strongly.

VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Foreign Office official has told Sparks that the problem of Trujillo's dictatorship must be resolved before OAS occupied itself with Cuba. If U.S. brought charges against Cuba without OAS first having acted against Trujillo, U.S. could expect Venezuela to side with Cuba despite clearly undesirable aspects and disturbing repercussions of latter's revolution. The official said Betancourt had told Cuban Foreign-Minister Roa, during his recent visit, he opposed certain policies of Cubans, but he would be first to come to Cuba's defense in event of foreign intervention. Sparks comments official gave distinct impression he was voicing not only his personal, but also his Government's opinion.

John S D Eisenhower

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

June 29, 1960.

Dear Chris:

Not only do I not object to your taking "a few days" off next week -- I think it is a splendid idea. Have a good time!

Although it is not yet formally announced, I expect to go to Newport on Thursday. I shall, of course, be able to be reached as easily as I can be here in the White House.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State

June 27, 1960

Dear Chris:

I understand you have a copy of the message received this afternoon from Harold Macmillan. General Goodpaster is sending you, also, another message on the subject of the POLARIS.

I should like to reply to both documents as promptly as possible.

As ever,

The Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State.

June 27, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Fred:

For a number of months I have been using all of the normal contacts available to me to get some Senate action to correct the Retirement Bill. Obviously if I had a Republican majority in the Senate, this would be an easy thing; as it is, every effort I have made has run into a dead end.

Today I am making a final effort. In view of past experiences I am not hopeful, but at the very least I am putting the whole matter on a personal basis so far as I can, just to make sure that I have left no stone unturned.

While I shall be seeing you at dinner tomorrow night, such affairs provide little opportunity for personal conversations -- hence this note.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Brigadier General Frederic William Boye, USA, Ret.,
Warrenton,
Virginia.

PERSONAL

June 26, 1960

Dear Chris:

Please keep this on a confidential basis, but I should like to have any comments you care to make by tomorrow morning. Most of us, including Parsons, have worked on it quite thoroughly, and my only concern is that we say nothing that is not factually correct from the standpoint of the State Department.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Christian A. Herter,
The Secretary of State.

June 22, 1960

TO GENERAL PERSONS FROM THE PRESIDENT

Following is a message for Senator Saltonstall:

"Dear Lev:

I have just heard of the splendid speech that you have given on the Senate floor. I hope you can hear my enthusiastic applause even from these thousands of miles away.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

D. E."

June 11, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Harry:

I am truly grateful for your very fine letter of the tenth. You have not only cleared up a number of misapprehensions that I had begun to develop, but you also reassured me immeasurably.

If time permitted I would write you a long letter because you have raised several subjects that are most important to me. One of them, as you will guess, is my feeling that Nelson is being too much influenced by a man who has no capacity for giving sensible advice. When I get back from this Far East trip, maybe we can have a personal meeting. I should like it very much.

Again my thanks.

With warm personal regard,

As ever,

Mr. Henry R. Luce,
Time and Life Building,
Rockefeller Center,
New York 20, New York.

PERSONAL

June 11, 1960

Dear Dick:

This morning I had a telephone talk with Oveta Hobby. We discussed a number of things, but she wanted to pass along to you this one urgent recommendation.

She believes that your forthcoming speech in North Dakota is going to be one of your most important. It will undoubtedly have national coverage and national significance, and cannot be interpreted as a mere effort to elect Governor Davis. Her recommendation is that you say nothing to drive away from you the Independents and the switch-voting Democrats. Apparently she has Texas very much in mind when she makes this suggestion; personally I concur in it. Of course I don't know of anything you have ever said that could be considered calculated to drive these people away from you, but I suppose it comes about through some misapprehension that has been raised for a long time in certain quarters.

In any event, if I do not get to talk to you on the phone, this note gives me a chance to say Adios.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington, D. C.

June 7, 1960

Dear Miss Albertini:

Thank you very much for your letter and for your moving description of Liberation Day in Paris.

I trust that you are not too badly disturbed by Mr. Khrushchev's tirades against me. My basic feeling during the period I was in Paris was how sad it was that the whole world was denied, because of his bad deportment, some small bit of realization of its great hope for progress toward peace with justice. I make this statement because of the sincerity of President de Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmillan, and of my own, in exploring any avenue that might lead toward an arrangement with the Soviets on many of the questions that divide the world.

Your expressions of gratitude for one who has not only loved France and the French people, but had some little part in its Liberation sixteen years ago, so moved me that I wanted particularly to assure you of my appreciation of your heartwarming letter. I was additionally touched by the sensitivity you showed in resenting the bad manners of any guest in your great country.

It would seem rather improbable that I shall return to Paris at any time during the months that remain to me in the position of President of the United States. Should some happier circumstance bring me back there, I shall have one of my associates invite you to the American Embassy residence so that I may express personally my thanks to you.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Miss Germaine Albertini
1, Ave du General Laperrine
Paris XII
France

nm

Paris, May 17 in the evening

Mr. President,

I know that President, Kings and Queens do not often read the letters addressed to them by ordinary citizens. That's why I wish that a Paris newspaper would publish this as an open letter. It seems to me that there are thousands of us Frenchman who feel personally the insult you have received in our country, you, man of good will that you are, great general that you were in the war, the chief of a powerful and generous country - from a guest whom you and we had entertained lavishly.

There are certainly thousands of us who feel hurt, indignant, revolted - and it seems to me that if we could let you know this it would comfort you somewhat, you and us too.

Heavy of heart, I went to the Place de la Concorde a little while ago on a kind of pilgrimmage:

We were in Paris on August 23, 1944 when the American troops arrived. We had awaited them for four years, four long years of silence and darkness in this city occupied by the Germans.

On that morning of your arrival, when we followed the approach of the allied armies second by second on the radio, defying the German machine guns firing from the roofs of the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysees, Parisians were screaming their joy. I had rushed to the Place de la Concorde on my bicycle, and some fate landed me there, across from the American Embassy.

This then was the Liberation - a strange France, with face drawn from suffering but with such a desire to live as free men in the freedom which you had just returned to us. And we were on the Champs Elysees and in the streets of Paris that morning, odd people surely, crazy with joy, talking to everyone, wanting to see everything, to be everywhere.

The Place de la Concorde was an extraordinary spectacle, an unforgettable and picturesque spectacle: The doors of your Embassy were wide open to anyone. In the calm garden lovely silk-covered rose and white chairs stood beside heavy American trucks - why, I've never known. Everything bespoke the hurried departure of the enemy, the hurried arrival of the allies.

Along the avenue, under the trees, everywhere except in the street, your troops were bivouacked, guns stacked, dead tired and dusty, hardly knowing where they were, amazing as that may seem. And when we talked to them they smiled, of course, but only one phrase was on their lips "We are tired"... and again and again "We are tired". They were here, in the very heart of France. With them and by them and by the allies, everything was given back to us suddenly, the essence of our lives - freedom.

Though we don't always understand your gestures when they are too purely American, which is normal, believe me Mr. President, that there are many of us who remember the days of the Liberation and we love America for her generosity.

And we are sad that a man who represents the American people has received, from a foreign guest but still on French soil, in the heart of the same Paris where he was widly acclaimed with General de Gaulle, Leclerc, Churchill, Montgomery during those hours which must remain in your memory as great as were the hours of the Liberation for us, - we are sad and embarrassed that such an affront should have been made to the American people.

A little while ago on the Place de la Concorde, in front of the American Embassy whose windows were lighted, the Place was strangely empty and silent. I thought, as I so often do when I'm there, of those very tired men,

on that bright morning of August 1944, who had been in so many far campaigns, fought in so many battles, borne so many separations, in order to save for so many unknown men and for themselves the right to breathe freely in the country of their choice. And yet, when they had arrived almost at the goad of their efforts, they were so tired that they didn't even know they were almost there.

Those men, without sleep for days, away from home, who could only answer the French people who immediately, in the first hours, thanked them, questioned them affectionately, invited them, "we are tired" - yet those same men were off again after a brief rest to finish up the victory...and heaven knows the following battles were not easy.

A little while ago in the surprising and sudden silence of the Place de la Concorde - it was barely eleven o'clock and I could hear the noise of the policemen's steps in front of the Embassy - I thought intensely of you, Mr. President, and of General de Gaulle, of Churchill, of Montgomery, of so many others who across the world had made a path among men to conserve their most precious possession: Liberty in Peace.

I thought that at this hour there were millions of human beings, terribly disturbed and disappointed, millions of free men hoping with all our hearts that those whom we call "The Big Three" would not be mortally tired of this battle, which finally seems absurd, and that they will continue their unceasing efforts to save a Christian civilization which, if it is not saved by us, cannot be saved by others.

It would have been a wonderful thing to have been able to shout our gratitude to you, Mr. President.

Voices much more worldly than mine may do so, but there could be none more sincere.

Germaine ALBERTINI (Notice that signer is a woman)
1, Ave du Général
Laperrine
PARIS XII.

June 3, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Henry:

I found in the June first issue of the WALL STREET JOURNAL an article that is said to be excerpts from a lecture you delivered at Bowdoin College. I am sure that already you have had many congratulatory comments on your effort. But I was personally so struck not only by what you had to say but how well you said it that I simply had to send you a "fan letter."

Eleven or twelve years ago, in welcoming to Columbia University the college freshmen of that year, I took great issue with the pursuit of security as opposed to the seeking of opportunity. I pointed out that if any person wanted to abandon all higher purposes in life merely to achieve security, he had only to commit some crime for which he could be sentenced for life to a comfortable penitentiary -- food, medical attention, clothing and all the necessaries would of course be provided. This got a chuckle from the class and a great deal of bitter criticism from a few newspapers whose reporters picked up this homely example of "security."

Having been aware for some years of what you label the search for security through collectivism, you can imagine with what enthusiasm I applaud your statement. Indeed, there is only one clause in the entire three columns that gives me a moment of unhappiness. You say "If we are to believe our thought leaders -- the columnists -- we are not happy." I shall not bother trying to give you my opinion

PERSONAL

of columnists, but I assure you I should never use the term "thought leaders."

Otherwise, A-Plus!

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Dr. Henry M. Wriston.

PERSONAL

REVIEW and OUTLOOK

The Pursuit of Unhappiness

On this page this morning we reprint some of Dr. Wriston's eminently sensible remarks on what is fast shaping up into still another great debate—the American sense of purpose, or, as many complain, the shocking lack of it.

Doubtless this American penchant for introspection is good for the soul, though some of our foreign friends may be right in suspecting that we overdo it; looking at our pretty good society, they wonder what's all the fuss about sense of purpose. But that is at least part of the point: So much of the American purpose—political freedom and material abundance—is already realized that some of our most articulate countrymen are dissatisfied; they are casting about for some new higher purpose to which we can all dedicate ourselves.

That sounds pretty vague, but when you boil down most of these ideas a quite tangible residue emerges. Asks Adlai Stevenson: "With the supermarket as our temple and the singing commercial as our litany, are we likely to fire the world with an irresistible vision of America's exalted purposes and inspiring way of life?" His answer is a firm No; the pendulum must swing from private interest to public—that is, Government—responsibility.

Charles F. Darlington, a former State Department official is even more blunt in a letter to the New York Times: "We can give more purpose to our national life, I suggest, by decreased emphasis on private enterprise and increased willingness to use collective action" at home and in aiding underdeveloped countries abroad.

So there you have the argument reduced to the nub. The new, higher sense of purpose turns out to be something rather old, namely collectivism, to use the word of its own advocates. The Government is to reorder our society, taking much more of our substance to make sure it is spent on the right things instead of the things we foolish wage-slaves might choose.

What are the right things? One that Mr. Stevenson and others put high among their priorities is tackling the problem of urban congestion. It's a problem all right, but it may not strike many Americans that urban decongestion is a banner to which they can repair in a resurgence of purposeful fervor. It falls a trifle uninspiringly on the ear.

That is one of the difficulties with the argument. People, whole nations, can and do develop a powerful sense of common purpose in particular circumstances. War is an obvious example. So is the purpose which caused our ancestors to found this country; oppressed by tyranny, their purpose was freedom.

It is a very different matter to try to superimpose on people an arbitary and artificial sense of purpose. Most Americans are religious; that is valid purpose. Most Americans are deeply concerned with providing education and amenities for their children; that is fundamental purpose. Most Americans are determined to keep their liberties; that is political purpose. But anyone who thinks that most Americans can be easily converted into passionate crusaders for collectivism misunderstands his Americans.

Consider Mr. Stevenson's further complaint about the "mystique of privacy" that is so pervasive in this country. "The face which we present to the world . . . is the face of the individual or the family as a high consumption unit with minimal social links or responsibilities—father happily drinking his beer, mother dreamily fondling soft garments newly rinsed in a wonderful new detergent, the children gaily calling from the new barbecue pit for a famous sauce for their steak."

This, mind you, is a criticism. We are, it seems, all wrong because we so highly value the individual, the the family, privacy, and the pursuit of happiness. That's not the way, so the critics say, that America is going to fire the world with the vision of its purposes.

But we would suggest that it is probably the only way. The visitor to Western Europe today cannot but be impressed by the pace of "Americanization." The U.S. didn't impose it on them; they clamored for it. The whole world does (what a family in India wouldn't give for a little privacy). Father happy, mother dreamy, children gaily calling—this is the American vision, for it presupposes not only economic well-being but political and religious liberty. Those are precisely the beacons that have called the poor and the oppressed to our shores from the beginning.

As Dr. Wriston clearly says, there is no higher political vision than the open society of individual liberty. If we now close it down in the dankness of collectivism, we will not only disappoint the world but destroy our only true sense of purpose.

Letters

To the Edi

Tourists to Russia

Editor, The Wall Street Journal:

Mr. Faltermayer's recent article
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neighbor, Castro, in Cuba; it has
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us what we have.

J. ANTHO

New York City

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Let's Be Tough

Editor, The Wall Street Journa

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Let's be tough and call his

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Berkeley, Calif.

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Grain Storage

Editor, The Wall Street Jour

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, Wednesday, June 1, 1960

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Letters To the Editor

Tourists to Russia

Editor, The Wall Street Journal:

Mr. Faltermayer's recent article heralding the good tidings that the Kremlin is expecting about 20,000 American tourists this year with plenty of dollars from the "bloody capitalists," points up another flop for our State Department planners of the delegation exchanges. In this uneven project we are again the losers and the Soviets are the gainers.

In 1958 about 5,000 Americans visited the Soviet Union, but no rank and file Soviet citizens were allowed to come here. Only top-ranking Communists, the hard core Stalinists or Khrushchevites were sent to look us over. In 1959 about 12,000 Americans spent their dollars in the Stalin-Khrushchev paradise, but only 60 Soviet citizens came here as tourists.

As in all other relations with the Soviet regime, the tourist business is another one-way street for us. It could have been most valuable to us to have insisted that just as our people going to Russia are ordinary citizens, so must we receive from Russia only plain Ivans and Stepans. It would have helped stir the discontent within the Soviet empire for those exploited, deceived and oppressed people to find the superiority of our system of government and our way of life.

Regarding Mr. Faltermayer's reference to the Soviet needing badly "currency to pay for imports of machinery needed under the U.S.S.R.'s ambitious plan to boost industrial production by 80% during the seven-year period ending in 1965," I might assure you that the Soviet regime does not need our tourist dollars. It has no lack of hundreds of millions of dollars to throw around to various under-developed countries as to our dear neighbor, Castro, in Cuba; it has no shortage of gold to spend for the greatest espionage system in the world.

If members of the Congress know what is good for our country, they should declare immediately that they will refuse to appropriate funds for the delegation exchanges, prohibit the exchange of scientists and others whose purpose in coming here is not to give us anything they may have but to steal from us what we have.

J. ANTHONY MARCUS

New York City

• • •

Let's Be Tough

Editor, The Wall Street Journal:

Your editorial, "Reflections on an Incident" (May 16), on the summit is in line with the thinking of the people I come in contact with.

Why should the people of the U.S. grovel before a crude and sanctimonious Khrushchev? We should not even have withdrawn our planes from continuing intelligence flights over Russia. Mr. Khrushchev has made these flights necessary.

Let's be tough and call his bluff.

EMANUEL FRITZ

Berkeley, Calif.

• • •

Grain Storage

Editor, The Wall Street Journal:

My dictionary defines subsidy (that word you bandied about in your editorial of May 4, "Behind the Wheat Deal") as a "Government grant to assist a private enterprise deemed advantageous to the public."

By this definition, or even the one: "Any gift made by way of financial aid," the wheat farmer is getting a subsidy, India is getting a subsidy, American shipping is getting a subsidy, but grain dealers—No!

Grain dealers are being paid to store grain, which, incidentally, was only a small part of their business before Uncle Sam decided for the "advantage of the public" in wartime to support wheat prices and then refused to quit supporting them when his nephews in overalls started growing more than we needed.

Grain dealers are, per se, merchandisers of grain. When a farmer wants a grain dealer to store grain for him, the farmer pays. If Uncle Sam doesn't want to pay to store his grain, then he can (1) quit buying it, or (2) build his own storage.

And if you think the present system is a

Leadership: Individualists vs. Security

• • •

By HENRY M. WRISTON

Dr. Wriston is chairman of the Committee on National Goals, an office to which he was appointed by President Eisenhower. A native of Laramie, Wyoming, Dr. Wriston is president emeritus of Brown University and president of the American Assembly at Columbia University. This article is excerpted from a lecture delivered at Bowdoin College.

There has been a spate of books, articles and speeches bewailing America's lost leadership. Politician after politician cries out for "bold and imaginative" action—seldom defined at all and never with any precision. Religious leaders bewail moral decay, as preachers have since exhortation began. Publishers dominant in the field of mass media assert that we have lost our sense of mission.

The wailing wall is crowded, and ululations fill the air. When one asks where new leadership is to come from, who is to define the national purpose, and who will summon us from moral lassitude, the answer is an embarrassed silence.

Recently there was a symposium on the national purpose. A number of people gave their view of what it had been, when it was lost, and what should be done to recover it. I found it intriguing that not one of the great minds ever mentioned the individual and his responsibility. Every criticism was cast in collective terms, in terms of society. There was a time when the individual was at the core of our political, religious, and economic thought. Indeed, the key to our history is the concept of freedom. One man may chase the dollar and consider it almighty. Thoreau could go to Walden Pond in search of his own goals; Emerson could exalt the thinker; Walt Whitman could extol the pioneers and assert that "the crowning growth of the United States is to be spiritual and heroic." Franklin, Jefferson, Edison, Theodore Roosevelt—and millions more—could follow their insatiable curiosity. Initiative is decentralized; responsibility is personalized; the individual is the ultimate value. His freedom is the key. Judge Learned Hand put the philosophy in a few words: "It is enough that we set out to mould the motley stuff of life into some form of our own choosing; when we do, the performance is itself the wage. 'The play's the thing'."

Far-Off Heroes

In far-off days we were not ashamed to speak even about rugged individualism. We respect men like Elijah Lovejoy, who lost his property and ultimately his life at the hands of a mob, because he stood for principles. But such heroes of the past do not seem very real to us.

Somewhere in the 1930's, or thereabouts, rugged individualism became associated with industrial piracy, with defiance of moral checks, with exploitation of one's fellow men. If I may borrow an expression familiar in Britain, when we denounced rugged individualism, we "threw the baby out with the bath water." We went too far, for nothing is more obvious than that leadership is a word which describes a quality of individuals, not of a society.

Surely the century which has known Woodrow Wilson, Lloyd George, Winston Churchill, Franklin Roosevelt, Charles de Gaulle, and Gandhi should not find it difficult to realize that leadership requires not only individuals but rugged individuals.

Temptation to shed responsibility is not unique to our day or to this generation. In a brilliant passage in his famous book "Revolt of the Masses," the great Spanish philosopher-historian, Ortega y Gasset, summed up the tendency and explained in a few words how the dictator rises to power not by his own strength so much as by the weakness of others. "Many men . . . homesick for the herd . . . devote themselves passionately to whatever is left in them of the sheep. They want to march through life together, along the collective path, shoulder to shoulder, wool rubbing wool, and the head down." It was this impulse to escape the harsh task of thought, to avoid responsibility, that made "he will decide" one of the great slogans of the Mussolini era in Italy.

This passion for security and anonymity has not passed America by; as a great jurist said, "They are the defenses against the intolerable agony of facing ourselves. . . . We are in deadly fear of life, as much of our own American scene betrays." To some extent because of eagerness to have others make the hard choices of life, there is loud complaint that "Washington does not give us leadership." But Washington is inhabited by individuals like the rest of the nation. If the goal of living is to hide in a social group, if we do not want to be rugged individuals, if we consistently decry individualism, why should we expect leadership? When ever you sell individualism short, you lay the axe at the roots of democratic leadership, though you open the way for demagogues.

This recent denigration of the individual runs very deep and appears in unexpected and seemingly innocuous ways. For example, we demand guidance counsellors in school. But what kind of guidance have they been giving? All kinds of course; but it is writ large upon the record that counselling since the great depression has been predominantly defensive. This defensive character of counsel is one more evidence, among many, that though we have recovered from the economic and financial disasters of the 30's, the psychological damage has not yet been repaired.

For this reason, counselling has not been a summons to students to be themselves or to take the risks that go with rugged individualism. The slogan implicit in too much advice has been "safety first"; security is put before all else. Students are told to aim for certain jobs because there are plenty of vacancies and therefore not much danger of unemployment. They are advised to train for certain vocations because the pay is good, rather than because such employment of one's talent and energies brings intellectual, spiritual, and emotional satisfactions. This kind of defensive counsel will never help to produce leadership.

The Soviets are candid about their central doctrine. Whatever else they keep secret, this is no secret of all. Economic determinism is the professed key to their philosophy and to their policy. They say explicitly that "the material life of society . . . is primary, and its spiritual life secondary, derivative"; "one must look for the source of social ideas, social theories, political views, and political institutions . . . in the conditions of the material life of society." Communists are relentless in their logical defense of that concept, unswerving in their devotion to that idea. Such a doctrine is the complete denial of the historic American dream. It is the precise opposite of the great ideals which shaped American history, proclaimed with such eloquence by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence.

Noisy Chatter

Few Americans, therefore, would explicitly avow such a philosophical foundation for their way of life. Yet many, implicitly and in action, exemplify this grossly materialistic premise. Much of the recent advice to young men and women has been cast in the tone, the mood and the framework of economic determinism. Amidst all the noisy chatter about resistance to communism, there has been a silent surrender to one of its central ideas, namely the assumption that economic interest is primary, while other phases of life are secondary, derivative.

Ironically, some of those who have shouted loudest about un-Americanism and Communist infiltration have swallowed this doctrine —and never felt it in the gullet as they gulped down this most un-American of all political and economic dogmas. They clasp Stalin's doctrine to their bosoms while with their voices they denounce him and all his works.

If we have been blind to this fact, others have not. It accounts for the feeling often expressed in the new nations of Asia and Africa that there is little to choose between the avowed materialism of the Soviets and the unconscious materialism that they observe in the United States.

A guidance counsellor who has made a fetish of security, or who has unwittingly surrendered his thinking to economic determinism, may steer a youth away from his dream becoming a poet, an artist, a musician, or any other of thousands of things, because it offers no security, it does not pay well, there are no vacancies, it has no "future."

Among all the tragic consequences of depression and war, this suppression of personal self-expression through one's life work is among the most poignant.

If you wish to speak in social terms, rather than in terms of individual self-expression, that suppression, when effective, is fatal to the concept of leadership. For leadership requires courage, boldness, and the willingness to accept risks. To use the most dreadful word permitted to be uttered in public, leadership inevitably, inescapably, involves insecurity.

The retreat from the effort to stimulate leadership arises in part, also, from a profound misinterpretation of democracy. No political thinker of any stature in all history ever interpreted democracy as equality in all things. What you will find set forth as an ideal is that every individual, however broken his body or limited his mind, shall have equality before the law and equality of opportunity to fulfill his own highest potential. That is the American ideal.

In the reaction against rugged individualism, however, this historical and rational concept of democracy gave way to a sentimental and superficial idea that people should somehow be made equal. We can observe this effort all to clearly in education. During the last generation there has been a strong tendency to level requirements down, in order that the slowest, in the words of the sentimentalists, should not have their tender personalities "damaged by failure" —as though failure were not a normal experience of every human being.

With some validity it could be said that security has become "the opiate of the people" in America. You do not get boldness, or dedication to public service, or even responsible citizenship from those who choose as much idleness as possible as a way of life. They cease to be masters of the state, as the democratic thesis demands; they become its wards. When the citizen accepts the government as his guardian, democracy is in decay.

Poverty and Democracy

In the American tradition poverty is regarded as an unmitigated evil. It is partly because this concept is so deeply embedded in our thought that we have made a fetish of security. Thus it has been said times without number that the poor cannot be interested in freedom, that democracy can flourish only among the relatively well-to-do.

All the evidence, when fairly examined, is against that shallow view. Our forefathers, who set our democratic pattern, were not leaders of a wealthy nation; far from it. And if wealth meant happiness, we, incomparably the wealthiest people in the world, should be correspondingly the happiest. But the weight of the evidence is to the contrary; if we are to believe our thought leaders—the columnists—we are not happy.

If wealth and comfort and security are really the preconditions of the democratic process, we might as well write off Latin America, Asia and Africa as ineligible to participate in democracy, and we shall soon be an island in the midst of a hostile sea of anti-democratic ideologies.

There is nothing in the Bill of Rights that promises that the freedom there guaranteed can be enjoyed in comfort or in a serene atmosphere. In the long history of freedom, discomfort has always accompanied speaking on controversial matters. There never has been a time when there were not social sanctions against candor. But if freedom is to amount to anything, one must be ready to pay the price. When a man speaks out, he must be ready to receive, if not absorb, criticism. Dostoievski lived in a land of tyranny; he knew its corrosive effect. With the wisdom that comes from lack of liberty, he asserted that "tragic freedom" is better than "compulsory happiness." It is a lesson we need to ponder.

I am asserting that those who misrepresent the normal experiences of life, who decry being controversial, who shun risk, are enemies of the American way of life, whatever the piety of their vocal professions and the patriotic flavor of their platitudes.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 794

June 30, 1960

1. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that manufacturers' sales and new orders in May were little changed from April. The volume of new orders received was less than shipments during May, and backlogs of unfilled orders were reduced. Seasonally adjusted manufacturers' inventories rose $300 million, about the same increase as in April. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Telecommunications. -- Bradley Patterson reports that, pursuant to the President's decision at Cabinet last November, GSA has submitted a cost study of a plan for a unified telecommunications system for the Federal civil agencies. The original copy of Mr. Floete's report to the President is being held in the Cabinet Secretariat until Budget and OCDM can finish their review of it. The study shows that a system can be designed to cover much more efficiently the needs of more than 8,000 offices in 355 areas of the US and will, as the President required, be compatible with the military systems. The further cost data show that: the civil agencies are now spending $72 million on their independent communications systems and not $48.7 million as was originally believed; and, the new unified system would cost $73.9 million, not $50 million. The increase in both cases comes from a more careful estimate of local costs which would not be much reduced under the unified long-lines system. The report's other significant finding is that some urban target areas cannot be by-passed yet because AT&T has not constructed the by-pass lines. When it does, the unified system will use them. ... Mr. Floete is recommending a draft Executive Order setting up the system and designating GSA as the operating agent. Probably Budget will circulate this draft soon for agency comments and then it will be submitted to the President for his consideration. (Admin. Conf.)

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3. Satellites

Defense

[redacted]

... (S)

4. US-Ethiopia

Defense

[redacted]

... (S)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 30, 1960

General Goodpaster:

Re: SLN #1 to SN # 793

Mr. McCone wanted the President to know of this because it shows that the JCAE can help as well as hinder AEC activities.

C.H.R.
C. H. Russell

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

June 30, 1960

From AEC:

Atomic Bilaterals. -- Mr. McCone reports that the JCAE, at AEC's request, has waived the 30-day waiting period (required by statute) on 12 bilateral agreements, or amendments of agreements, with foreign countries. AEC had only specifically asked for waivers in 4 or 5 cases. The Committee action was unanimous.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 793

June 29, 1960

Defense

1. Missiles

[redacted]

(S)

Defense

2. Defense Strike. -- The status of work stoppages on defense production is: The Machinists have ratified a two-year contract with Douglas; the negotiations between the union and United Aircraft have not progressed; the major issue between the Machinists and Lockheed concerns the union's right to dues from new employees. Negotiations have not gone well and have now been stopped, but Federal negotiators hope that talks can be resumed tomorrow; and, unofficial returns indicate that the Machinists have ratified the two-year contract with Convair by a narrow majority. (U)

AEC

3. Reactor Program. -- AEC notes that the recent decision by a three-judge panel of the DC Court of Appeals, if not reversed by the full court which has been petitioned for rehearing, could have considerable effect on the Civilian Power Reactor Program. The court held that: AEC must make the same findings on health and safety when issuing a construction permit for a reactor as when issuing an operating license after construction is completed; and, there must be compelling reasons for locating a reactor near densely populated areas. AEC believes that the ruling on health and safety would delay new projects for several years, deter participation of private capital, and discourage development of reactors incorporating major advances. It

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also feels that requiring compelling reasons to locate reactors near population centers would invite great controversy over the location of large-scale power reactors now in operation or in various stages of development. (Admin. Conf.)

4. German Public Opinion. -- USIA reports that a post-Summit survey of West German public opinion shows an overall tendency to blame the USSR for the Summit failure, stronger approval of the presence of US forces in Germany, some weakening in the image of Soviet power in the military and space fields, and a striking gain in General DeGaulle's prestige. The Summit failure apparently had little effect on the general opinion of the US and did not increase the tendency toward neutrality. (Admin. Conf.)

[redacted]

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

June 28, 1960

From VA:

Court for Veterans. -- The Veterans Administration notes that the House Veterans' Affairs Committee will probably issue a favorable report soon on proposals to establish a court to review VA decisions on veterans' benefits, although there is little chance that the measure will be enacted by this Congress. There is no indication of any strong sentiment in the Senate for such a court. Under bills introduced by Chairman Teague and a special subcommittee, the court would consist of 5 men and have not more than 50 commissioners to assist it. Court decisions would be final. Under present law, all VA claim questions are subject to one review on appeal to the Administrator. Final decisions on these appeals are made by the Board of Veterans' Appeals, on the theory that allowance of veterans' benefits is a matter of bounty rather than a legal obligation of the Government arising from vested or contractual rights.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 792

June 28, 1960

1. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in IBRD loans of $12.5 million and $24 million for hydroelectric systems in Nicaragua and Peru respectively, and $15.5 million for an irrigation scheme in the Sudan; IBRD approval of two proposed borrowings totaling $55 million by private placement of negotiable notes with an institutional investor outside the US; Eximbank credits totaling $15 million to Chile for disaster relief and reconstruction, and for reloaning to small businesses, and $1 million, under a 1958 $100 million line of credit, to a US company to manufacture automobiles in Argentina; Eximbank Cooley Amendment credits of about $4.2 million in rupees to an American affiliate for a bagasse and bamboo pulp and paper mill in India, and $1.2 million in lire to an American subsidiary to manufacture and distribute drugs, infant nutritionals and fine chemicals in Turkey; an ICA loan of $1 million in US-owned rupees, under section 104(d) of PL 480 as amended, to Nepal to procure from Indian industrial machinery and equipment production in Nepal; and International Finance Corporation investments of $3 million to build a sulphite mill in Argentina, $156,000 to produce knitted goods in Finland, $1.4 million to manufacture refractory materials in India, $960,000 to produce electrical circuit breakers in Italy, and $3 million for a steel plant in Venezuela. ... DLF has approved loans of $2.8 million for a hydroelectric project in Honduras, and $6 million for a rail line in eastern Turkey. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Foreign Aid. -- We have expressed to Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana our interest and sympathy in his proposed "Colombo Plan" type of multinational approach to African economic development. We have suggested that he consult with other African leaders in drafting the plan, and then we will decide what aid we can offer. (S) .... The Turks have turned down our offer under section 402 of the MSA of $3.5

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million in wheat, citing for the first time the lira shortage and thus revealing the stringency of current restrictions on spending in Turkey. (C)

3. Navigation Satellite. -- Defense notes that the TRANSIT-1B satellite, put into orbit on April 13, continues its outstanding performance, and position estimates based on short-term orbit predictions have come as close as .08 miles to actual positions. These results confirm that the TRANSIT system can be developed to make possible operational navigation with comparable precision. (C)

4. Rubber Disposal. -- GSA notes that during the 8 months ending June 15, 70,000 of the 470,000 tons of excess stockpile rubber were sold. Recently, purchases have declined because of high market prices. Therefore, in addition to its present adjustable allowances to cover any failure of surplus rubber to meet the quality standards of new rubber, GSA is now offering a reduction allowance of 3/8¢ per pound to compensate for the condition of the stockpile rubber which has been in storage for many years. (U)

5. Army Draft. -- Defense has asked Selective Service to provide 8,000 men for induction into the Army during September. Since September 1950, Defense has requested a total of over 2.54 million men for induction. (U)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 792

June 27, 1960

1. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce Wednesday that business activity, particularly consumption and plant investment, continued to rise this spring but less quickly than in the first quarter because of a slackening in inventory requirements from the very high build-up of early 1960. Industrial output has been steady, exports have increased, and the total of government purchases of goods and services has remained the same. Retail sales have fluctuated but shown a tendency to rise. With an increase in the workweek and in personal income, consumer buying has been the major element of strength. New car purchases for the April-May period were the best since 1955. The total of nonfarm workers was unchanged from April to May but the seasonally adjusted total was above the average of the first quarter. (Admin. Conf.)

2. TITAN. -- The major objectives of the June 24 launch of TITAN G-10 on the Atlantic Missile Range were to test impact accuracy, heat shielding of the Mark IV re-entry vehicle, aerodynamic stability, structural design, and the arming and fuzing system. Preliminary indications are that all objectives were met and the missile impacted in the intended area 4385 n. mi. downrange. [redacted] ~~(S)~~

3. US-Germany. -- Defense reports that during the recent visit of Defense Minister Strauss, undertaken at his own initiative to examine weapon systems for German forces and to renew associations with US officials, there were talks with Secretary Gates and with State. Strauss was given assurances on spare parts for F-84F's, and on pilot training for the German Air Force. He requested that we approve the manufacturing licenses required by a Dutch-North German group participating in European coordinated F-104 production and said that [redacted]

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NLC 9/8/83; DOD 12/30/82
NLE DATE 9/30/83

[redacted] We urged him to consider Italian requirements in planning production lines, and said that we must have firm indications of each participating country's total requirements. We described some aspects of our MRBM proposals, and said that we have not taken a position on an independent nuclear capability for France except that first an MRBM capability must be created under NATO aegis. We promised to consider, individually, his requests for exchange of technical information or equipment, and said we would help to train German guerilla and commando units. (S)

4. US-Brazil. -- [redacted] Their government, however, still believes that it would not be politically feasible to adopt such a program during their presidential election campaign. If the Brazilians approach us again, we will note the substantial assistance which we have given them in the past and assure them that the Eximbank is still willing to help finance sound development projects to solve their foreign exchange problem. We will point out also that informal negotiations on a PL-480 program are now underway with their Embassy. [redacted] (S)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

June 25, 1960

From Agriculture:

Agricultural Outlook. -- Heavy exports practically halted the build-up in wheat carryover during the marketing year ending July 1, but indications are that the build-up will be resumed during the next marketing year; exports of cotton, fats and oils are heavy this year and total stocks of cotton by August 1 should be the lowest since 1953, and stocks of fats and oils should remain constant; evidently hog slaughter will be less this summer and fall, hog prices will probably be above last year throughout 1960, and producers plan a 4% drop in farrowings for the fall crop; slaughter of cattle should continue above 1959 levels through the next six months, causing modest price declines; milk prices are a little above a year ago and probably will only change seasonally during the rest of the year; there should be a decline in egg and chicken production and prices will be above last year's levels; farmers' prices for feed grains are down from last year, and the livestock-feed price ratio is more favorable to hog, poultry and dairy producers than last spring; the total deciduous crop will be smaller this year than last; and, there will be fewer vegetables, at higher prices, for the next several weeks.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 791

June 25, 1960

1. Nicaro. -- (Ref: SN # 763) GSA notes that our Embassy has reaffirmed to the Cubans that we believe a binding agreement exists providing for exemption from taxes for Nicaro. We also told the Cubans that if taxes were imposed, or export of Nicaro production embargoed, or replacement parts and maintenance materials held up, it would be impossible to operate Nicaro. We said again that we would be willing to discuss purchase of the plant or modification of the tax agreement, provided that the discussion would not prejudice our stated position, and we suggested that negotiations start at Mr. Floete's office on June 27. (C)

2. US-Congo. -- State has proposed to the Belgians that: In the first weeks after independence, Belgium should provide all external financing for the Congo, including assumption of external debt payments. Meanwhile, the IMF mission to the Congo would make preliminary findings; next, the US, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, and other nations picked by Belgium should agree to further short-term measures to sustain the Congo. If necessary, we would match other non-Belgian contributions (as much as $28-$30 million from non-Belgian sources may be required during the last half of 1960); and thereafter, using information developed by the IMF mission, the donor countries should continue discussions on further aid. State feels that IMF headquarters here would be the best place for the cooperating governments to meet, and notes that its proposals assume that a central government in the Congo will invite the IMF mission immediately. (C)

3. Water Resources. -- Interior will announce next week that it has made water resource development loans totaling $25.7 million to 11 water-user organizations in the West for construction of irrigation water supply or distribution works under the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956.

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Eight other applications, totaling $25.6 million, are either before Congress for funds or are in final stages of approval. This teamwork approach to development of small water supply projects has long been advocated by the National Reclamation Association and other water-user organizations of the semi-arid West. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Defense Strikes. -- (Ref: SN # 790) The status of stoppages of defense production is unchanged except that: There is still an architects' strike at Bethlehem's Quincy, Massachusetts, shipyard, but a tentative agreement has been reached (to be ratified today) and meanwhile other work is not affected; the work contract at Boeing has expired and on June 30 the union members will meet to ratify the earlier vote to strike. Work has not been stopped yet. (U) . . . The Lockheed strike is in its second week and negotiations have so far been fruitless. The plant at Sunnyvale, California, is concentrating on production of a few critical items. The non-union and salaried employees reporting for duty constitute about 30% of the personnel normally working on POLARIS production. If the union succeeds in having the restraining order on mass picketing lifted, it can shut down the plant. Negotiations should continue but their outcome will largely depend on the union vote at Convair on Sunday. By exceeding one week, the strike delays deployment of the USS George Washington and if it exceeds two weeks, it will delay deployment of the USS Patrick Henry. The following table shows the effect of the strike on deliveries of tactical missiles for submarine shipfills:

	Current Schedule	One Week of Strike	Two Weeks of Strike
10/31	16	12	9
11/15	23	20	15
11/30	30	28	24
12/15	39	39	36
12/31	50	50	50

Extra funds and effort will be necessary to make up for delays caused so far. ~~(S)~~

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 790

June 24, 1960

1. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

2. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

3. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

Defense

4. **Defense Strikes.** -- The status of the work stoppages affecting defense programs is: On Sunday the union will vote on accepting the agreement with Convair, and meanwhile all the workers are reporting for duty; about 76% of total personnel are in attendance at Lockheed, while negotiations are proceeding without any important effect so far. The pace of the negotiations is apparently being set by the

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schedule for ratification of the Convair contract; the agreement between Douglas and the Auto Workers has been ratified and serious negotiations between the company and the Machinists are going on; all shipyards have ratified the agreement between Bethlehem Shipbuilding and the union; and, United Aircraft is negotiating separately with the Auto Workers and the Machinists, with unknown results. (U)

5. Housing. -- Commerce is announcing today that work was started in May on 128,300 housing units, compared to 156,000 units in May 1959. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of privately owned housing starts was 1.322 million in May, 17% below the rate in the same month last year. There were 3% more nonfarm housing starts in May than in the previous month but 18% less than in May 1959, and the rate of privately owned nonfarm starts also lagged behind the comparable rate last year. (Admin. Conf.)

6. US-Japan. -- State understands that a Japanese business group has proposed a goodwill mission to the US to apologize for recent incidents and to explain that there is no anti-Americanism in Japan. Our Consulates have been instructed to state that we do not wish to prevent such travel and understand the motive for it, but that goodwill mission gestures are beside the point. Although confidence in Japan has been seriously shaken, the problem is in Japan, not in the US, and Japanese business leaders should therefore try to encourage their people to demonstrate that Japan is not undependable. (Admin. Conf.)

[redacted] - ~~NO FORN~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 789

June 22, 1960

1. Missiles

Defense

[redacted] ...(S)

[redacted] ... (S- NO FORN)

[redacted] ... (S)

AEC

2. Atomic Power Plant. -- AEC will announce tomorrow that it has picked Los Angeles and Pasadena to operate a 50,000 KW prototype nuclear power plant, for which General Electric will supply a boiling water reactor of improved design. The municipally-owned utilities will provide the plant site and the turbo-generator facilities, and will operate the plant for the Commission for at least 5 years and purchase the steam produced by the reactor. AEC will build the nuclear portion of the plant, at an estimated cost of about $12.5 million. The plant should be completed in mid-1963, and will be a prototype for a 300,000 KW reactor incorporating internal steam-water separation and other features aimed at reducing power costs. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

3. Dividends. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that publicly reported cash dividend payments in May totaled $355 million, compared to $330 million in May 1959. The

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[redacted] - ~~NO FORN~~

Commerce (cont'd)

January-May total is $4.5 billion, 7% above the same period last year. May is typically a month of light disbursements, having accounted in recent years for less than 3% of the annual total. (Admin. Conf)

4. Foreign Public Opinion

USIA

[redacted]

... (C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 788

June 21, 1960

1. Federal Buildings. -- Under its own appropriations and purchase contracts since 1955, GSA has planned construction of 154 Federal buildings in 48 states, of which 31 have been completed and 44 are under construction. Funds to start or carry forward 62 projects are included in the current GSA request for Congressional appropriations, and the rest of the projects are financed through the design stage. When completed, these projects will improve working conditions for Federal employees, reduce expenditures for Government rentals and improve the efficiency of Federal activities in communities which have been short of Government-owned office space. ... If Congress provides the funds, construction bids for the Food and Drug Administration building, the Civil Service Commission building, and the FAA/NASA building (all in the D. C.) should go out late this summer or in the fall.... GSA is developing a small prototype building for multi-agency use, including postal operations, which can easily be converted to commercial use if vacated by the Government. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Defense Strikes. -- The present status of the various defense production work stoppages is: Convair's employees are working under an extension of the old agreement and there will be a vote meeting today or tomorrow; the Auto Workers and Machinists unions have reached an agreement with Douglas and are back at work; Lockheed and the union negotiators are meeting today, and attendance at the plant has improved steadily since the injunction limiting picketing; at Boeing the union has voted to strike but negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily and the strike may not take effect; the United Aircraft strike probably will not be settled for several weeks (although shipment of aircraft engines continues) and only a third of the workers are in attendance; and, Bethlehem Shipbuilding and the union have reached a tentative agreement. (U)

Defense

3. Missiles

[redacted]

... (C)

DLF + Agriculture

4. Foreign Assistance. -- The Development Loan Fund has approved a $45 million loan to help finance the foreign exchange costs of improving the efficiency and increasing the capacity of the Indian Railway System. ... Agriculture notes that a PL 480, Title I agreement with Spain will be signed within the next few days to provide for financing of 100,000 MT of soybean or cottonseed oil, 150,000 bales of cotton, 2,360 MT of tobacco, 70,000 MT of barley, and 45,000 MT of corn. The CCC cost, including ocean transportation, is $71.5 million and the export market value, $64. million. (Admin. Conf.)

State

5. Austria

[redacted]

... (S)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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STAFF NOTES NO. 787

June 18, 1960

1. Gross National Product. -- Don Paarlberg reports that Commerce tentatively estimates that the seasonally adjusted second quarter GNP will be $503 billion, up from the first quarter $500.2 billion annual rate. (The estimate will not be released and is subject to revision.) The second quarter figure is about 4% higher than the $484.8 billion rate for the same period in 1959. The big gain was in personal consumption expenditures, which rose by $5 billion. Business inventories, which had been accumulating at a rate of more than $10 billion during the first quarter, only rose $5 billion in the second quarter. The new GNP projection is reassuring because there had been some apprehension that we might drop below the first quarter half-trillion dollar rate. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Government Financing. -- Treasury will consult with committees of the Investment Bankers and American Bankers Associations on June 29-30 about its plans to borrow new funds in early July totaling more than $3 billion. Also, on July 15, $2 billion in Treasury 1-year bills, issued quarterly, must be refunded. .... Treasury is pleased with the results, announced June 15, of the advance refunding of the 2.5% Treasury bonds due in November 1961, and especially with the acceptance of over $4.5 billion in 3.75% notes, maturing in May 1964. (However, exchanges for the new 3-7/8% bond maturing in 1968 totaled only $321 million.) This reduces the refunding problem of November 1961, by $4.2 billion. It shows again that, with present market conditions, it is not possible to extend a significant amount of debt beyond 5 years under the 4.25% interest rate ceiling. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Surplus Disposals. -- GSA notes that in the first 11 months of FY 1960, it sold over 300 surplus real properties for a total of $63.3 million, or 108% of the appraised fair market value. Total returns for this fiscal year should exceed $70 million, compared to $20.4 million

in FY 1959. ... Also, in the first 11 months of FY 1960, the strategic commodity stockpile was reduced by $83 million in sales. (Admin. Conf.)

4. International Economic Problems. -- Our embassies will keep pressure on the EEC Commission and the six member nations to adjust the common external tariff on tobacco, and to make them aware that Germany is greatly responsible for the failure to adopt a fair tariff. Embassy Bonn will try hard to influence Germany in this matter. .... Our embassies will inform any government that inquiries of our belief that countries not having historical relations with the OEEC should not participate in or observe the negotiations on the Convention of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The nature of the relationship between a non-member and the OECD can only be determined by the members after the organization is created. (The OECD Convention will probably stipulate that members may unanimously invite any non-signatory country to accede to the Convention or to participate in particular activities of the organization.) (~~C~~)

5. Eniwetok. -- Karl Harr reports that the OCB has agreed that no publicity will be given to the transfer on July 1 of the facilities at Eniwetok from AEC to Defense's Pacific Missile Range. Guidance for press officers will stress that the transfer is being made merely for reasons of convenience. (~~C~~)

6. US-USSR. -- In discussions with the Soviets, Embassy Moscow made it clear that we are willing to carry out completely the provisions of the bilateral agreement on cultural exchanges. Our Embassy got the distinct impression that the Soviets have made a policy decision and wish to proceed with the exchange program. Their spokesman emphasized that exchanges were "necessary", particularly in the light of "well-known events". (~~C~~)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DE

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

June 16, 1960

Income. Commerce will announce tomorrow that the seasonally adjusted annual rate of personal income in May, at $399.5 billion, was $1.5 billion above April. About half the increase was in wage and salary disbursements, and contract construction accounted for half of the increase in total wage and salary payments. The annual rate of personal income in the first five months of 1960 was $395 billion, $20 billion above the comparable 1959 figure. (A/C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 786

June 16, 1960

1. Expansion of Exports. -- All our missions outside the Bloc have been instructed by State to list about 25 products which would make particularly suitable exports from the US to their host countries. A list of products not now in great demand but reflecting latent needs may also be established. It might include products classified as luxuries which may become necessities under improved economic conditions. (U)

2. US-Thailand. -- State recently informed Thai Foreign Minister Thanat in Washington that it was searching for a better way of consulting about rice sales, perhaps including multilateral discussions. Thanat, who was very reasonable about the rice issue throughout his stay here, was very pleased and will take the matter up with his King. State will solicit comments from our Embassy on a tentative consultation proposal. (Admin. Conf.)

3. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in Eximbank credits to purchase American-made equipment totaling $3.642 million (under a 1958 $100 million line of credit) to produce cold drawn steel seamless tubing and rubber tires in Argentina, $25.5 million for the Qantas Airways of Australia, $1.3 million for a new general hospital in Nicaragua, $4 million for a hotel in Pakistan, $2.5 million to a Peruvian quasi-governmental development bank for re-lending to industrial enterprises, and $750,000 to produce motor vehicle gear boxes in Spain; an Eximbank $5 million line of credit to the Central Bank of Chile for relending to private firms to purchase American-made equipment; Eximbank Cooley Amendment credits of about $980,000 in rupees to build a hotel in Pakistan, and about $75,000 in New Taiwan dollars to an American-affiliate dairy company in Taiwan; and approval by the IMF of the request by the Syrian Region of the UAR for a drawing of $2.125 million in connection with its quota increase. (Admin. Conf.)

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4. Astronomy. -- Navy's preliminary analysis of data from the TRANSIT 1B satellite has substantially confirmed that the gravitational field in the northern hemisphere of the earth is stronger than that of the southern hemisphere, reinforcing the concept of a pear-shaped earth which was first discovered by NASA scientists from VANGUARD I data. The confirmation of the theory by TRANSIT is particularly interesting because the orbit characteristics of that satellite differ from those of VANGUARD, as do the methods of orbit observation and data reduction. (U)

5. Radio Telescope. -- The world's largest radio telescope scooped out of the earth, sponsored by Navy and being constructed by the University of Illinois which will also operate it, will go on the air this fall. The reflector is a parabolic cylinder, 600 feet long and 400 feet wide. At relatively low cost it was constructed by grading the surface of a small valley to the right dimensions. This fixed and non-steerable telescope has been designed to detect faint sources outside our galaxy, and to make detailed maps of the universe, extending far beyond the range of optical telescopes. It will be the most sensitive in the world, until the Navy's 600-foot steerable dish now being constructed at Sugar Grove, West Virginia, goes into operation. (U)

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6. Weather Research. -- In May, Army launched an experimental weather balloon made of a type of neoprene to a world nighttime altitude record of 144,000 feet. Balloons launched at night generally burst at lower altitudes because the cooler temperatures stiffen the rubber walls. This vehicle carried a small weather probe which transmitted data on temperature, pressure, humidity, and wind speed. Regular collection of this data will assist in making military and civilian weather forecasts more reliable. (U)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 786

June 16, 1960

ICA

1. US-Afghanistan

... (C)

Defense

2. US-Dominican Republic

... (C)

Defense

3. **Army Forces in Pacific.** -- The 2d Airborne Battle Group, 503rd Infantry (reinforced) has been assigned to

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Defense (cont'd)

US Army, Pacific, as the fifth battle group of the 25th Infantry Div., and it will be stationed on Okinawa. This almost 2,000-man unit, which sailed from the West Coast on June 10, will be the only one of its type in the area. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

4. Explosions. -- On June 8 the aft portion of the X-15 no. 3 airplane was substantially damaged during a ground test by North American Aviation of the XLR-99 rocket engine. The pilot was not injured. Preliminary indications are that the airplane can be repaired in about a year for approximately $4 million and that a new airplane would cost about $9.5 million and could be completed in around 18 months. No decision will be made until there has been a more thorough investigation. Priority will be given to modifying the no. 2 airplane by replacing the XLR-11 engine with an XLR-99 engine, which is now being airlifted to Edwards AFB. The first flight with this engine is expected in October and research should start next January. This is a slippage of 3 months from the old schedule. Meanwhile, research flights by the Air Force-NASA team with the no. 1 airplane equipped with the XLR-11 engine will continue unless the explosion investigation reveals that there is also a deficiency in that airplane. If there are no further accidents, 1 or 2 of the 3 months lost may be recouped before the end of the program. (U) ...

... (S)

VA

5. Housing. -- The Veterans Administration is announcing today that there was a slight improvement in GI loan activity in May as small increases in applications for guaranty of home loans and appraisal requests for new units more than offset slight decreases in GI starts and appraisal requests

for existing units. Home loan guaranty applications in May were up 9.7% from April and appraisal requests for new units rose 5.1%. In the same period, however, GI starts dropped 4.6% and appraisal requests for existing units were down 2%. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Integration. -- HEW notes the report of the authoritative "Southern School News" that, at the end of this school year, 749 of the 2,850 bi-racial public school districts in the 17 southern and border states and the D.C. were desegregated. There are a total of 7,016 school districts in the region. There were 2.5 million white and .5 million negro pupils in integrated districts and about 180,000 negroes actually attended schools with whites. Twelve states and the D.C. had at least some public school desegregation; five states had none. Florida was the only new state to desegregate this year. ... About 20% of the region's 470,000-odd school teachers are negro, serving on segregated faculties in 9 states and on at least partially integrated faculties in 8 others and the D.C. Of the 205 colleges and universities in the area, 123 are desegregated in practice or principle. (U)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 785

June 14, 1960

State

1. US-India. -- In a semi-annual review, Embassy New Delhi concludes that our economic policies toward India have generally been well suited to our interests. It believes that Government financial and technical aid is the most important way to further these policies, although private investment is becoming more important. The prospects for expansion of trade, other than that financed by governmental aid or by private investment, remain limited because of India's foreign exchange situation. (Admin. Conf.)

2. SEATO

Defense

[redacted]

... (S)

Commerce

3. Foreign Travel. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that Americans spent $2.4 billion on foreign travel last year, 11% above 1958. Foreign travel expenditures will probably exceed $2.5 billion this year. Of the 1959 total, $1.6 billion was spent in foreign countries. Half of the

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Commerce (cont'd)

$.8 billion spent for transportation went to foreign carriers, making total foreign earnings from American travel expenditures about $2 billion, compared to $1.8 billion in 1958. Higher incomes here, and an increase in transportation facilities and travelers' accommodations mainly account for the continuing rise in travel outlays. (Admin. Conf.)

FAA

4. Operation TRAILSMOKE. -- Since April, in the Chicago and Detroit Air Defense Sectors, FAA and Air Force have been conducting a joint project to evaluate the feasibility of providing air traffic flight advisory service to high altitude aircraft through the Air Defense SAGE centers. This test should be completed by July 31, and it exemplifies the excellent relationship between the FAA and the Services which leads to savings of millions of dollars through sharing of expensive electronic equipment. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

5. Missiles

... (S)

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

June 13, 1960

From Agriculture:

NAAC. -- Highlights of the National Agricultural Advisory Commission meeting of June 6-7 were: (1) discussion of the proposed agricultural policy of the European Economic Community. The policy would tend to make non-EEC countries only residual suppliers to this area which now imports about 25% of total US agricultural production; (2) agreement that legislation is needed to clarify the income tax status of farm cooperatives; (3) recognition that had it not been for this Administration's actions, previously adopted farm programs would have increased present surplus stocks valued at $8.8 billion by an additional $14 billion, and there would have been a 475% rise in stocks of rice, 171% in cotton, 157% in feed grains, 135% in wheat, 80% in dairy products, and 15% in tobacco; (4) review of the Kistiakowsky report, which adopts Agriculture's position that scientific and professional judgment should pass on the safety of using chemicals in foods; (5) review of a study being made by Agriculture at the request of Congress on technical problems of administering dairy production control programs. The incomplete study indicates that there will be difficult problems in any quota plan; (6) agreement that various concepts of farm income should be clarified, which Agriculture will do soon; (7) conclusion that solid but not dramatic gains in the Food For Peace program can be expected; (8) a request by NAAC to Agriculture to study the problem of services to rural nonfarm people (of whom there are 5 for every 3 farmers in the US) and to suggest principles to be followed in furnishing services such as electricity, telephones, water and housing to these people; and (9) consideration of the new uniform grain storage agreement which reduces the rates for storage and handling, in line with current costs and the grain surplus situation.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 784

June 11, 1960

1. US-Iran

State

... (S)

USIA

2. President's Trip. -- USIA media and field operators will emphasize the trip's good will aspect and that it continues the President's efforts to achieve better international understanding. / Output will reflect American appreciation of the importance of the countries visited and our interest in other peoples, mentioning in particular those in the Far East. Our determination to honor mutual defense commitments and our readiness to assist free nations of the Far East against communist military threats will be made clear. Media will point out that the visit to Japan was at the invitation of the Japanese government to attend the centennial celebrations of US-Japanese relations. Output to the Bloc will underscore statements on our mutuality of interests by host country spokesmen, and the value of free communications between peoples. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

3. Officer Education. -- As a result of a recent study showing that the education of Navy officers as a group is not adequate under modern conditions, Navy plans almost to triple its total effort in graduate education over the next 10 years and to give all qualified regular officers some graduate education. Most officers will attend a 1-year course in Science,

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or Navy Management or International Relations and some will be picked for more advanced courses. (U)

4. International Payments. -- Commerce will announce Monday that the US balance of international payments improved considerably during first quarter 1960, with the adjusted excess of payments at an annual rate of about $3 billion, compared to a $3.8 billion adverse balance in 1959. The continuing large deficit in our foreign accounts did not occasion much further loss of gold because foreigners preferred to put their net receipts into short-term interest-earning assets. The loss, at $50 million, was the lowest since the beginning of 1958. Total US receipts and commercial merchandise exports for the first quarter were both above the 1959 rate. Payments to foreign countries during the first quarter were up almost $400 million from the full year 1959 figure but about $300 million under last year's second quarter peak rate. First quarter payments for merchandise imports were down to $15.2 billion, continuing the gradual decline which has been going on since the top rate of $15.9 billion was reached in second quarter 1959. (Admin. Conf.)

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

June 9, 1960

From Dr. Saulnier:

Employment. -- Census and BLS monthly figures on employment and unemployment will be released Monday. Only the Census figures are now available, and they show an increase in employment (unadjusted for seasonal change) of about 1 million between mid-April and mid-May. The labor force increased about 800, 000 in the same period, so that the reduction in unemployment is around 200, 000. This lowers the unemployment total to 3. 5 million, and the ratio of unemployed persons to the total labor force from 5. 0 to 4. 9. The employment-unemployment improvement between April and May was somewhat greater than would have been expected on purely seasonal grounds, and is especially welcome because it had been generally expected that the month would show little if any improvement and possibly some deterioration. ... Weekly figures on initial claims for unemployment compensation suggest that the improving trend, which extended throughout May, continued in the first week of June.

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

June 9, 1960

From Clarence Randall:

US-Spain. -- With Rocco Siciliano and John W. Macy, Jr. (Vice President of Wesleyan University), Clarence Randall visited Spain in May to attend an International Round-Table on Civil Service Training. Mr. Randall spoke at the conference on the role of businessmen in the US Government, pointing out that businessmen and career officials work together as a strong team because each contributes special knowledge and talents to government service. He came away from the meetings impressed with the seriousness of the Spanish effort to improve their civil service. .... From conversations with Spaniards and US officials, Mr. Randall noted that the Spaniards are very proud of their fiscal reforms and believe that marked economic improvement has begun. They are also keenly interested in foreign investment and in long term credits. He made some suggestions to the Spaniards on attracting American tourists, collecting the considerable amounts of unused steel scrap in their country, and applying soon for membership in GATT. Since his return, Mr. Randall has taken up with the appropriate authorities his objections to our official practices in Spain of denying technical assistance for agricultural commodities that are in surplus in the US, and attempting to prevent Spain from shipping olive oil to the USSR.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 783

June 9, 1960

ICA

1. US-Africa

... (C)

USIA

2. Korea

... (C)

State

3. Macmillan Trip

(See A.J.G. call of this on 6/27 - attached hereto)

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State (cont'd)

(3. cont.)

... (S)

4. Argentina & Europe

State

... (C)

Defense

5. Convair Strike. -- Defense notes that the strike of the International Association of Machinists against Convair, which began June 6, continues. No Convair plants are struck but about 300 maintenance employees did not report for work on June 7. At issue are questions of union shop, fringe benefits, and pay differential for workers at missile sites away from the plant. At Patrick AFB the strike and picketing off base continues and has delayed one test flight. At Offutt, Vandenberg, Warren, Edwards and Holloman Air Force Bases the building and construction trade union workers are crossing the picket lines. Because of the strike, the occupancy dates at Warren and Offutt will slip to a degree now being determined. The flight test of the SAMOS vehicle at the Pacific Missile Range may slip three or more days if the strike lasts more than a week. (U)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 782

June 8, 1960

State

1. Japan

... (C)

State

2. US-Jordan

... (C)

State

3. Economic Cooperation. -- Because of the many differences between the proposed Organization for Economic and Cooperative Development and the OEEC, State considers it essential to adhere to the stipulation by the Group of Four prohibiting automatic carry-over of OEEC decisions to the new organization. We feel that the US should not have to object to each OEEC act which we could not accept unchanged, and therefore we will urge that the OECD Working Party adopt a procedure putting the burden of proof on countries wishing to retain OEEC decisions. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

4. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that business capital outlays were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $35 billion in first quarter 1960, and are expected to rise to $37 billion and $37.5 billion respectively in the second and third quarters. There has been little change in the trend anticipated 3 months ago. Manufacturers'

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Commerce (Cont'd)

investment should reach a rate of over $15 billion in the third quarter, about 25% higher than in the same period last year. Total third quarter programs in nonmanufacturing industries are expected to increase 6% over third quarter 1959, with only railroads remaining unchanged. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

5. Missiles

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... (S)

Defense

6. Missiles

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

June 6, 1960

From Justice:

Civil Rights. -- Probably tomorrow, Justice plans to file a civil complaint under the 1960 Civil Rights Act against the voting registrar and others in Bienville, Louisiana, alleging that during 1956 the registration status of 560 of the 595 negroes then registered in the Parish was challenged, the names of all those challenged were removed from the rolls, and the registration papers of the 5,284 white voters were given only token examination. The complaint further alleges that of the 4,475 negroes of voting age in 1960, only 26 are registered voters and that negroes have been systematically kept off the rolls. It states that names were stricken on a racially discriminatory basis, asks for a finding that negroes are not permitted to vote by reason of a "pattern or practice", and calls for appointment of a voting referee. Justice notes that this is the first case under the 1960 Act in which it has sought appointment of a voting referee (although it will amend to ask for one in the Raines case in Georgia).

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 781

June 4, 1960

1. State Education Programs. -- HEW notes that all the states now have plans approved for participation in Title V, Part A, of the National Defense Education Act, which is designed to help identify and motivate talented students by strengthening state programs of guidance, counseling and testing. Because of the program, the number of full-time guidance specialists in state educational departments has already risen from 69 to 96, and 45 states plan further increases. Every state now has at least one guidance specialist. In the first nine months of the program, 22 states had up-graded standards of certification for counselors and FY 1960 statistics should show that many others have followed suit. The number of qualified counselors with definite schedules for counseling and testing increased in 41 states. (U)

2. VA Hospitals. -- The Veterans Administration reports that a monthly average of over 90,000 Americans voluntarily serve veterans hospitals for a total of over 6.3 million man-hours a year. The VA Voluntary Service National Advisory Committee, on which 44 national veterans, welfare and service organizations are represented, works with the VA central office staff on this program. Each VA hospital and domiciliary is assisted by a local advisory committee. A recent meeting of the National Advisory Committee gave increased emphasis to recruitment of volunteers from the old and the young. (U)

3. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in IBRD loans of $5 million to a Peruvian bank for a program of development credits for agriculture, and $5.6 million for development of agriculture and roads in Kenya; an Eximbank credit of $1 million for American-made equipment for a soluble coffee plant in Nicaragua, and participation by Eximbank of up to $5.625 million in a proposed $11.25 million credit by First National City Bank of N.Y. to a Liberian iron ore company to purchase the obligations of another Liberian minerals company; an International Finance Corporation supplemental

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investment of $90,000 in Rubbertex Ltd., of Australia to help finance development of a new product line, increased plant capacity and start-up losses and overruns; and approval by IMF of Guatemala's request for a one-year stand-by arrangement to permit drawings up to $15 million. ... DLF has approved loans of $10 million for an installment program to aid private small enterprises in India, $2.5 million for a hydroelectric project in Nicaragua, $20.5 million for extension of a thermal power plant and $1.6 million for glass plants in Taiwan, $1.3 million to UAR/Egypt for an Egypt-Syria telecommunications link and $2.5 million to UAR/Syria to expand the Syrian Telephone and Telegraph network. (Admin. Conf.)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 781

June 3, 1960

1. Post-Summit

USIA

... (C)

Agriculture

2. US-Yugoslavia. -- Agriculture expects that a PL 480, Title I agreement with Yugoslavia will be signed soon, to provide for financing of 92,000 bales of cotton, 20,000 MT of soybean and cottonseed oil, 1,800 MT of nonfat dry milk, and a quantity of lemons and lemon juice. Including ocean transportation, the total export market value is $18.8 million and the CCC cost $25.9 million. (Admin. Conf.)

P.O.

3. Anti-Smut Campaign. -- Post Office reports that its crusade against mail order obscenity continues to make headway. Beginning in July, Optimist International will offer its nearly 2,000 clubs a packet of materials for an anti-smut program which will be supported by articles in the organization's magazine. Also, some New Jersey citizens are underwriting a "How To Do It" booklet to be distributed free through most major civic, religious and parent organizations to groups interested in eliminating obscene mail and magazines from their communities. One-half million booklets should be distributed by the first of October. (Admin. Conf.)

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

June 2, 1960

From AEC:

Peaceful Atomic Uses. -- AEC will announce tomorrow at 2:00 P. M. that it will conduct a non-nuclear test under the Plowshare Program on July 12 at Yucca Flat to determine the cratering effects of explosives. Five hundred tons of single chemical high explosives will be fired 125 feet underground to obtain additional data on the relationship between energy yield, depth of burial, and resulting crater size. Accredited newsmen will be permitted to observe the test.

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

June 2, 1960

Rediscount Rate. -- In connection with this afternoon's announcement of the change from 4% to 3.5% in the rediscount rate of the Philadelphia Bank of the Federal Reserve System, Dr. Saulnier understands that although some banks in the System oppose the change, it is likely that within the next seven days the rest of the System will follow Philadelphia's lead. The action represents some apprehension on the part of the System concerning the business situation. Had it not been for business uncertainties arising from the Paris meeting, Dr. Saulnier believes that the present action (which he feels became appropriate three weeks ago) would have been taken then. The business community may take the announced change as an evidence that all is not well in the economy.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 780

June 1, 1960

State

1. China

... (S)

State

2. Soviet Bloc

... (S)

NASA

3. SHOTPUT No. 5. -- Yesterday NASA launched a 100-foot diameter sphere from Wallops Island to test two RCA beacon transmitters mounted at diametrically opposed

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points on the sphere's equator. The two-stage launching vehicle achieved an altitude of about 100 miles, where the sphere inflated and continued on a ballistic trajectory to an altitude of 210 miles and to an impact point 540 miles east of Wallops Island. The half-pound, 5 milliwatt transmitters, powered by silicon solar cells, worked during the sunlit portion of the flight and the sphere evidently did not rupture. No communications experiment was attempted during the test. (U)

4. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that seasonally adjusted business inventories rose $300 million in April, as the recent slackening rate of accumulation continued. The entire increase was in manufacturing inventories and adjusted trade stocks were unchanged. The drop in stock increases from $1.1 billion in January to $800 million in March has been a major factor contributing to the static level of manufacturing production. ... Advances in sales in April were widespread. (Admin. Conf.)